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(2)

General Instructions

(A)

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1. Give numbering to headings

Introduction

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

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.

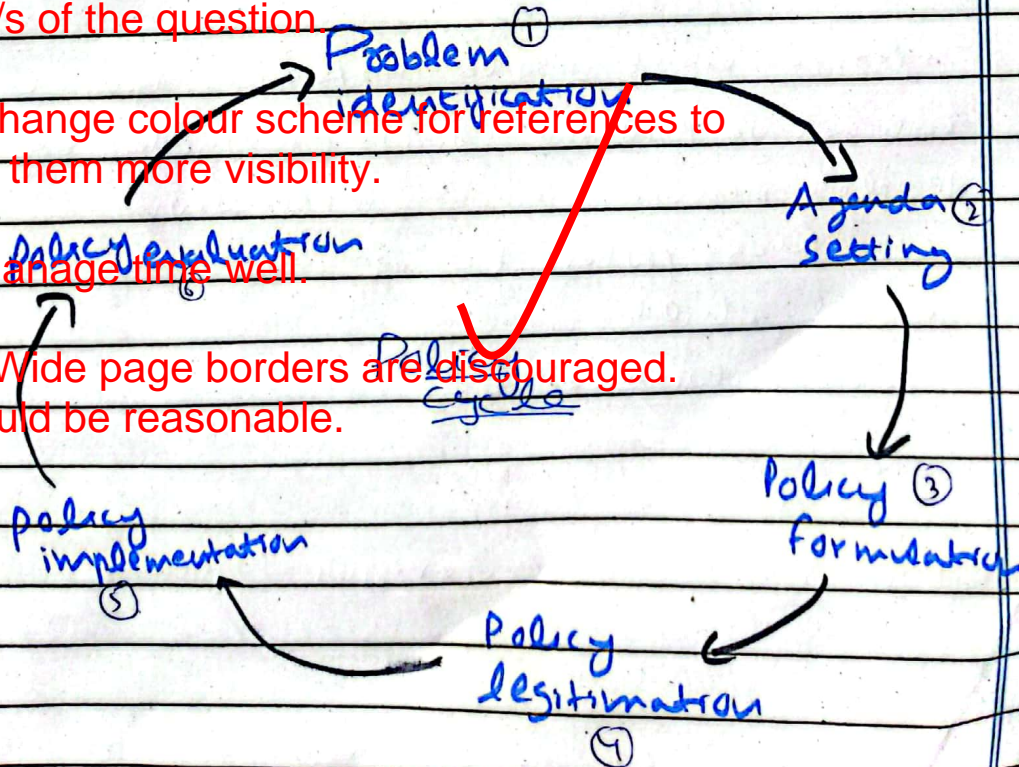
6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

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

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

9. Manage time well.

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





# Stages of Public Policy making

## 1 - Identification of a Problem

This is the 1<sup>st</sup> stage of public policy making process. As problems get identified by policymakers on the extent, magnitude and urgency of an situation.

For instance: 22.5 million children aged (5-16) out of school. Hence, an education problem arose.

## 2 - Agenda setting

After the problem has been identified it goes into agenda setting stage.

The agenda of a problem can be based upon two types

Systematic  
Agenda

Institutional  
Agenda

→ Agenda which goes to cabinet or parliament on people's pressure.

→ Agenda which is propagated by institution.

E.g: Mass protest to enroll children out of school for education

E.g UN report on Pakistan about small education status

## 3 - Policy formulation

In this stage various possible policy alternatives are explored, and trade off are being made.

For instance: should developing more



schools will address the problem or giving parents cashout incentives to address out of school children. This influence of Interest Group & Pressure group is nuanced

#### 4- Policy legitimatation

It is important to note that all policies are formed in the ambit of law. Therefore, policy is legitimised by Cabinet approval and afterwards presented in the form of a Bill in Parliament.

For example: Single National Curriculum presented as SNC Bill which got approved by Parliament

#### 5- Policy implementation

In this stage policy is implemented by state apparatus i.e. by bureaucracy. For instance funds will be given for developing new schools, curriculum and <sup>cash</sup> incentives given through BISP program.

#### 6- Policy Evaluation

In this stage outputs and outcomes are evaluated. Like, whether the development of schools and curriculum lowered the out of school children numbers. Surveys, case studies are being done to know the extent



of intervention

## Conclusion

In Pakistan the process of policy making is visible and invisible for public domain. As various interest groups are involved who influence the whole public policy-making phenomena. Thus, showing opportunity for public gain and expressing maximum benefit for themselves.

