

PART-II

[Q 8]

1) INTRODUCTION

In Pakistan's heterogeneous society, Local Government system holds a significant importance in the delivery of good governance and provides support to democracy. After Since 2001, there has been numerous reforms in the stature of Local govt in Pakistan; 18th amendment holds a paramount importance in this regard, proving legal backing for Local government.

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Through article 140A. Despite numerous reforms, local government stays ineffective pragmatically in Pakistan.

2) UNDERSTANDING LOCAL GOVT SYSTEM AS THE BEDROCK OF DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

How LGs are the bedrock of democracy?

Ensures grassroots level democracy

Breeding ground for Political leaders.

Provides local oversight over federal bureaucracy

Ensures the 'social contract' between citizen and state is addressed immediately.

How LGs ensures good governance?

Ensures rule of law through local leadership

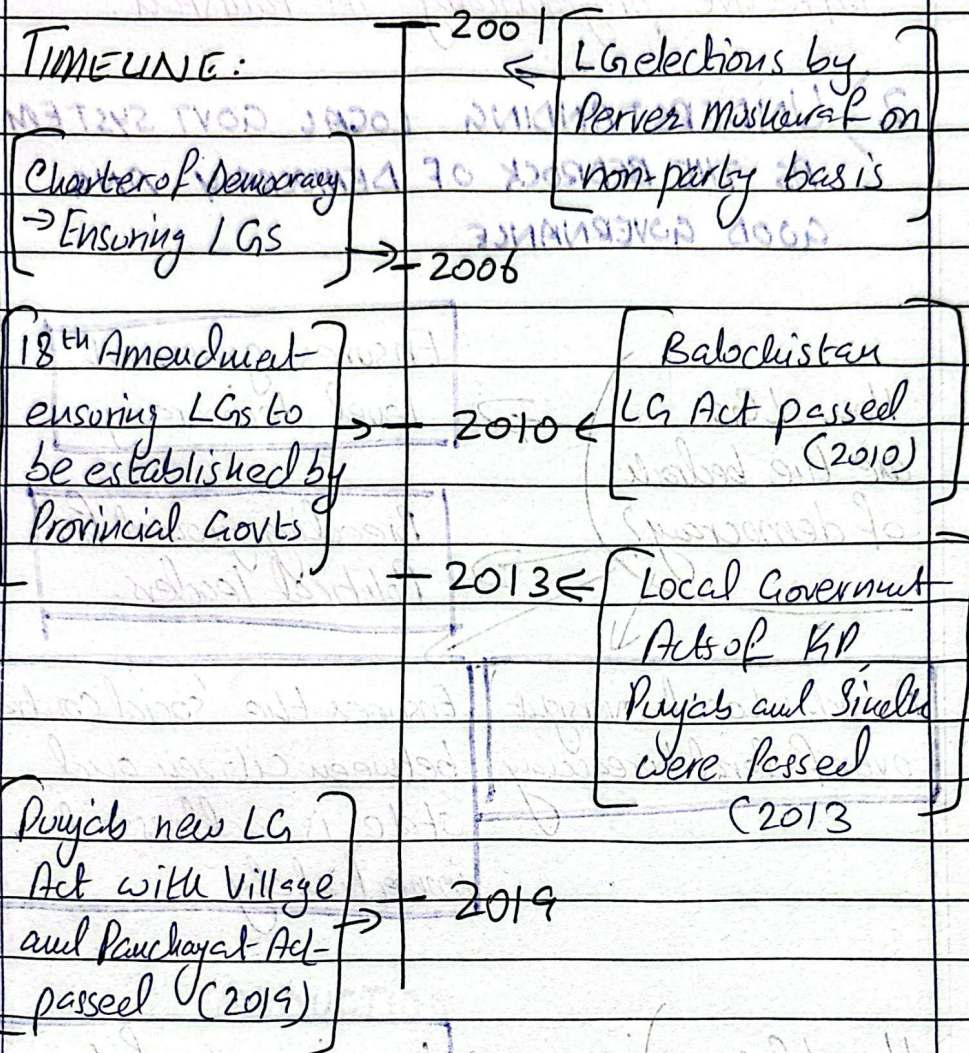
Ensures participation

Ensures accountability at local level.

Efficient and effective

3) HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE [2001 - PRESENT]

TIMELINE:



3.1) Performance

4) PERFORMANCE, SUCCESS AND FAILURES OF LOCAL GOVT SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN SINCE 2001

4.1) Failures of LGs

(i) No Actual devolvement of power. Provincial government dominates LGs

(ii) Financial autonomy is not given to LGs by provincial governments. This lead to inefficiencies in public delivery.

