

## Q. NO 6

## General Instructions

Illustrate with global and local examples the advantages and disadvantages of a federal system of governments.

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

## FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENTS

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction, India - and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF A FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENTS:-

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

ADVANTAGES:-  
1- DIFFUSION OF Power:-  
Federalism provides a structure that diffuses governmental power. By diffusing

power of multiple branches of office, like the U.S. does with the executive, legislative, and judicial segments, it becomes more challenging for one division to take over the country. When power is not centralized a government then, there are fewer issues with individual corruption that can impact the entire nation.

## 2. Protection Against Tyranny:

The federal system of government creates a protection against tyranny. This form of government will also make it challenging for a single branch of government to obtain complete control over the structure. There is no way to obtain runaway power in this structure unless voters approve of that process first. Even when there is a significant majority of one party in the government, it can still be difficult to create monumental changes that impact everyone.

## 3. Efficient Process.

Because the US provides some of the states, it creates efficiencies in the governing system because delegation is possible. Local governments receive the right to begin solving some of their own problems. If this structure was not available, then you would get cookie-cutter regulations that may not apply to some geographical areas - the needs of the people in Seattle may be very different than those who live in the population centers around Miami. This structure allows each group to live in a way that maximizes.

their safety while minimizing effort.

#### 4. Flexibility:-

Federalism system of government provides flexibility in the governing process. It allows for experimentation and varying policies at different levels of government. This can lead to innovation and better solutions to problems.

#### 5. Behavioral Pragmatism:-

Federalism encourages behavioral pragmatism. This means that people are more likely to act in a way that is beneficial to the community as a whole, rather than just themselves.

#### 6. Conflict Resolution:-

Federalism provides a way to resolve conflicts between different regions. This means that if there is a disagreement between two states, there is a way to resolve it without going to war.

#### 7. Encourages innovation:-

Federalism encourages innovation. This means that different regions can experiment with different policies and programs, which can lead to new and better solutions to problems.

Disadvantage:-1. Inequality:-

one of the biggest disadvantage of federal system of government is that it can create inequality between different regions. For example, some states may have more resources than others, which can lead to disparities.

2. Lack of Uniformity:-

Another disadvantage of federalism is that it can lead to a lack of uniformity in laws and regulations. Because each state has its own set of laws, it can be difficult to enforce national standards. This can lead to confusion and inefficiencies in the governing process.

3. Duplication of government:-

Federalism can lead to duplication of government services and programs. This can result in inefficiencies and waste of resources.

4. Rigid constitution:-

Federal system of government usually have a rigid constitution that is difficult to amend. This can make it difficult to adapt to changing circumstances and respond to new challenges.

QNO 2.

write a note on the following with examples:

a) Public Policy making process with focused reference to Pakistan?

PUBLIC POLICY MAKING PROCESS:

A Public Policy Making Process is a highly collaborative one that involves a wide range of participants who have diverse roles, interests and resources.

Public Policy refers to the actions taken by government - its decisions that are intended to solve problems and improve the quality of life for its citizens. The process consists of six stages: agenda building, formulation, adoption, implementation, evaluation, and termination.

Stages of Public Policy Making Process:

The Process of Public Policy making consists of six stages.

→ Agenda building:-

It is the first stage, where a problem is identified that requires government attention. The problem can be brought to the attention of the government by various means, such as specific events or public opinion.

→ Formulation:-

An approach to solving the problem is developed. Congress, the executive branch, the courts, and interest groups may be involved in this stage.

→ **adoption**

The policy is adopted when Congress passes legislation, the regulations become final or the Supreme Court renders a decision in a case.

→ **implementation**

The policy is carried out by institutions other than those that formulated and adopted it.

→ **evaluation**

The policy is assessed to determine its effectiveness and whether it has achieved its intended goals.

→ **termination**

The policy is terminated if it is no longer effective or if it has achieved its intended goals.