(B)

## Introduction

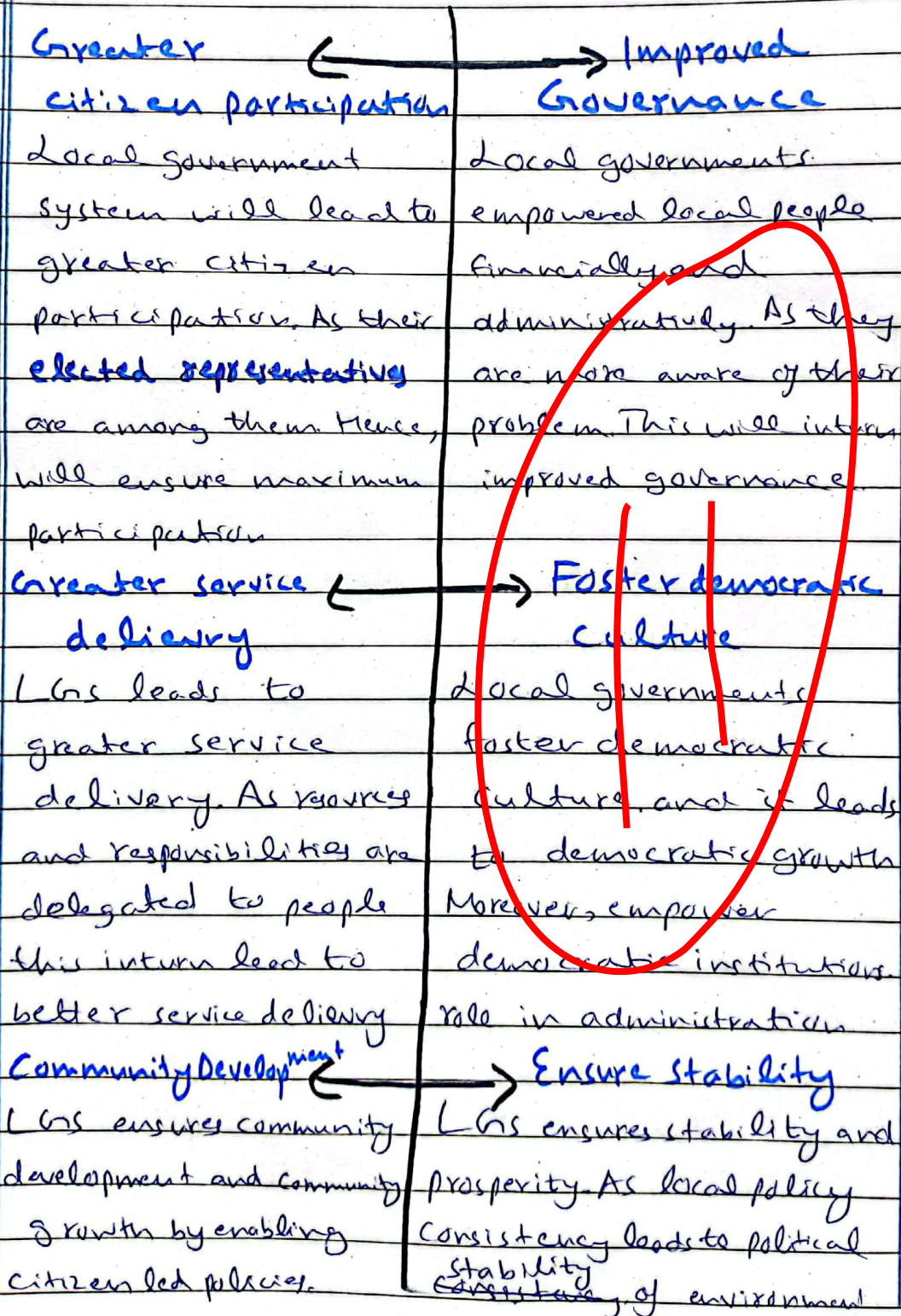
Local government system is the essential building block of democracy. As it leads to 'good governance and service delivery'. In addition, it augments the federation strength by fostering democracy at the local level. However, in Pakistan local governments are associated with corruption, inefficiency and unequal service delivery. But it does not mean that the spirit of local government system should be battered and constrained, as it will lead to disenfranchisement and alienation. Thus, reforms in Pakistan local governance



Avoid tabular form for comparison and contrast. Give subheadings with paragraphs.

system is the need of hour.

## Merits of Local Government in Pakistan politico-administrative milieu





## Demerit of Local Government System

### Rampant corruption

LGs in Pakistan is associated with the ills of corruption. As greater unchecked regulation over LGs incentivises LG officials to resort to corruption.

