

Q2:

### INTRODUCTION:

The planning mechanism is crucial for any country aiming to run every necessary affairs or to achieve objectives. Planning provides clarity of the goal and necessary steps that will lead to achievement of that particular plan. Pakistan introduces and works on the plan ~~eraved~~ carved out by the stakeholders. However, the governments in Pakistan undergoes criticism for their plan of action that ~~on~~ does not uphold short-term and long-term development needs. The root cause lies in the structural and political mechanism in Pakistan. These aspects hinder the planning mechanism that subsequently leads to decline in development.

### MACHINERY THAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING IN PAKISTAN:

National planning in Pakistan is a systematic process in which every involving machinery presents its plan which will ultimately uphold the Governance. These are:

#### 1) FEDERAL MINISTRIES / DIVISIONS:

Federal Ministries or division submitted



their plan of action to Planning Commission.

## 2) PROVINCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS:

The planning machinery in provinces is autonomous to federal planning Commission. These departments are particularly headed by Chief Secretaries or Additional Chief Secretaries of the department.

## FLAWS IN PAKISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

This is true that the planning machinery of Pakistan has yielded trivial productivity. The problem does not lie in the plan, but the implementation. The implementation hinderance turns the long-term plan into short term shifting. The challenges are:

## 1) FREQUENT CHANGE OF PLAN: DUE TO CHANGE OF GOVERNMENTS:

In Pakistan, the frequent change of Governments does not allow the ~~policy~~ plan to be consistent. The instability caused by changing of Governments leads to change in plan or the plan is unable to practice.



in given circumstances. So, each Government ~~rep~~ introduces its own plan of action and about the previous one. Similarly, this chain keeps repeating.

## 2) INCONSISTENCY IN PLANNING:

Due to above mentioned reason, the inconsistency in planning prevails in Pakistan. For instance, CPEC development was not prioritized by previous regime, but now it is primary goal of plan. This inconsistency also hinders the development programs' progress.

## 4) POLITICAL INTERFERENCE : FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL DISCOURSE:

Due to political differences between federal and provincial governments, the consensus building on a particular plan is challenging. Both the Governments try to hinder the plan for their political ideology and gain. For instance, the federal's plan on the counter-terrorism is often criticized by the provincial governments and also criticize them to be the domain of province, subsequent to 18<sup>th</sup> amendments.

## 5) BUREAUCRATIC REDTAPISM:

Bureaucracy runs by the book.



Hence, any plan that appears contrary to the rules and regulations of any department is criticized by their officials. This fosters delay in implementation and fulfilment of plan.

## 6) BUDGETARY PROBLEMS: LACK OF RESOURCES:

The economy of Pakistan is in such a fragile state. Pakistan has been going through fiscal deficit almost every year. The economy heavily depends upon the foreign assistance. Thus, any allocation and funds transactions delay the mechanism and actions. This results in delay of planning implementation.

## 7) THE FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS' RESTRICTIONS:

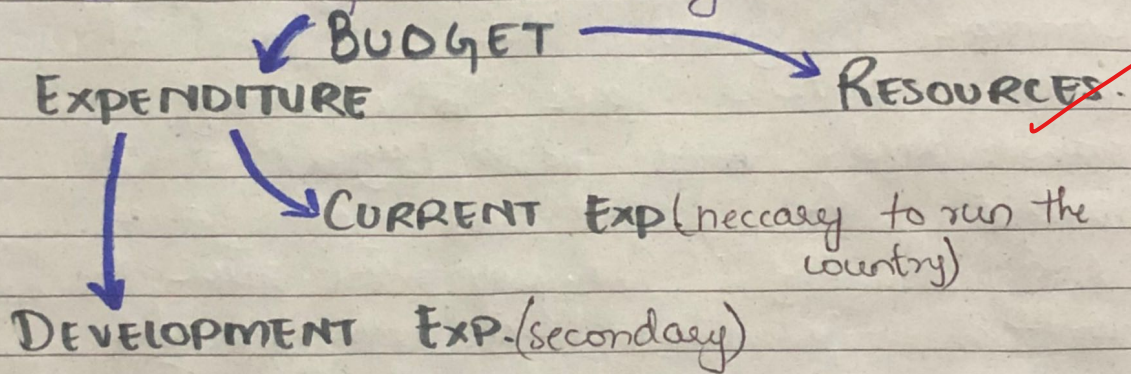
The foreign financial institution often restrict the governments to withdraw the development operations to ensure the economic certainty. In this way, the development plans are compromised. One prominent example in this regard is the operation halt of motorway of Karachi-Sukkur. This development



