

ANSWER # 3

1. INTRODUCTION:

Public policy refers to the policies formulated by government to cater public needs in the country. There are different examples of public policies in the world such as empowerment women policy Bangladesh and Japan Technology Policy for youth. These policies targeted the needs of women and youth in countries accordingly. In Pakistan, there are also many public policies formulated and implemented since its inception. In recent days the Prime Minister laptop Scheme policy is a major success of the government. However, the subsidized electricity and food products policy is a failure in many ways for the country.

2. WHAT IS A PUBLIC POLICY:

Public policy is a policy formulated and implemented by the government to target the needs of the public in the country. Different public areas are targetted through the public policies such as:

- (i) Youth
- (ii) Women
- (iii) Infants and Adolescents
- (iv) Mental health of public
- (v) Technological needs of public

2.1 PURPOSE OF PUBLIC POLICY:

The main purpose of the public policy is to target the public needs which may help in the betterment of the economy or empower public of their country.

2.2 SOME FAMOUS PUBLIC POLICIES AROUND THE WORLD:

(i) Bangladesh women empowerment policy

(ii) Japan Technology policy for youth.

(i) BANGLADESH WOMEN EMPOWERMENT POLICY:

The Bangladesh women empowerment policy is the famous policy in Bangladesh planned and implemented to empower women in the country. Through this policy small loans are given to women to start their small businesses and factories. The policy helped in the financial empowerment of women thereby increasing the economic development of the country.

(ii) JAPAN TECHNOLOGY POLICY FOR YOUTH:

Japan formulated technology policy for youth through which technological ideas of young generation were listened and support was provided for the ~~the~~ young generation for the working on those technological ideas. This resulted in the technological development of Japan.

3. SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC POLICY IN PAKISTAN: PRIME MINISTER LAPTOP SCHEME:

One example of the successful public policy in Pakistan is the Prime Minister Laptop Scheme through which laptops were provided to the youth for their studies based on the merit system in universities and colleges.

3. REASONS OF SUCCESS:

Addressing the technological needs of students

Paving the way towards digital education in Pakistan

Empowering the youth in need through provision of technology

Merit based provision of laptops promoting youth to gain good marks

(i) ADDRESSING THE TECHNOLOGICAL NEEDS OF YOUTH:

Prime Minister Laptop Scheme remained a successful youth public policy as it targeted the technological needs of youth. The laptops are necessary for a student in current technological world to gain quality education. Hence the scheme remained a successful policy.

(ii) PAVING THE WAY TOWARDS DIGITAL EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN:

The policy also aided in the transformation of traditional educational system to digital education in Pakistan.

(iii) EMPOWERING THE YOUTH IN NEED THROUGH PROVISION OF TECHNOLOGY:

The PM Laptop scheme helped in the empowerment of youth in need. The youth which was unable to gain quality education or benefit from online education became empowered through this policy.

(iv) MERIT BASED PROVISION OF LAPTOPS PROMOTING YOUTH TO GAIN GOOD MARKS:

The laptops are provided on the basis of merit which motivated students to gain

good marks in university.

4. **FAILURE OF PUBLIC POLICY IN PAKISTAN: SUBSIDIZED ELECTRICITY AND FOOD PRODUCTS:**

The government provided subsidized electricity and food products in Pakistan to the people and families in need. The policy remained as a failure as it resulted in increase in debt on country.

4.1 **REASONS OF FAILURE:**

(i) RESULTED IN INCREASE IN CIRCULAR DEBT AND BUDGET DEFICIT:

The subsidized products to the people in need although benefited the people but affected negatively the country in long term. It resulted in the increase of circular debt and budget deficit of the country.

(ii) MADE PUBLIC LESS MOTIVATED TOWARDS HARDWORK:

The subsidized products policy made public less motivated towards hardwork as they started getting basic needs on discount prices.

(iii) INCREASED CORRUPTION:

The subsidized products policy also

increased corruption in country. The food products are bought on subsidized prices by the traders and sold in expensive prices on shops.

5. **CONCLUSION:**

Public policy refers to the policy formulated by the government to target the needs of the public. Different policies are formulated around the world to target public needs: such as Japan technology policy for youth. In Pakistan also many policies are made for the targetting of public needs. Some remain successful such as prime minister laptop scheme while some posit themselves as a failure such as subsidy policies for food products and electricity.