### Political Interference

Pakistan local governments are overly mediated by politicisation in its public affairs hence, leading to conflict of interest problem.

### Unequal minority representation

Similarly, minorities have unequal representation in LGs. As they are inferior in number this could lead to "tyranny of majority problem".

### Unequal and poor service delivery

LGs are associated with poor service delivery. As they are inept and incompetent and are unable to provide people good services.

### Overlapping functions & role

LGs have overlapping functional role and responsibilities with administration. This lead to 'conflict of interest problem'.

### Limited bargaining power.

LGs have limited bargaining power. As political actors and their repercussion could lead to heavy political cost hence, render them with limited bargaining power.



## Conclusion

In Pakistan the local government system has enabled both dividend and challenges. As it leads to better informed governance and service delivery. However, its challenges like corruption are making its model questionable. That being said, only enabling LGs can make solve Pakistan governance challenge

(3)

## Introduction

Public-Private Partnership Model is considered as one of the most effective model of development. As it leads to greater financing, expertise, shared risk and win-win benefits for all. In Pakistan, various <sup>PPP</sup> development models have been undertaken for instance, Karachi-Lahore motorway, Islamabad metrobus, and Islamabad International Airport are example of PPP model. But it has not been successful in raising the equal benefits due to accruing cost, and concentrated benefit has led to failure of this model. However, greater oversight performance based parameters and open contracting mechanism can make



it more transparent, effective and accountable

## Public Private Partnership a model of development for developing countries

### I - Greater financing

PPP ensures greater financing, as it incentivises private sector to invest in public matters. In addition, private financing leads to culture of investment and growth.

For instance, Lahore Waste Management authority works on Public Private Partnership to clean solid waste in Lahore city. Similarly, PIA plan for reform requires great financing from the private sector.

### II capacity building

PPP leads to capacity building of public institutions. Moreover, it leads to effectiveness and efficiency in the public bureaucracy.

For instance, investment <sup>by private sector</sup> in Lahore Waste Management has led to capacity building of Lahore Metropolis.



## II shared risk

PPP lead to shared risk. As the risk are evenly distributed this reduces the cost by diffusing it among all stakeholders. For instance, Metro bus cost was shared among public-private.

## III - Performance oriented

PPP model are performance oriented. This leads to greater to better outcomes as achieving key performance indicator is necessary. This makes this model of growth efficient and effective.

## IV - Sustainability a core block of PPP

Similarly PPP model has an element of sustainability at its core. This makes it environment friendly and leads to greater community engagement.

For instance, Metro bus project was established by public inputs and call for better transport needs. Similarly, element of sustainability was kept in mind.

## Problems with PPP model in Pakistan



→ **Challenge of capacity building**

PPP model is feasible in other nation but in Pakistan public institutions have issue of capacity building. This makes it a severe issue for effective PPP.

**Poor service delivery** →

PPP model in Pakistan is stained with poor service delivery. For instance, Independent Power Producer poor service delivery in energy sector has exacerbated power crisis in Pakistan.

→ **Unsustainable financing need**

Public sector myopic financing behavior has made PPP model redundant in Pakistan.

**Issue of litigation** ←

Litigation issue has made PPP model redundant, as poor contracting has dragged court matter in public domain rendering this model poor.



Political instability  
Change in government means  
change in approach

## Issue of Transparency

Issue of Transparency  
with PPP model  
is a serious  
challenge. For instance,  
Various CPEC projects  
are non-transparent  
from public domain

Fear of accountability

→ Weak oversight

PPP model in Pakistan  
have weak oversight.  
This has led to poor  
outcome and impacts

## Measures to mitigate issue of Public Private model

### I - Transparent open contracting

- \* This will ensure transparency
- \* open contracting will lead to  
greater competition
- \* foster business environment

### II - Public Participation

- \* PPP model should be more  
public friendly
- \* community led projects and greater  
community engagement can lead  
to better outcome of  
growth



### III Sustainable resource management

\* Sustainable resource management

is at the heart of PPP model.

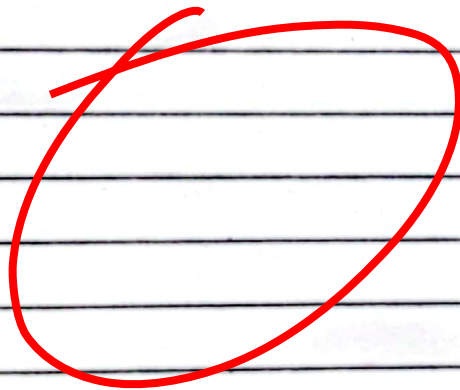
\* This must be kept and implemented in all projects of PPP.