project was stopped by IMF to sustain the budget for other necessities rather than development plans.

## IN THE ABOVE SCENARIO, WHY PAKISTAN FOCUS SHORT-SHRIFTING LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT NEEDS:

In focus the above constraints of planning mechanism, Pakistan often seems to fulfill only short term development goals because most of them lies under the due necessities of the budget.



Thus, in this view, Pakistan only focuses current expenditure plan that is necessary for the country's working. While the development expenditure is often minimized. This results in inconsistency in planning mechanism of Pakistan and Pakistan unable to focus on productive planning mechanism.



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## CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the planning mechanism of Pakistan lack the fulfilment of development needs. With political will and economic sustainability, Pakistan will successfully implement the plan of action.

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## INTRODUCTION:

The public policies are purposed to be crafted in benefits of common citizens. The purpose of public policies are to bring an ease and ~~benef~~ advantages to the public. The public policies are crafted by ~~Governments~~. In context of Pakistan, the public policies are introduced by Federal as well as provincial Government. Throughout the history of Pakistan, the ~~Governments~~ has introduced several public policies. Some of which turns to be successful and some resulted as failure due to certain circumstances. However, the success and failure of public policies <sup>are</sup> defined by few prerequisites that are necessary to adopt.



## OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC POLICIES:

The primary objectives of public policies which are confiscated in almost every policy, these considerations are:

- maximum benefit of public.
- enhance the governance and administration.
- Promote effectiveness and efficiency.

## THE SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC POLICY OF PAKISTAN: THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF COUNTERTERRORISM:

The National Action Plan (NAP) for counterterrorism was introduced in 2014. It comprises of 14 points framework that was primarily aimed to counter terrorism in Pakistan. This plan was subsequent to the Army Public School attack.

The terrorism after the NAP significantly reduced till 2020. This plan was divided further into two classifications: Kinetic Plan of Action and Non-Kinetic Plan of Action.

### KINETIC POA

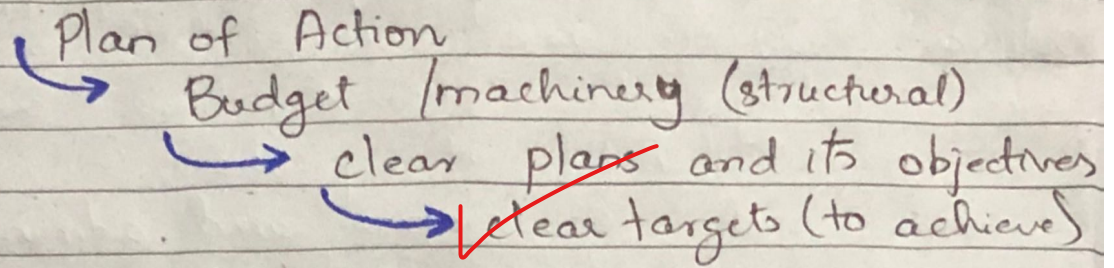
- ↳ intolerance for militancy
- ↳ Action against spread of terrorism
- ↳ Choking Terror financing

### NON-KINETIC POA

- ↳ Follow-up CT cases
- ↳ Capacity Building
- ↳ Revamping CTS.
- ↳ Afghan Refugees
- ↳ Regulation of Madaris



# REASONS OF ITS SUCCESS:



1) **PLAN OF ACTION:** A comprehensive 14-point plan of action was clear and rigid which states all the relevant requirements and objectives. Also, the method of conduct to reach those objectives through meeting the requirements.