Example: Domination of provincial bureaucracy in Provincial Finance Commission.

(iii) Pakistan's local government system is based on 'de-concentration' model. This lead to few subjects devolved by the provincial government.

(iv) The provincial governments often violate article 140A of LG Act. Local government elections are often delayed.

(v) Chief officer of the local govt is from provincial bureaucracy.

(vi) Musharraf conducted LG elections on non-party basis; This weakened the democratic growth.

4.2) Success

- (i), All provinces passed their respective Local provincial government acts.
- (ii) 18th Amendment made provincial governments responsible to conduct elections within 120 days of expiry of an LG.
- (iii) The successes were mostly legal. This started the evolution of LGs in Pakistan.

5) CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Local government system is indispensable for heterogeneous societies like Pakistan. At present the LG system is weak; and Moreover, its practical implementation remains at the disposal of provincial governments. Basically, the LG system is in embryo period in Pakistan; it needs democratic evolution through time. However, Kerala model in India can be followed to achieve a rapid progress.

4.2) Successes

6) CONCLUSION

Although the provincial governments had passed their respective LG laws, the LG system remains pragmatically weak in Pakistan.

Q5

(i)

REFORMS AND RESTRUCTURING REQUIRED IN CIVIL BUREAUCRACY OF PAKISTAN

(i) According to Rational Choice Theory, the tasks of the civil bureaucracy should be aligned with appropriate incentives; this will incentivize effective and efficient work by bureaucracy through cost-benefit analysis.

(ii) According to John Stuart Mill, there should be a strict political oversight over civil bureaucracy to avoid despotism.

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(iii) According to Max Weber, the power of bureaucracy should be limited to office, not personality. Hence, strict present ~~rules~~ rules of bureaucracy no personal relations should be implemented in Pakistan.

(iv) Merit-based transfers would ensure better governance in Pakistan.

(v) The civil bureaucracy should be accountable to the local government, not to central government at district-level.

Example: Kerala, India:
Civil bureaucracy works under local Nazim.

(iii)

1) ANALYZING CHOICE OF PRIVATIZATION, DEREGULATIONS AND LIBERALIZATION IN PAKISTAN

1.1) MERITS

(i) It leads to the laissez-faire model of free economy which is helpful in connecting to global market.

(ii) Less burden on government

(iii) The tax money saved through privatization can be spent in social welfare.

(iv) Increases FDI

Example: After privatization of telecom industry in Pakistan, a ~~flow~~ flow of FDI was ensured.

(v) Increases market opportunities

(vi) Ensures more goods/services at lower price.

1.2) DEMERITS

(i) Liberalization without social welfare programs/reforms leads to exploitation of lower strata

(ii) Privatization may result into monopoly of private entities.

Example: Monopoly of Coca-Cola and Pepsi in cold drink industry of Pakistan.

(iii) The private firms may not get aligned with national strategy.

(iv) Regulation theory suggests that privatization without regulation may lead to poor qualities of products.

(IV)

1) WHAT IS PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP?

It is a model that allows public sector to collaborate with private sector where the latter provides technical assistance and capital.

2) SUCCESS FACTORS OF PAKISTAN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

ii) In Pakistan, the government is often short of capital.

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~~and~~ and technical assistance. This gap is covered by the private sector.

(ii) On the other hand, the private sector requires opportunities, fast legal process, land and permissions. These are ensured by the government in Pakistan.

(iii) Examples of PPP success in Pakistan:

(a) Vehicle Inspection Certification system in Punjab (VICS)

(b) Punjab education voucher
(Praised by Alif Ailaam report)

(V)

1) PRESIDENTIAL VERSUS PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN PAKISTAN

1.1) Parliamentary form of government.

It is a form of government where parliament (upper house and the lower house) is the supreme institution. The Chief Executive of government is elected indirectly through ~~the~~ parliament.

Examples:

→ At present Pakistan's system is based on parliamentary form of govt including National assembly (lower house) and Senate (upper house). ~~These~~

→ This system of Pakistan is enacted through 1973 constitution.

1.2) Presidential Form of government

It is a form of government where the President (Chief executive) is elected directly through elections and heads the executive branch of the government.

Example:

→ In Pakistan, the era of Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan & Pervez Musharraf depicts presidential form of government where president is the head of executive branch.

2) CRITICAL ANALYSIS: WHICH SYSTEM IS BETTER FOR PAKISTAN

While both systems have their own pros and cons; in a heterogeneous society like Pakistan, the system of parliamentary democracy ensures rights of each community.

This is visible in Senate where each province has equal representation.