ANSWER NO 4

1. **INTRODUCTION:**

The civil service of Pakistan play a major role in the structuring and governance of the country. They play their part in the implementation of government policies thereby aiding in the proper functioning of country. There are some reforms suggested through which the civil service can be reformed for a better service delivery.

2. REFORMS FOR CIVIL SERVICE:

Changes in the subjects of civil service examinations.

Allocation of experts on different civil service platforms.

Reducing the transfers of civil servants.

Performance based analysis of civil servants every 5-10 years.

2.1 CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS:

One major suggestion to reform civil service examination is to change the subjects of the civil service. The obsolete subjects such as Islamiyat are of no benefit during the practical life of the civil servant. The students learn and serve their time for this subject during their preparation aiding them in no way once they are hired. However, some subjects such as governance and public policy and public administration are so important for a civil servant to govern and work in better way ~~to~~ in their civil service life. Hence it is necessary to make changes in the civil service examination subjects.

2.2 **ALLOCATION OF EXPERTS ON DIFFERENT CIVIL SERVICE PLATFORMS:**

The civil servants in Pakistan are not placed in the respective groups on the basis of their expertise. They are only placed on the basis of their marks gained in the written examination and during the ~~more~~ interview. This results in the incompetency and lack of civil service delivery when they join the respective groups. For instance, the individuals lacking the ~~Math~~ Mathematics skills are placed in the taxation department found the work difficult and then resulting in lesser service delivery.

2.3 **REDUCING THE TRANSFERS OF CIVIL SERVANTS:**

Civil servants face transfers to different regions each year or even twice a year. The issue with this is that the mental health of a civil servant is impacted and also the service delivery is affected. The civil servants remain far from their families resulting in heavy impact on the mental health of the civil servant. Moreover, when the civil servant do not remain in an area for a long time it impacts his understanding of the problems ~~and~~ ~~burden~~ of this area. Therefore the transfers of civil servants should be reformed.

24 **PERFORMANCE BASED ANALYSIS OF CIVIL SERVANTS EVERY 5-10 YEARS.**

The civil service reforms should also include the performance based analysis of the civil servants. On the basis of the analysis better opportunities, and promotions should be given to the civil servants. This will motivate the civil servants to perform better and enhance their service delivery.

3 **CONCLUSION:**

The ~~ser~~ civil service of Pakistan play a major role in better service delivery to the public and improving the implementation of policies. The civil service reforms suggested are the changes in civil service examinations ~~ex~~ subjects, allocation of experts on different civil service platforms, reducing the transfers of civil servants and performance based analysis of civil servants.

ANSWER # 2

1 **INTRODUCTION:**

Pakistan has an elaborative planning mechanism ~~in~~ formulating long term and short term plans for the development of the country. However, many times the long terms

projects for the development needs are ignored and only short term, instant results projects are implemented and worked on in the country. The reason of this fault lie in the political setup where the political parties try to show swift results to the public during their tenure in the government. Moreover, the expectation of public for prompt results and the credit taking culture of development projects are the major faults resulting in the ignorance of long term developmental projects in Pakistan.

2. **PLANNING MECHANISM IN PAKISTAN:**

The planning mechanism in Pakistan play a major role in the planning of long term and short term projects in Pakistan. The Planning mechanism only suggest the planning policies and suggest ways to implement the policies for development in the country.

3. **CRITICIZE ON GOVERNMENT FOR SHORT SHRIFTING LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT NEEDS:**

The government in Pakistan is often criticized for short shifiting long term development needs. It is true as in Pakistan the long term development projects are often ignored and priority is given to

Short term projects in country

3.1 WHERE DOES THE FAULT LIE?

Political parties trying to show swift results during their tenure

Public's expectation of prompt development planning results

Lack of resources in country.

Lack of accountability of government.

Credit taking of one government's effort by other

Competition between political parties without thinking betterment of country.

Development needs not planned according to the needs of future

Corruption in long term development projects.

(i) POLITICAL PARTIES TRYING TO SHOW SWIFT RESULTS DURING THEIR TENURE:

Each political party when win election, during tenure try to show development of country to the public. The development projects shown to the country are the ones with instant results so that they can show the development of country during their tenure. Ignoring the long term development need of the country.