2) **BUDGET ALLOCATION:** To carryout the counter-terrorism operations, adequate budget was allocated to meet the expenses. In fiscal year 2015-2016, the government allocated Rs. 1000 Billion budget for counter-terrorism. This budget was exclusive of the defence spending allocation every budget.

## 3) **CLEAR PLANS AND METHOD OF CONDUCT:**

The PAO clearly drafted the plans and methods of conduct to carryout that particular plan. For instance, to counter the extremism, the action to regularize madassas was clearly stated. instead of just "counter extremism".

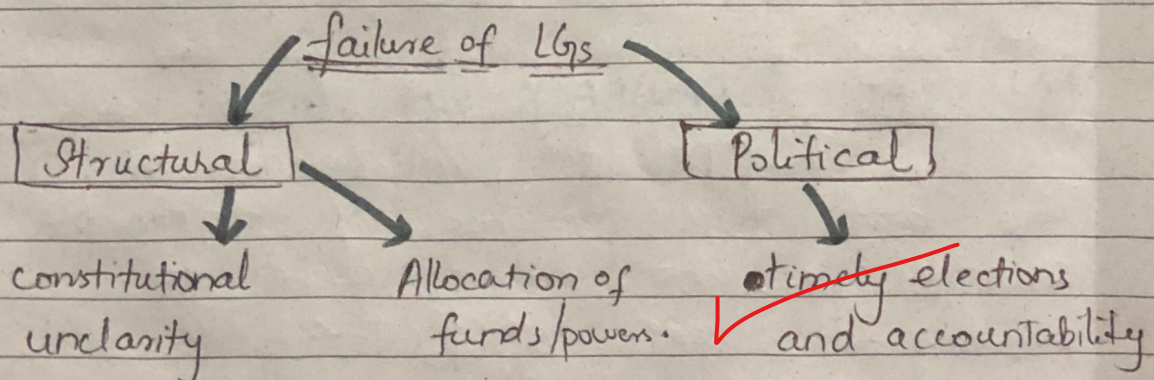


#### 4) CLEAR TARGETS TO ACHIEVE:

The targets were set and clearly stated in the Plan of Action. For example, the target of ~~terror financing~~. It was clearly stated the target of PAO is to ~~cut~~ check / stop the terror financing.

#### THE UNSUCCESSFUL PUBLIC POLICY OF PAKISTAN: THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

The local government in Pakistan is failed to yield its required productivity. Despite the efforts like, Constitutional protection, Devolution Plan 2001 and 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, the local government could not be able to perform its primary motive. The reason behind the failure of these efforts lies in the structural and political discourse.



#### STRUCTURAL FAILURE OF LGs:

The structural failure of local



Government primarily lies in the allocation of funds and budgets. The allocation of necessary budget is absent in the provincial budgets. This is due to the unknown powers of the LGs. The power defined under the Article 140-A of the constitution is unclear about the power allocation. It states that,

"Each Province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative, and financial responsibility to the elected representatives of the local governments"

The devolution of political, administrative and financial powers is stated. However, the extent to which the powers will be devolved is unclear in the constitution.

## POLITICAL DRAWBACK IN LGs:

The political interference in LGs and their absence of responsible actions is also a cause due to which LGs are ineffective. The political aspect is either too much in local government or too less to follow-up the accountability. Thus, the adequate



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political action is missing in the local Government System in Pakistan.

### CONCLUSION:

The public policies are primary effort that upholds the governance efficiency. The comprehensive Nation-Plan of Action 2014 yielded the desired outcomes. Similarly, the local Government system's law should be introduced to ensure efficiency in public policy.