~~3) CONCLUSION~~

[Q3]

Q/ Difference between Good Governance and e-governance

1) INTRODUCTION

Both good governance and e-governance are pathways to ensure effective and efficient service delivery. However, e-governance is sort of a tool that, in its essence, enhances good governance.

2) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOOD GOVERNANCE AND E-GOVERNANCE

GOOD GOVERNANCE	E-GOVERNANCE
Good governance is effective and efficient management of social, political and economic resources of a nation	E-governance is the use of information technology to ensure good governance.
It is the super set	It is the subset.

It involves:

- Rule of law
- Responsiveness
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Equitability
- ↳ Effectiveness and efficiency
- Participation

For example:

Governance model of NY city and Kerala, India.

It involves:

- Surveillance
- Use of ToT (Internet of Things)
- Efficient and Effective governance.

For example:

Safe city project in Islamabad.

3) CONCLUSION

E-governance is like a subset of good governance. It is used to enhance the governance through more effective but less use of resources i.e. good governance.

~~(A)~~(C)

1) INTER GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN PAKISTAN

(i) In past, the federal-provincial relations have been dominated by the center, specially at the times of depotism.

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Example: → 1956 and 1963 constitutions.

→ One unit Formula.

(ii) However, at present, most of the subjects are devolved to provincial governments through 18th amendment

Current

ISSUES:

(a) The Federal govt argues that it bears external debt crisis whereas the loans are utilized by all provinces.

(b) Water distribution issues

(c) Minerals issues.

2) SOLUTION: ROLE OF CCI

The Council of Common Interest is a body with equal provincial and federal representation. It could be used to solve issues between Fed and prov govt.

[21]

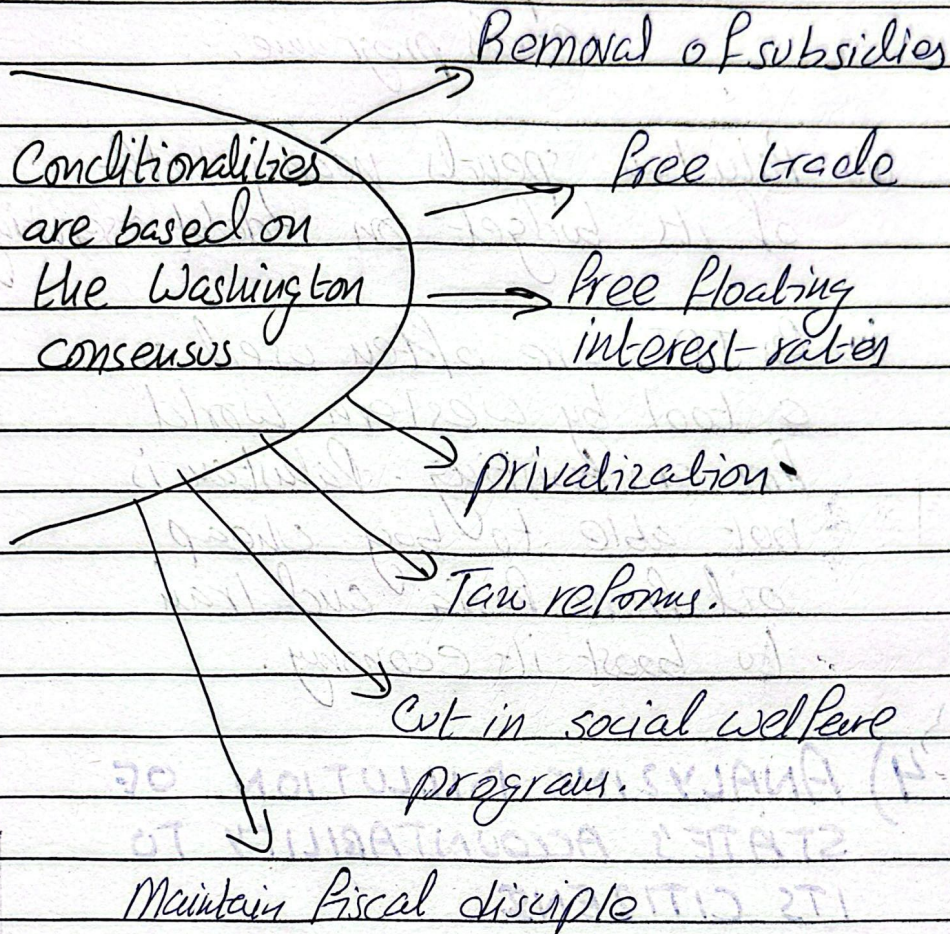
1) INTRODUCTION

"This system is enacted
by West to benefit
West"

- Antonio Guterres

The growing reliance of Pakistan on International Financial Institutions (IFI) is visible in recent IMF bailout package. IFI's strict compliance with conditions approach is a very poor strategy when it comes to dealing with developing nations. Though IFI's provides function of stabilizing global financial situation, Pakistan, due to its structural economic flaws, needs immediate reforms in order to safeguard itself from structural violence of International Financial Institutions.