(ii) PUBLIC'S EXPECTATIONS OF PROMPT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING RESULTS:

Public of Pakistan expect swift development of country due to which the government focus on short term developmental projects and ignore the long term project fearing criticism of public.

(iii) LACK OF RESOURCES IN COUNTRY:

The resources in Pakistan are limited due to the dwindling economic condition of the country which result in the ignorance of long term developmental projects in Pakistan.

(iv) LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT:

The government is lesser held accountable for the choice of projects for the development in country.

(V) CREDIT TAKING OF ONE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS BY OTHER:

The political party in the government if start any development project of long term, the next political party takes the credit of the project resulting in lesser motivation for developmental projects.

(VI) COMPETITION BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES WITHOUT THINKING BETTERMENT OF COUNTRY:

The political parties compete with each other, oppose the party in government and hence the party in government try to choose ~~long~~ short term projects ignoring the benefit of country.

(VII) DEVELOPMENT NEEDS NOT PLANNED ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF FUTURE

The planning of development is although done properly in country but the development needs are not planner prior impacting the development projects in Pakistan.

(VIII) CORRUPTION IN LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

The long term development projects in Pakistan are also halted by the corruption during the project which result in longevity and incompleteness of development projects in Pakistan.

3. CONCLUSION:

The developmental planning in Pakistan has significant potential in Pakistan. However, government is often criticized due to the prioritizing the short term developmental projects in Pakistan. This is due to ~~the~~ different reasons such as swift result expectation of developmental project, corruption, credit taking of new government and the lack of resources in the country.

ANSWER #6

1. INTRODUCTION:

The budget of a country play a major role in calculating expenditure of country, promoting policy making according to it and increasing the development planning according to it. The budget also ~~play~~ an important role in monitoring and controlling the bureaucracy of country, through checking the performance of bureaucracy and tax collection and monitoring the expenditure of bureaucracy in country.

2. WHAT IS BUDGET?

Budget refers to the planning of expenditure the country or an organization plan to do in the coming year.

3 BUDGET AS IMPORTANT POLICY INSTRUMENT TO MANAGE ECONOMY:

Calculating the expenditure of country.

Aiding in formulation of economic reforms for country.

Increase in development projects in country.

Source of improving resources in country.

3.1 CALCULATING THE EXPENDITURE OF COUNTRY:

Budget helps in calculating the expenditure of the country which can be later controlled positively impacting and managing the economy of a country.

3.2 AIDING IN FORMULATION OF ECONOMIC REFORMS FOR COUNTRY:

Budget helps in the formulation for economic reforms for the country aiding in managing economy.

3.3 INCREASE IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN COUNTRY:

Budget helps in the increase in developmental projects in country as government can plan the development projects according to the economic condition of the country.

3.4 SOURCE OF IMPROVING RESOURCES IN COUNTRY:

The budget if not according to the expenditure of the country compels country to increase its resources of earning income. This results in improving the resources of the country.

4. BUDGET AS IMPORTANT POLICY INSTRUMENT TO MONITOR AND CONTROL BUREAUCRACY:

Increasing accountability of bureaucracy.

Checking the role of bureaucracy in tax collection.

Monitoring bureaucracy expenditure in country.

4.1 INCREASING ACCOUNTABILITY OF BUREAUCRACY:

Budget helps in monitoring the expenditure and performance of the bureaucracy aiding in increasing the accountability of bureaucracy in country.

4.2 CHECKING THE ROLE OF BUREAUCRACY: IN TAX COLLECTION:

Budget helps in checking the income of the country. In this regards it checks the tax collection done by the bureaucracy acting as an important policy instrument to monitor and control bureaucracy.

4.3 MONITORING BUREAUCRACY EXPENDITURE IN COUNTRY:

The budget helps in the calculation of ~~be~~ bureaucracy expenditure in the country aiding in future policy making to monitor and control bureaucracy in the country.

5 CONCLUSION:

Budget play a major role in improving the economy of the country and also managing the economy. For instance it helps in the calculation of country's expenditure and helps improve resources in the country. Moreover, it also

act as an important policy instrument to monitor and control bureaucracy as it increases the accountability of bureaucracy and also aid in monitoring the expenditure of bureaucracy in country. Hence budget plays a major role in both managing economy and monitoring and controlling bureaucracy.