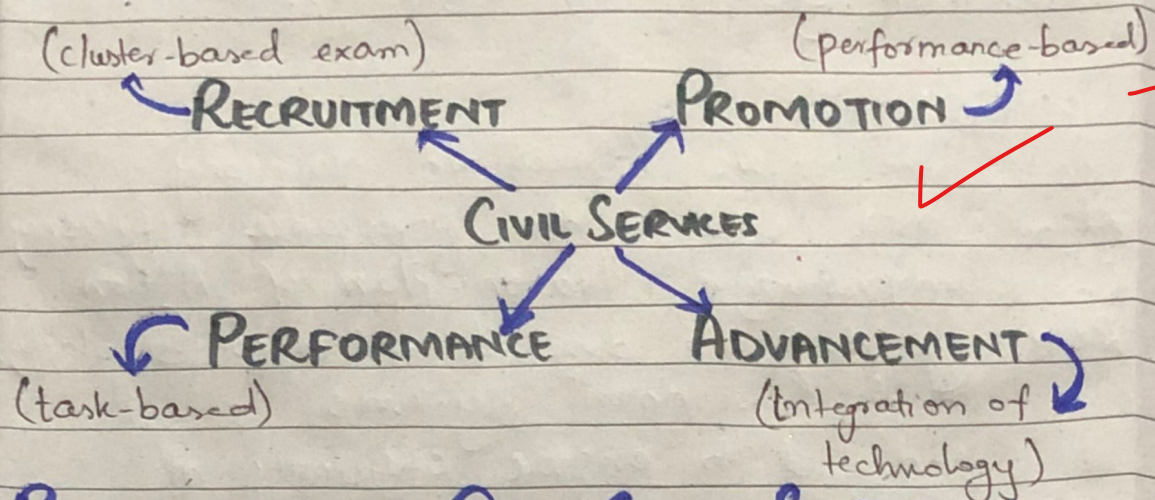
Q4:

### INTRODUCTION:

The civil services in Pakistan is under debate to reform to make it more effective. Currently, the civil services in Pakistan runs under the The Civil Establishment Code (ESTACODE) and runs under Federal Public Service Commission of Pakistan. There are certain reforms that can be introduced to uphold the efficiency of civil services in Pakistan. The reforms can be regarding the advancement, performance, promotion and recruitment. Through these the performance and outcome of civil services in Pakistan can be improved.



## SUGGESTED REFORMS IN CIVIL SERVICES:



## RECRUITMENT OF CIVIL SERVANTS:

The introduced reforms of civil servants recruitment through cluster-based exam will be effective. Currently, general elected subjects are being operating in civil services. Through cluster-based subject selection, the relevant and expertise of the field will be selected. The training time can also be reduced in this regard. Any civil servant aspiring to opt any particular group will be known of the primary functions and operations of that particular group.

Key benefits:

- selection of expertise of the field.
- training time can be reduced.
- Pre-known of the functions and operations of desired occupational group.



## PROMOTION ON PERFORMANCE :

The promotion of civil servant can be through the performance evaluation. Currently, the promotion is based on seniority basis. Through performance-based promotions, the civil servants will try to perform better in order to get promotion. In this way, the time consumption of civil services operation can be reduced and uphold the effectiveness.

Key benefits:

- efficiency and time of deliverance promoted
- Merit-based promotions

## PERFORMANCE - BASED INCENTIVES:

The incentives to the civil servants can be given on the base of their performance. The civil servants allocated in the urban or metropolitan cities have higher load of work than the rural ones. They have to put more time and efforts to complete their job or tasks. However, both the urban and rural civil servants get the same salary. This hinders the just approach of work and salary. Thus, in the



