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Public policy making in pakistan pdf

The consolidation of democratic policy in Pakistan in the past few years has raised a legitimate and interesting question. Who determines public policy in Pakistan and how is it formulated? Under the Constitution, the responsibility for policy-making rests solely with the executive branch, with further division between federal, provincial and local governments. Under the 18th Amendment, the parallel list was abolished and most of its powers transferred from the centre to provincial governments. The provincial government may further delegate the powers, powers and resources to which it is located to local authorities. Recent local government laws are very restrictive with regard to the powers of the lower-level Government, with the exception of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Local Government Ordinance 2001, which expired in 2010, was an attempt at substantial devolution. So who initiates the policy-making process? Theoretically, the elected government has a manifesto on the basis of which it voted for power. The ruling party and its leadership should in principle set priorities set out in the manifesto, followed by deadlines, sequences and phased different strategies. Ideally, the Government of Pakistan would ask the ministries concerned to prepare a draft document that would take stock of the situation, diagnose problems, analyse various options, outline the preferred option, set out the cost of its financial implications and set out an action plan along with the steps and deadlines. (In many countries, such as China, each ministry has a research institute that helps in data collection, analysis and reference materials.) The draft policy document would then be distributed to various stakeholders for their views, comments and suggestions, with some countries also holding public consultations on the most important policy documents. Once the views of the stakeholders are taken into account, the revised draft will be distributed to the relevant ministries and provincial governments to present their views. The draft, re-updated, will then be presented to the ruling party, whose think tank or leadership will assess whether the policy document meets the promises made to the voters or not. In some cases, changes can be made if the deviations are significant. In other cases, they will be approved and sent to the Ministry responsible for its management in the process. The ministry concerned would then re-examine the project for consideration and approval by the Economic Coordination Committee or the full Cabinet. The ECC or cabinet will either approve, modify or back the draft with comments to the ministry. Once the policy is approved, it may be necessary in some circumstances to support it with some legislative documents prepared by the Ministry of Law and Committees of the National Assembly and the Senate and, finally, before the floor of the House. Smart governments in Pakistan will bring politics to parliament even if there is no legislation needed to obtain the views of opposition parties to ensure a consensus that paves the way for the implementation of policies without friction and continuity. Conversely, foreign governments, in the arrogant belief that they enjoy an absolute majority, may ignore this move, later discovering, to their chagrin, that policies are resisting or opposing or obstacles being created in their way. Both the policy and the accompanying legislation, once approved by the legislature, will be entrusted to the Ministry responsible for execution, with specified deadlines and values. Progress will then be periodically reviewed and monitored by either the Prime Minister or the Cabinet or the ECC. How does politics in Pakistan deviate from the ideal process described above? - First, the advice of stakeholders is either superficial or the views of the interested parties, if they are contrary to the views of the formulatedists, find no place in the revised documents. Proposals for consultations have been implemented, it does not matter whether significant changes have been adopted. Secondly, inter-ministerial consultation is more confrontational than joint in nature. Ministers feel offended if their political documents are criticised by other ministers. Criticism may not be an attempt to put or denigrate one personally, but a genuine desire to strengthen and improve a document that is the collective responsibility of the entire cabinet, not the minister in charge alone. But personal vendettas and suspicions mar this process in Pakistan. Thirdly, very little attention is paid to the implementation mechanisms and restrictions that may arise during the implementation phase. There are no dispute resolution mechanisms, and the proliferation of responsibility and lack of clarity make it difficult to hold results accountable. Therefore, the biggest risk in Pakistan is the productivity gap, as very sound political documents are still buried in the dust. Fourthly, the monitoring mechanism is not only weak and sporadic, but also extremely lopsided. Some sick players with the gift of Gab can make impressive PowerPoint presentations and tinge the audience. They give the impression that things are going well, while the facts are the opposite. Others who are not so well versed in this art are reproached and accepted to the task, although their achievements can be useful. Prime ministers and cabinet members are always pressed on time, and the results of such meetings are superficial with a lot of platitudes and generalizations. The main problems remain unresolved. Therefore, implementation remains direction because transition to another urgent policy or some other urgent problem. Fifth, the capacity of ministries and provincial departments to produce political documents is limited. They do not have the necessary knowledge or competence in this matter to come up with evidence-based options. The use of systematic data is generally avoided. Finally, the communication strategy for explaining the validity and widespread dissemination of policies is in most cases virtually non-existent. Because the success of policies depends on people outside government, their understanding and support are crucial. The writer is a former governor of the State Bank of Pakistan. Dye, T. R. (2012). Understanding public policy. 14th edition, Pearson; 14 edition, Jan. Geurts, T. (2010), Public Policy: Perspective of the 21st Century. Beinformed., Wagenrustlaan, DL, Apeldo, Netherland. Hewlett, M., Ramesh, M. 