### PUBLIC POLICY MAKING PROCESS WITH REFERENCE TO PAKISTAN:-

The public policy making process in Pakistan is a complex and shared responsibility. The primary policy making body at the national level is the parliament, which is comprised of the senate and the national assembly. The President

Subheadings missing in this section

of Pakistan is also involved in the process, as he has the power to promulgate ordinances and to veto legislation. The other important actors in the policy making process include the council of Ministers, The bureaucracy, and the judiciary. At the provincial level, The Provincial assemblies and the governors also play a role in Policy making.

However, since the establishment of Pakistan, The reigning governments have failed to adopt a viable mechanism for formulation and implementation of public policies. According to the constitution, the executive branch of the government is responsible for developing the public policy altogether with federal, provincial, and local governments. Currently, after the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, this responsibility has been transferred to the provincial government and it further can delegate authority, powers, and resources to the local governments. Every elected government has a manifesto that public ~~the~~ relies on for voting. The elected governments are responsible for developing viable policies to address the public issues.

But in case of Pakistan, Politically elected government had always served their own interests rather than public issues. The 65 years history of Pakistan has presented very dismal situation in respect of formulation and implementation of policies. The research paper has investigated vast literature on successive government policies, and it has identified the major causes of policy failures. i.e., massive corruption, insufficient financial allocations, untrained human resources, lack of vision, poor monitoring system, poor policy evaluations and centralized approach in policy implementation.

b) Merits and Demerits of Local Governments in the Pakistani Politico-Administrative milieu.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE PAKISTANI POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE :-

The ~~Local Governments~~ in the Pakistani Politico-Administrative system is composed of three tiers of government: national, Provincial and local. The Local government is protected by the Constitution in Articles 32 and 140-A and each province also has its own local government-enabling legislation.



and ministries responsible for implementation-

### MERITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

#### - Empowerment of Local Communities:

Local governments provide a platform for citizens to participate in the decision-making process and voice their concerns.

#### - Effective Service delivery:

Local governments are better equipped to address the needs of their constituents as they have a better understanding of the local context.

#### - Increased accountability:

Local governments are more accountable to their constituents as they are closer to the people they serve.

#### - Promotion of democracy:

Local governments promote democratic values by providing citizens with the opportunity to elect their representatives.

#### - Better resources allocation:

Local governments are better equipped to allocate resources based on the needs of their constituents.

### DEMERITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

#### - LACK OF financial Resources:

Local government often lack the financial resources required to carry

out their functions effectively.

### - Political Interference-

Local governments are often subject to political interference, which can undermine their autonomy and effectiveness-

### - Inefficient administration:-

Local government often suffer from inefficient administration, which can lead to poor service delivery.

### - Lack of Capacity,

Local governments lack the capacity required to carry out their functions effectively

### - Inadequate representation:-

Local governments often fail to represent the interests of marginalized groups-

## QNO-3

Why in your opinion the Public-Private partnership model.....

----- situation to be alleviated?

### PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL:-

A Public Private Partnership model is a form of cooperative arrangement that is made between private and public sectors for a considerable period. This project include water and

DATE:   /  /  

Sewage, transport systems, school, college, hospital and similar other educational institutions.

### PPP Model fast paced development for the developing countries.

The Public-Private Partnership model is considered a mode of fast-paced development for developing countries because it allows the government to leverage private sector expertise, innovations, and capital to deliver public services and infrastructure projects more efficiently and effectively. Public-Private Partnership model have been used successfully in many countries to develop infrastructure projects such as bridges, airports, roads, hospitals. Public-Private Partnership model can also help to reduce the burden on public finances by sharing the risks and rewards of the projects between the public and private sectors.

### REASONS FOR ~~NOT~~ UNSUCCESSFUL IN PAKISTAN:

Public and private Partnership model have not been successful in Pakistan due to several reasons - include the lack of consistency, poor governance, political instability, economic strain in the country which has led to the government's inability to reform state-owned enterprises and increasing public

sectors debt and fiscal deficits.

