PART-II

Q.7

Digital Transformation of government is often viewed as a remedy for inefficiency and corruption. E-governance initiatives in Pakistan have potential. Digital monitoring and evaluation are weak links in Pakistan's policy cycle. Reforms to strengthen evidence-based policy-making and performance management.

1- Introduction: Digital Transformation contour.

Digital transformation is a great initiative and because it is the remedy for inefficiency and corruption. It has many fruits if it is employed well based on pragmatic approach. It should be focused based on adaptibily and capacity-building. In parallel, it should focus on the incremental change through coordination approach -

Thus, it can bring an immense benefits like digital monitoring and evaluation in Pakistan's public policy.

Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings

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 expressedly 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.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

2- How digital transformation of government is often viewed as remedy for inefficiency and corruption

(A) - Pluging the financial leakages that shrink the space of corrupt officials.

Digital transformation is a key to block the financial leakage because the digital - oversight makes it more hard and difficult for loopholes. Lot of indisprepencies occur in the manual mechanism whereas the digital platforms is the best mechanism to stop the financial financial losses

(B)- Biometric Attendence System for employees bring regulation.

Biometric Attendence System (BAS) ensures the regularity of employees bringing more productive and ulitity of their services for customers or end users. It can eliminate the culture of absentism in Pakistan due to digital transformation.

(C) Online - Oversight to bring strict cheek and balance-

Digital transformation has also brought an ease to regulate various objcetives through online - oversight like video call and pictorial glimpes update in respective folders.

(D) Systematic evaluation and assessment mechanism

Digital transformation also led a systematic evaluation and assessment mechanism that brings a way out to evaluate data based on it pragmatic approaches like cost and benefit analysis. Risk identifications — it also tells that which area is lacking behind and what needs to be done.

3) Reasons behind the failure of e-Governance in Pakistan

(A) Lack of adaptibility among the end-users

One of the reasons behind the failure of e-governance in Pakistan is that it lacks the adaptibility elements in it - The end-users feel hard and difficult to incorporate the digital platforms - It Maybe the lethargic attitude culminating the failure in e-governance.

(B) Absence of capacity-building for its true implementation: Resource-deficit is truly a hurdle behind its success.

Another factor in the failure of e-governance

in Pakistan is the lack of capacity of all employees. Inclusive approach is a dire need in the e-governance. Every employee is the part of governance. Therefore, inclusion of everyone in capacity building is also needed.

(C) <u>Digital Divide</u> between Urban and Rural: A daunting Challenge to its Pragmatic aspects.

A prevailing digital divide between urban and rural areas impede the applicability of e-governance. Comprehensive policy cannot be drafted owing to the ground reality that majority of rural is deprived of internet connections —

(D) <u>Absence of Well-equiped resources</u> <u>and</u> ~~technical~~ <u>Prevalent of technical glitch in its operationalization.</u>

Well-equiped resources foster the essence of e-governance. Due to lack of resource, it cannot fully go for operationalization as prevailing technical glitch is at play. It is the biggest hurdle in its practicality.

4) <u>Rationale behind the weak Links between Monitoring and Evaluation</u>

A visible weak link is ~~xxxx~~ crafted between monitory and

evaluation factor.

(A) - Resultant of poor and vague coordination between monitoring and evaluation.

For the application of any initiative in e-governance - coordination plays a central role. If the monitory and evaluation looms around vague and obscure coordination between the key-factors — it deems to fail often by weakening the chain between them.

(B) - Rigid and tough monitory principle weaken the chain due to abrupt enforcement

Tightier and rigid monitory principle largely weaken the chain — As it emphasizes on the full-scale implementation which majorly goes to the failure part. Abrupt implementation of any e-governance policy largely fail due to its rigid nature and tough parameters.

(C) - Absence of consideration of ground realities - bring fragility in the policy's cycle.

Another dimension that bring fragility in the policy cycle is the ignorance of ground realities. Largely, ground realities shape the policy - what is to be said and what is to

done have a huge gap in it.

5) Reforms to Strengthen evidence-based Policy making and performance management.