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Page 2 Introduction Over the past few years public policy studies have been getting a lot of attention in academia around the world for various reasons. In addition to raising awareness of the role and importance of developing and implementing public policies in addressing the multifaceted challenges facing each country, the growing role of civil society organizations and the media is the main reason for this interest in public policy. They wanted to know how public policies affecting the common man were formulated and how the administration worked so that they could make informed judgements and take appropriate action. In this article, we will look at how policies are formulated, implemented and monitored, what steps will be taken, and that will take place at various stages. It also lists the criteria for assessing policy effectiveness and the major policy-making shortcomings in a typical developing country such as Pakistan. What is it Government policy? Public policy provides it with a formal documentary statement of the Government's intentions and sets of actions, either to address certain shortcomings or to improve conditions in a particular area of concern/interest. Thomas Dye defines it as all governments choose to do or not to do (1987) while according to Anderson is a purposive course of action or omission undertaken by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or a matter of concern (1994) . Politics can be part of the country's overall policy and development strategy, i.e. a growth strategy for Pakistan prepared by the Planning Commission, or it may be a specific document that addresses a specific issue, i.e. Food Security Policy, Poverty Reduction Strategy, National Housing Policy, Climate Change Policy, etc. Although it is not a piece of legislation approved by Parliament in the form of an act of parliament, it has its own immunity and can be used as a reference to resolve disputes in court. In some cases, the policy itself or parts of the document, which are, in fact, the value judgment of the regime of power, can be transformed into an act of parliament. The formation of public policy is an exclusive area of activity of the elected representatives of the district; however, it is implemented by the State apparatus, which formulates strategies for its implementation. Therefore, policy differs from strategy in that sense that, while policy is fairly general in nature, indicating what should be done and why should be done, the strategy sets out the precise steps that need to be taken to achieve the goals and objectives set by the policy. Since the good faith implementation of a policy duly approved by the competent authority is the primary responsibility of a public servant, his work will always be judged by how he implements policies for effective service delivery and consumer satisfaction. That is why, in today's world, the need for effective, informed and neutral policy makers and public servants is constantly increasing as issues relating to government become more complex in nature. The sources and factors of policy-making that need to develop a new policy or replace/change existing policies may arise for one or more of the following reasons; Social structural change transition, economic transformation, social adjustment, globalization, etc. may relate to the development of new policies to address emerging challenges. Regime Change - The new political elite, coming to power, invariably brings a new agenda, a new vision and a new mission mission new policies needed by donors/world institutions-assistance provided by these institutions may be dependent on certain policy changes, Structural Reforms Global Commitment-State May have entered into international conventions that normally need local policy-developing pressure-industrial, agricultural lobby, social-cause advocacy groups can compel the state to adopt policies for their own benefit Judicial orders-Higher courts sometimes issue orders to develop clear policies or review existing policies while hearing any policy-making process initiate the political process there are a number of reasons for governments to take the initiative. Pressure on the government to provide cheap housing needs to change working conditions In pursuit of the goals of the food security national agenda After the decision was made to formulate a policy to address the problem, the House or multi-sector task force is drawn up to diagnose the situation, formulate a draft policy document and submit it to the appropriate body to verify it. The development of policy projects and verification policy development is an iterative process that involves various subs and engages all relevant stakeholders to ensure that these policies are realistic, feasible, widespread and supported and can be effectively implemented. There are two options for drafting a political document, each with advantages and disadvantages: integrating political issues into general and sector policy. While this approach has the advantage of integrating political problems into other relevant sectoral strategies, the downside is the risk of conceptual ambiguity and inconsistencies in achieving goals in different sectors. Produce a policy document specific to a particular sector, which has the advantage of providing a consistent framework of goals and policies. However, there is a risk that ministries in different sectors will feel less committed to contributing to policy development and implementation. Whichever option was chosen, there were usually four phases in the draft policy, and a task force of key stakeholders had been set up to develop the draft policy. It can form subgroups of the relevant ministries to address specific issues at this stage, the first round of policy-making seminars to be held at the central and decentralized to diagnose the situation by collecting and analysing relevant data and information, reviewing existing policies, recharging existing initiatives and consulting with relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations At this stage, the task force will prepare the first draft political document. The document should publish the goals that needed to be achieved and address all relevant issues related to where action was required. Based on feedback on the first draft, the Task Force will prepare a revised second draft policy document outlining the objectives, priorities and policy objectives that need to be taken to achieve