### IV Enhanced accountability

\* Accountability must be enhanced in all PPP projects.

\* This would lead to greater people's input.

## Conclusion



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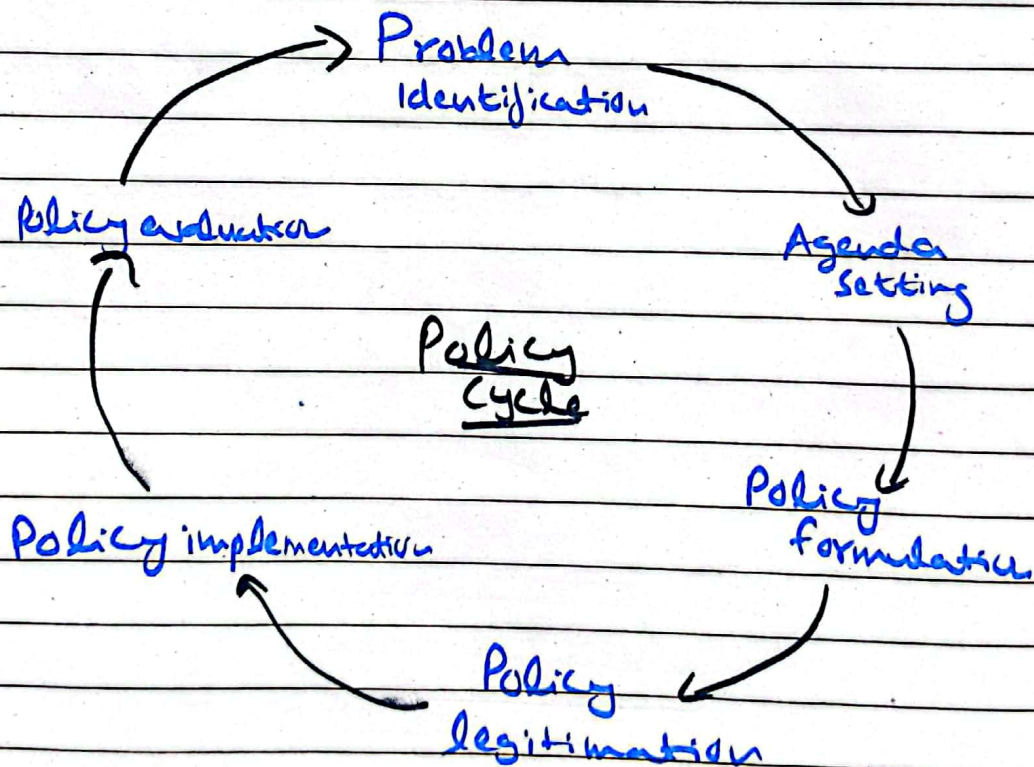
## Introduction

Public Policy can be define as

"What ever government choose to do or not to do about a public problems?" similarly, it is



is also define as "government + proposed course of action or inaction about a public problem". Similarly, these problems are addressed through a policy 6 stages model. In this process, various interest groups, pressure groups play a key role in formulating the policy. That being said, Pakistan's policy making process follows the same cyclical process.



In these stages interest groups play a pivotal role in influencing policy of their own interest.



## I- Problem Identification

→ In this stage, there is a problem prevalent in society. For instance, Housing need in Pakistan gained traction as people did not have enough houses. Thus, low housing numbers was a problem to be dealt with. Similarly, COVID-19 breakout led to health problem.

## II- Agenda setting

In Agenda setting stage, the problem identified goes into Agenda. It can either be Systematic agenda (agenda driven by public demand) or can be Institutional agenda (by driven by Institutions). For example: Big Real Estate Developers pushed the agenda as they had an interest of their own.

## III Policy Formulation

In this stage, various Policy alternatives are explored, trade offs are made. For example, whether to develop a new housing society in existing framework or develop a new city by contracting out.



Focus more on agenda setting, stakeholder involved and their interests.

## Policy Legitimation

Due to primordial interest of bureaucracy and Real Interest developers and business community 'Naya Pakistan Housing Project' got legitimised by cabinet and Parliament.

## Policy Implementation

This 'Naya Housing Authority' was implemented by bureaucracy. As Bureaucracy had a interest of their own. As promised of plots to bureaucrat made them implement the project efficiently. This rendered to 'conflict of interest' issue, as public was not the ultimate beneficiary.