(A) <u>Consideration of all data in policy-making through coordination and consultation of all stakeholders.</u>

Data's consideration play an important role in strengthening the evidence based policy-making and performance because it gives a pragmatic ideals about any initiatives. Raw-form survey should be conducted at length to craft a realistic-based policy that should adress the real problem of the public.

(B) <u>Focus need to be gathered on incremental change rather prefering to institutional reform.</u>

Any reform that is intented to bring out an abrupt pace, it deems to fail at large. Therefore, pragmatism approach argues that small but coordinated reform should be focused. There must be a small changing - adjust within itself - It can be more fruitful and goal-oriented in the longer-run. Therefore, focus should be inculcated/invested on incremental change.

6) Conclusion:

In essence, the above discussion collectively reveal that digital transformation of government is a viable option in the right direction but focus should be made on coordination, capacity building and provision of resources to truly implement any reform agenda - under the umbrella of e-governance.

<---------------------->

Q.5

Public Participation and social accountability are vital for democratic governance. Effectiveness of citizen-led accountability mechanisms in Pakistan. Despite public participation in multiple health and education policies — Pakistan's social indicators remain weak - Analysis of the governance failures responsible for this abyssmal outcome -

1- Introduction

Public Participation and social accountability are vital for democratic governance as public is considered as an important actor in the governance. Effectiveness of citizen-led accountability can be made through general conduct.

and local bodies election. Lack of data in health sector, absence of policy implementation and weak safety net due to √financial losses — incidates the governance failures in Pakistan. Thus, it is 'pragmatic to bring out reforms like civil society mobilization committee —

2) ~~Hoin~~ Public Participation and Social accountability are vital for democratic governance.

(A) Public — An Important stakeholder for democratic governance through General election √ and Local Bodies election:

Public participation is an important practice that improves democratic governance through voting — This is the most powerful weapon which is an important agent of social change — Local bodies and general election is the best accountability mechanism.

(B) Civil society: A key actor in the problem √identification that later shapes policy — agenda:

Civil society of a country play an important role in Problem √identification phase — Problem identification is largely √ shaped the agenda of policy — makers — It highlights the public √ issue that target/ effects the larger public —

3) Analysis the Governance failures behind fragile Pakistan's social Indicators.

(A) Pathetic health Condition due to poor assessment in Public priority and problem identification.

Short-lived and poor assessment in public health often takes a backseat in governance. The deteriorating health condition is due to poor and pathetic assessment data — that mainly contribute to poor health facility provision.

(B) Education's downfall is due to policy implementation failure —

In Education sector, largely failure accumulate due to the result of absence of implementation in letter and spirit. Education plays a important role to shape for social change — Thus, 26.3 Million children of are out of school.

(C) — Social Safety net's Weakness due to financial leakages: Utility Store Corporation — a Case in Point —

Weak social safety net often happens at the expense of poor social protection. Financial losses in social safety net due to

to corruption and mismanagement lead to its closure. Utility Store Corporation incured both financial losses and mismanagement. leading to exit.

(D)- Depleting Women Empowerment and lack of pragmatism in policy implementation]—

Women empowerment is the key area that is pushed by public for better good of vulnerable women. But, due to pragmatism issues like lack of realization and actualization also lead to poor indicater in women uplifting socio-economically.

4) **Policy Recommendations to improve citizen-led accountability meachisms in Pakistan**

(A)- Arranging monthly meetup of Civil society with decision-making power-inleider.

There is a need to arrange a mothly — meetup of the members of civil society that contribute to citizen-led accountability and this meeting should be convened at the public place so people share their miseries with palicy makers.

(B) - Quarterly Assessment of Issues resolution based on Public led committee for better results —

A public-led committee namely grievance resolution committee that assessm the prevalent issues and its implementation phases after quarter to bring more effective governance - Therefore, it is imperitive to coordinate with the public in its resolution.

(C) - Imparting civic- responsibility through seminars and awareness session for effective governance.

Civic responsbility bring social cohesion and better glovernance model. For this purpose, there is need to bring awareness sessions and sentiszy the issue at community level.

5) - Conclusion In essence, it is understood that public participation social accountability can be straythened through the inclusion of civil- society and public