the objectives. The second draft will be submitted to the head of the ministry/department, who will have to approve the policy. After an inspection, the interested ministry or department receives its approval from the competent body, usually the minister or in the case of multi-sectoral policy, the cabinet. If this affects the provinces, the approval of the General Interests Council (CPP) is binding. Based on the measures and priorities set out in the document, a Strategic Action Plan for Policy Action will need to be developed. Three types of policies can be adopted: a regulatory type whereby a set of rules, regulations and procedures are recommended to public authorities and applied to policy implementation. The type of programme under which recommended policies are implemented through the launch of specific programmes/projects. A combination of regulatory and policy-taking policies. This type of combined measure is necessary in the following cases: there is no need to repeat that the implementation of a policy approved by the competent authority is the role of civil servants responsible for its effective and effective monitoring and evaluation of enforcement policies (ERS) is an important element in the policy development and implementation cycle to ensure that the policy is effective in achieving that goal and, where necessary, to make medium-term adjustments by providing the Government and other stakeholders with more information on the status of policy implementation and assessing whether the policy is being implemented. While the Central M and E Division is responsible for compiling and analysing the results of all related activities, the various stakeholders must implement M and E at all levels of policy implementation and monitoring of the activities of the various organizations. At certain times, a comprehensive assessment of the progress in the implementation and achievements of this policy will need to be sold. Policy components, usually made public through official written documents under the signature of a competent authority, often have standard formats that tend to have the following elements; Context and intent, outlining why there is a need to issue in particular, the intentions that led to the policy' creation, and what its desired desired Or results. Definitions that provide clear and unambiguous definitions of the terms and concepts used in the policy document so as not to be reinterpreted. An area that describes segments of people, regions of the country, and organizations that will be affected by this policy. It may include certain groups, areas or organizations for preferential treatment or exclude certain people, organizations, or actions from policy requirements. The application date, which indicates when the policy will take effect. Policies are usually applied from a future date, but in exceptional cases the policy may have retroactive application on very good grounds. Policy directions with specific rules, requirements or changes that the policy intends to make public. In general, these statements provide broad guidance to those who implement them as to the measures that need to be taken. On the basis of these statements, those responsible for its implementation will prepare a strategy or set of strategies that will identify the parties and organizations responsible for individual policy statements. Repealing a provision under which a similar policy issued in the past or its specific provisions is repealed by good public policy After the draft is submitted to the Ministry by consultants, consultants are required to examine it, submit their submissions and then submit it to their seniors for approval. Accordingly, a public servant should not only be well versed in the procedure of policy development, monitoring and evaluation, but also be aware of the features of effective policies. However, sometimes these junior officials are not well versed in the process of scrutinizing these projects, and the public policy developed by the consultant is either ignored or presented to senior officers without sufficient input from them. In this post, we will discuss how a public servant should consider a draft public policy document based on the following criteria; The Internal Sequence of External Sequence Legal/Constitutional Reality Technical Availability Of Resources Financial Viability Financial Viability Economic Benefits Economic Benefits Social Commitment Environmental Compliance Internal Sequence Effective Policy is a comprehensive document covering all relevant issues specifically indicating the areas that it will cover, the groups of people who will be affected, the date of its application and the cancellation of the previous policy completely or to the extent that the new policy repeals them. Similarly, depending on the existing conditions that need to be addressed, the relevant political also get angry in the documents. For example, if the problem is to address the acute housing shortage in the districts, the policy documents should indicate the measures that need to be taken overcoming this problem. i.e. weakening the legal framework if it is deemed too rigid. The availability of technical and financial support for builders and developers Providing incentives to builders, promising the purchase of unsold units at cost. Making it easier for some of the oat groups of society to access them by making it easier for them to afford to. It should also ensure that neither of the two or more parts of the proposed policy contradicted each other. Its conclusions must be in harmony with the facts and figures, the correct conclusions were drawn from that evidence, and the institutional mechanism and procedures for its successful implementation were set out to ensure the sustainability of the policy. No need to repeat an internally contradictory policy document or incomplete policy has a long-standing chance of successfully implementing or implementing the intended goals Foreign Sequence No policy is a standalone set of measures, and a cross-set of measures. Therefore, in policy-making, the issues of linkage and cross-section of any policy need to be addressed. It must not only synchronize with the common goals and objectives of the