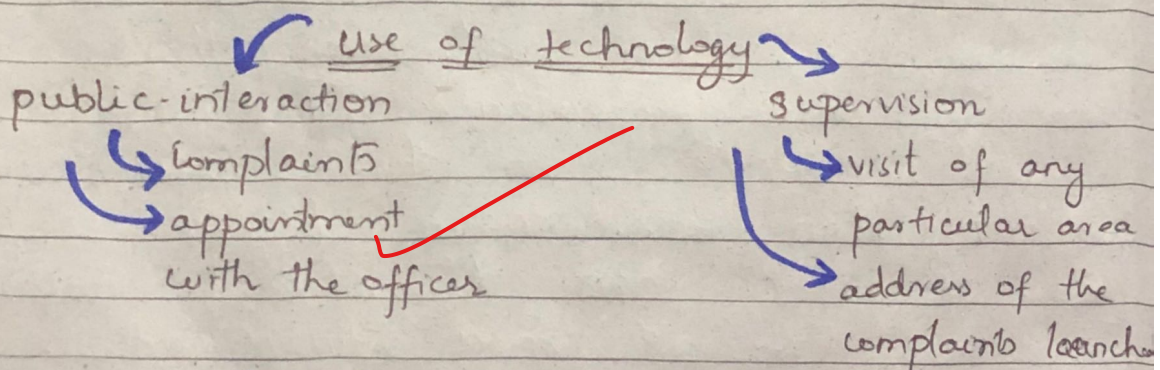
Performance based incentives, the civil servant with higher work load will be given more incentives than others with less workload.

Key benefits:

- Balanced and just approach
- Motivation to perform more.

## ADVANCEMENT IN CIVIL SERVICES:

The advancements in civil services like integration of technology can help to project the efficiency of civil services in Pakistan. The process like public-interaction and the ~~eval~~ supervision of officers can be made easy through technological means.



In this way, the time consumption and other effectiveness will be ensured.

key benefits:

- time-efficiency
- Quick response



- live supervision before reporting.
- ensure the document loss and tempering.

## CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the civil services in Pakistan can be improved by the reforms stated above. However, there would be certain lack of ~~inte~~ consideration of all aspects which can be modified.

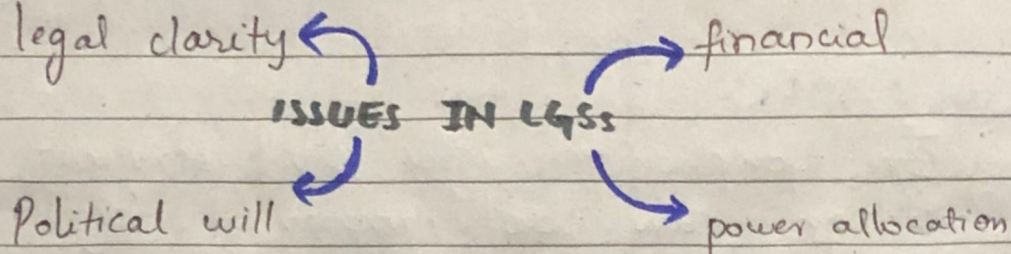
Q5:

## INTRODUCTION:

The public-administration and governance emphasize on the importance of effective local government institution. It is mandatory for effective deliverance of public policy. In context of Pakistan, the local government system lack its ability to perform the basic and primary performance. The local governments in Pakistan are the weakest and ~~as~~ it is the foundational aspect of any strong governance. Through pragmatic measures, the efficiency on LGs can be improved and made effective. There are certain structural reforms that must be introduced in this regard. This issue require multifaced approach to yield productive outcomes.