2) UNDERSTANDING CONDITIONALITIES ATTACHED TO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



3) ANALYZING EFFECTS OF IMF AND ADB ON PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY

- i) Pakistan, due to its immense dependence on ~~the~~ Bretton Woods institutions, is unable to maintain independent foreign policy.

- (ii) Pakistan had to cut its social welfare programs in order to maintain fiscal discipline as suggested by IFIs.

Example: End of Sehat Cards programme.

- (iii) Pakistan spends nearly half of its budget on debt-servicing.

- (iv) IFIs are often used as a tool by western world for arm-twisting. Pakistan is not able to buy cheap oil from Russia and Iran to boost its economy.

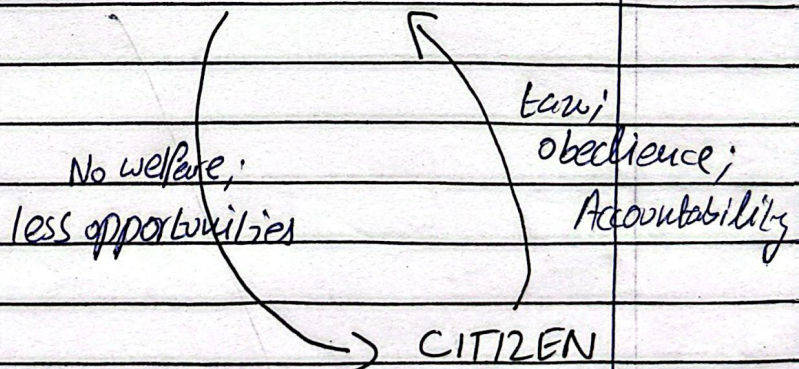
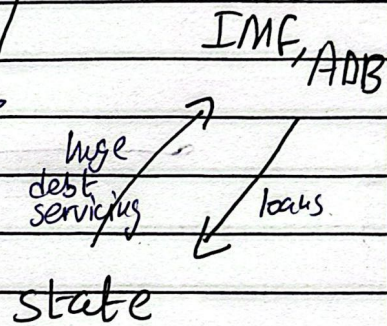
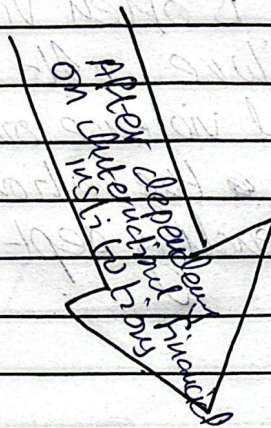
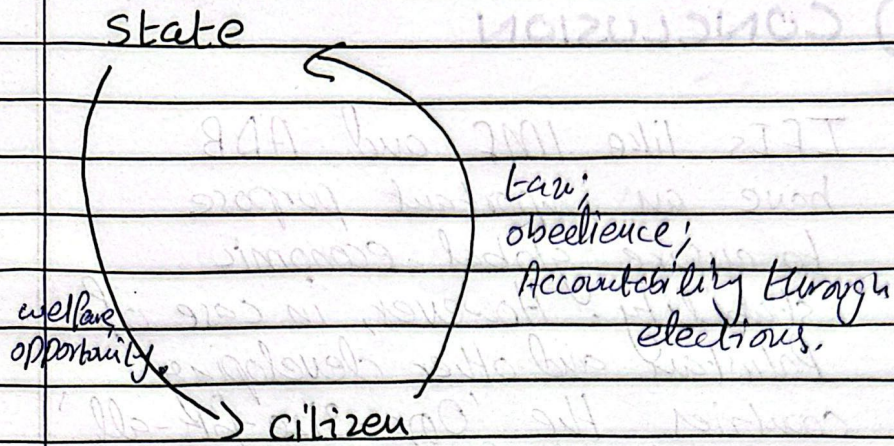
4) ANALYZING DILLUTION OF STATE'S ACCOUNTABILITY TO ITS CITIZENS

- (i) Unnwaye dependence on IFIs and their cruel conditionalities violates the social contract between govt and citizen.

• The state, instead of providing welfare to public, starts paying huge debt to international institutions.

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5) CONCLUSION

TFIs like IMF and ADB have an important purpose to ensure global economic stability. However, in case of Pakistan and other developing countries, the 'One-size-fits-all' strategy is often viewed as a failure. It impose structural violence on poor and throws the nation into never ending debt.