

Instructions

Q.No. 3

Introduction

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 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.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

Civil service reform have long been viewed as a key instrument for improving governance outcomes in Pakistan. Over independent, successive governments, civilians and military have attempted to reform bureaucracy to make it more efficient, accountable and responsive. Yet, despite repeated reform efforts, outcomes have largely fallen short of expectations. The country's success is closely linked to persistent political interference and entrenched patronage networks that undermine the effectiveness of the public sector.

Role of civil service reform in improving government

1. Enhancing Administrative Capacity

Reforms seek to professionalize bureaucracy by improving recruitment, training and career progression. A competent civil service is essential for effective policy-making, and implementation, service delivery, and regulatory enforcement.

2. Promoting Merit and Neutrality

A merit-based and politically neutral civil service helps ensure continuity of government, reduce corruption and build public trust.

3. Improving Accountability and Transparency

Reforms often emphasize performance evaluation, clear rules, and oversight mechanisms to reduce corruption, thereby improving state legitimacy.

Why have repeated reform efforts yielded limited success?

1. Lack of political commitment

Reforms are often initiated for short term political gains rather than sustained institutional transformation.

2. Inconsistent and Reversible Reforms

Frequent regime-changes between civilian and military governments have resulted in shifting priorities. New governments often reverse reforms introduced by predecessors.

Examples?

3. Weak Implementation Capacity

Even well-designed reforms suffer from poor implementation due to ~~weak~~ limited resources, and inadequate training.

Political Interference and Patronage Networks

1. Erosion of Meritocracy

Political leaders often influence postings, promotions, and transfers to reward loyalists. This undermines merit-based systems and demoralize competent civil servants.

2. Reduced Accountability

When ~~poor~~ civil servants depend on political patrons for career survival, they are less likely to enforce rules or resist illegal orders, leading to selective implementation of laws.

Impacts on Public Sector Performance

The combined effects of weak reforms, political interference and patronage networks resulted in:

Inefficient service delivery and poor

poor development outcomes.

High levels of corruption and low tax compliance.

Declining public trust in state institutions.

Conclusion

Civil service reforms in Pakistan have the potential to significantly improve governance outcomes, but their interest has been constrained by political interference and patronage politics. Without insulating the bureaucracy from undue political influence, ensuring merit based career systems and reforms efforts are likely to remain superficial.

Q. No. 6

Introduction

Public participation and social accountability are vital for democratic governance because they help align state actions with citizen needs and improve service delivery. In Pakistan a range of citizen-led accountability mechanisms have been introduced, particularly in health and education sectors. However, despite these initiatives and formal public participation in [↑] Policy-making, social indicators remain persistently weak. This points to deeper governance failures that limit the effectiveness of participation and accountability.

Effectiveness of Citizen-led Accountability Mechanisms in Pakistan

1. Community-Based Structures

School Management Committees (SMCs), Parent-Teacher Councils (PTCs), and health facilities Management Committees were designed to involve citizens in oversight of schools and basic health units. In some localities, these mechanisms have improved attendance of teachers and health

staff and enabled minor infrastructure improvements.

These committees often lack real decision-making power and control over resources.

2. Social Audits and Citizen Monitoring

Civil Society organization and donor-supported programs have promoted social audits, citizen report cards and community scorecards to assess service delivery.

These initiatives increased awareness of rights and services standards but remain project based, and donor-driven with limited integration into state systems.

Why do social indicators remain weak despite public participation?

Because of poor health and education outcomes which reflects deeper governance failures that blunt the impact of public participation.

Governance Failures Behind Weak Outcomes

1. Tokenistic Participation

Public participation in policy formulation often remains symbolic rather than substantive. Consultations are held, but citizen input rarely shapes final policy decisions. This creates a participation-implementation gap.

2. Weak State Capacity

Lack of state administrative capacity to implement the well-designed policies effectively, leads to shortages of trained teachers and health workers, weak supply chains for medicines and learning materials.

3. Elite capture and Inequality

Local power structures dominate participatory forums. Landlords, political brokers and local elites often control community institutions, marginalizing women, poor, and minorities. As a result, participation reproduces existing

inequalities rather than correcting them.

4. Disconnected Between Participation and Budgeting

Citizens participation rarely influences budget allocation or execution. Health and education remain under-funded relative to need, and funds that are allocated often face leakage, delays, or politically motivated reallocation.

5. Political Interference and Patronage

Teachers, doctors, and administrators are often protected by political patrons, insulating them from community pressure. This undermines the credibility of citizen-led accountability and discourages sustained participation.

Conclusion

Citizen-led accountability ^{mechanism} in Pakistan have contributed to greater awareness and transparency in service delivery. However, their overall effectiveness remain limited due to weak enforcement, elite capture and government system. The persistence of poor social indicators despite public participation reflects failure of governance.