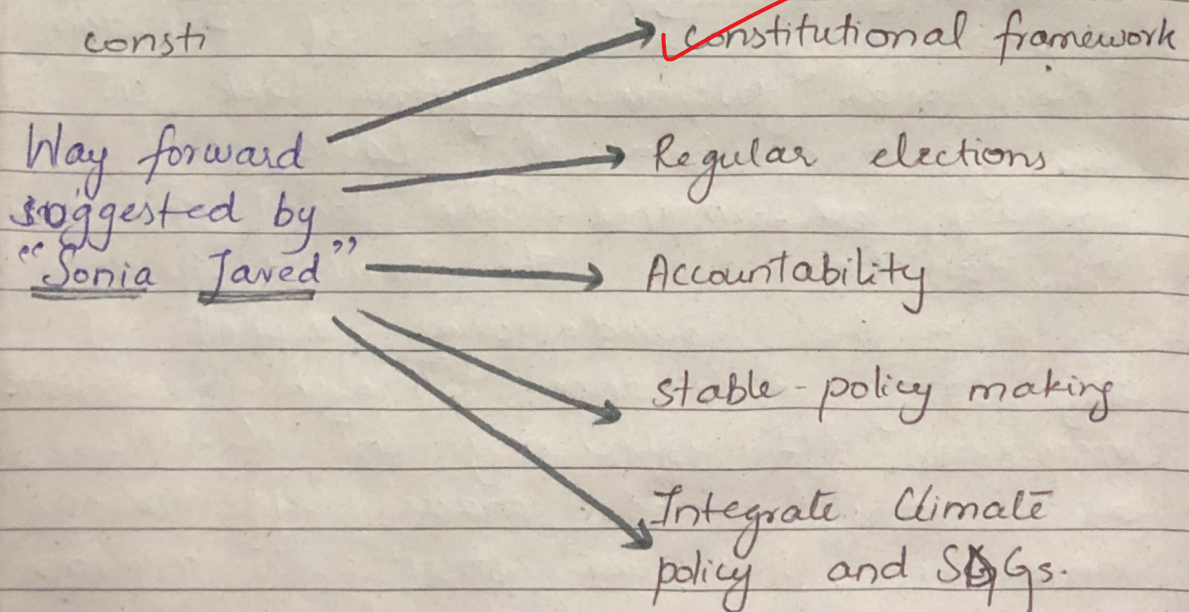


## DRAWBACKS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN:



The flaws in local government system of Pakistan lies in the legal clarity, political will, financial constraints and power allocation. These flaws make LGs unfunctional and powerless to operate.

## WAY FORWARD TO MAKE LGS EFFECTIVE IN PAKISTAN:





## CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK:

Ms. Sonia Javed suggesting the local government reforms, stated to amend the constitution article 140-A. This article regarding local government is unclear and does not comprehend the allocation of power and resources. The legislation must amend this article and integrate the amount of powers devolution to local Governments to make it effective.

## REGULAR AND TIMELY ELECTIONS:

In the same manner, the constitution of Pakistan states the elections shall be under the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) but the time duration is uncertain. Thus, due to this uncertainty in the defined constitution leads



delay in elections of Local Government. However, the local government elections are crucial and have profound impact on the governance efficiency.

## ACCOUNTABILITY:

The accountability of LGs is unknown. To whom the LG officials are obligatory to report and accountable. This results in mishandling and misuse of funds and misconduct of the powers assigned by the provincial governments.

## STABLE - POLICY MAKING:

Through clear direction of policy-making the LGs will revamp and revive. The inconsistency in the policies of LG leads to its inefficiency. Therefore, through



stable and consistent policy-making approach, the local government will be effective in Pakistan.

## INTEGRATE CLIMATE-CHANGE POLICY AND SDGs:

This suggestion of Sonia Javed is also recommended by Dr. Ishrat Hussain. The policy to integrate the climate-change policy and plan of Action, that are derived by Sustainable Development Goals of UN must be devolved to the local governments. In this manner, the primary and requisite of the moment - Climate action will be performed and implemented. Pakistan will secure the long-term sustainability through this approach.

## CLOSING ARGUMENT:

In conclusion, the local



Government system in Pakistan is less effective. However, it can be revived and made effective through ~~certain~~ pragmatic actions. The local government system in other countries are made effective through particular and precised devolution of powers, such as - Turkey. In the same way, Pakistan can also improve its local government system structure.

there is a clear issue of time management  
balance the answers and make the coherence and write in a  
symmetry

need improvement  
over all content is fine and relevant but answers are incoherent

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