Additionally, the lack of transparency in the public-private partnership model process and the inadequate legal and regulatory framework have also contributed to the model's failure.

Despite these challenges, the government of Pakistan has taken steps to strengthen the public-private partnership model. In early 2021, Parliament approved the amendments to the 2017 Public Private Partnership Authority Act 2021.

It is important to note that the Public Private Partnership model has been successful in other countries such as, UK, and Australia, where it has been used to finance and deliver public infrastructure projects. but it ~~cannot~~ have not been successful in Pakistan due to several reasons:

- The lack of a clear legal and regulatory framework for Public Private Partnership - ~~not~~ which has led to delays in project implementation and dispute between the public and private sectors.
- There is a lack of transparency and accountability in the public-private partnership process, which has led

Presentation needs improvement.  
Avoid bullet points.

to allegations of corruption and favoritism -

- There is a lack of capacity and expertise within the government to manage public-private partnership projects effectively.

### MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE SITUATION:-

To alleviate this situation, several measures can be adapted -

- The government needs to establish a clear legal and regulatory framework for public private partnership that is transparent and accountable.

- The government needs to build capacity and expertise within the government to manage public private partnership projects effectively.

- The government needs to ensure that public private partnership projects are awarded through a competitive and transparent bidding process.

- The government needs to ensure that public private partnership projects are monitored and evaluated regularly to ensure that they are delivering the expected benefits to the public.

The government can also.

consider providing incentives to the private sectors, such as tax breaks, or subsidies, to encourage investment in public private partnership projects. It is important to note that public private partnerships are not a panacea for all development challenges and should be used judiciously. public private partnerships should be designed and implemented based on the specific needs and circumstances of each country, and the benefits and risks of public private partnership should be carefully evaluated before embarking on such projects.

## QNO 5

How are societal problems addressed via public policy? How do they get on the policy agenda? Identify the primary stakeholder and discuss their interests in the process. cite examples from reality as part of your answer?

### PUBLIC POLICY:-

Public Policy is a broad term that refers to the decision taken by a

Government in order to address specific public issues, such as taxation, health care, education, and infrastructure. It is typically created through a process of political decision-making involving legislators, government officials, and policy analysts.

## Societal Problems addressed via PUBLIC

### POLICY:-

Societal problems are addressed via Public Policy by identifying the problems, analyzing the causes and effects and developing a course of action to address the issue. The process of getting a societal problem on the policy agenda is known as "agenda setting". Agenda setting involves identifying the problem, framing the issue, and mobilizing support for the issue.

To address societal problems via Public Policy, governments typically follow a process that involves identifying the problem, gathering data and evidence, developing policy options, implementing the policy, and monitoring and evaluating the policy's effectiveness. The process can be complex and challenging, but it is essential to ensure that policies are

effective and achieve their intended outcomes-

### Policy AGENDA

The process of agenda setting can be influenced by various factors such as the media, interest groups, political leaders, and public opinion. For instance, the media can play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and bringing attention to specific issues. Interest groups can also influence the policy agenda by advocating for policies that benefit their members. Political leaders can use their power and influence to prioritize certain issues over others. Public opinion can also play a role in agenda setting by influencing the priorities of elected officials and policy makers-

### Primary Stakeholders Interests

The primary stakeholders in the public policy process include government officials, legislators, policy analysts, interest groups, and the general public. Government officials and legislators are responsible for creating and implementing public policy. Policy analysts provide research



and analysis to inform policy decisions. Interest groups represent specific interests and advocate for policies that benefit their members.

The general public can influence public policy through voting, advocacy, and other forms of political participation.

### Examples

The issue of climate change has been on the policy agenda for several years. The primary stakeholders in this issue include government officials, environmental organizations, scientists, and the general public. Government officials and legislators have implemented policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy sources. Environmental organizations and scientists have conducted research and advocated for policies to address climate change. The general public has also played a role in addressing climate change through advocacy and political participation.