State, but also try not to conflict with the other policy of the State proclaimed to achieve its goals. It must therefore review other existing policies that affect or will be affected by the proposed policy. In the event of a discrepancy, policy drafts should review their provisions as far as possible or begin consultations with stakeholders to address the discrepancy. Policies should also take into account emergency provisions for such events, which may affect their implementation. For example, a document on food security should be referring to the negative effects of climate change and floods. Similarly, planning policies should ensure that earthquakes in an area prone to such disasters can be able and a strict building code, including the development of guidelines and technical specifications, should be ensured. The legal/constitutional validity of any proposal made in the policy document against the land law is ab initio invalid. The Constitution is a social contract between the state and society and you, as public servants and as civil servants, are under oath to protect it. Therefore, the opinion of the Ministry of Justice on all political documents is mandatory. Never miss it, whatever the urgency of a technical feasibility policy that offers actions/projects that are not feasible in this set of technologies/methods is doomed to fail. The main questions that help test the operational feasibility of the system include: is the project feasible under current technology? Is the technology at all? Is it available in under-resourced settings? Workforce, finance, software and hardware? Necessary Experience? Are the current technical resources sufficient for the new system? Can they be upgraded to provide the level of technology needed for the new system? The announcement of the first use of nuclear weapons as a cornerstone of your defense policy is only possible if you have the capacity to develop atomic bombs and appropriate delivery systems. Having the resources is easy to include grandiose projects by announcing a country's development policy, but it will remain only a dream if you do not have the administrative means or sufficient financial resources to implement these projects. Financial Viability Ideally all projects proposed in the policy document should be self-financing, which is a guarantee of their long-term sustainability. Few of the questions you have to ask are; How much investment is required for the proposed project/program? At what level will the project be break-even? How much profit will he make? If at a loss, what will be his quantum and how to cover it? Are the assumptions made in the proposed forecasts supported by a realistic assessment of objective realities? Are there any variables to which the project is most sensitive? What will be the consequences of any changes in these variables? We should not be shy about imposing user fees because people are willing to pay if they get a quality service. The introduction of user fees, with appropriate exceptions for the poor, not only creates property among stakeholders, but also provides greater accountability because people who pay user fees will demand transparency Economic Benefits Of course, not all projects can be self-financing, especially if they are designed for social security. However, every effort should be made to ensure that if the proposed project is not financially viable, it must be economically beneficial to the majority of the population, both directly and indirectly. Highways are never financially viable, but their socio-economic side effects justify their construction in terms of cost-benefit ratios, which are the most commonly used method of evaluating the effectiveness of a new project. Social recognition usually of politics must be in harmony with the social norms and values of society. Allowing gambling as a source of income is not a good policy measure. However, sometimes it is necessary to develop policies to change these very social norms, such as child marriage, Kaba labour, etc. Rural/urban divide, consultation/adoption policy should be prepared in consultation with the maximum number of stakeholders, institutions/stakeholders, well defined and their respective roles. There must be an institutional institutional to effectively coordinate between these stakeholders to resolve any dispute in the course of policy implementation. Some stakeholders are provincial, district and community administrations to identify and formulate problems at the local level and are often responsible for and directly involved in local policy measures. An organization of non-governmental/civil society organizations dedicated to advocacy and awareness in the international and national arena, mobilizing and providing material resources, technical assistance, training and capacity building and community mobilization. United Nations policy analysis and advisory agencies, based on the experience of other countries, financial and material resources and technical assistance. The success or failure of any policy-made policy on policy commitments depends to a large extent on the level and intensity of the commitment of elected representatives and on the degree of consensus reached by stakeholders to implement it. The development of an intra-party as well as cross-party consensus on any proposed policy measures is largely the work of the Minister in charge of the Ministry. However, your contribution will be crucial in building this consensus, without which the chances of successful approval of the proposed policy are bleak. Environmental compliance issues are now an integral part of all strategies. Although they are being pushed by global organizations, these considerations are beneficial for the country in the long run. In developing country/Case Study-Pakistan, exploring the history of policy-making in a developing country such as Pakistan, we can highlight the following key features of policies and/or their functioning; Mixed Bag Procedural Mismatch Institutional Excess Structural Flaws Assessment Failure Personality Fingerprints Global Affects the Implementation of The Failings of the Mixed Bag Pakistan boasts some very good policies formulated and implemented during 65 years of formal existence as a nation state. It has several egregious examples of poorly designed or poorly executed policies. Sometimes it has no policy at all for a long time in such critical sectors as agriculture and industry, land use, transport, etc., as it is now. Examples of good policies-Pakistan strategy to reduce poverty, the development of a policy on procedural inconsistencies in the national growth strategy are the exclusive scope of the elected representatives. However, they do not its wording and invariably just a stamp of policy developed by bureaucrats. In addition to creating crises of legitimacy, it also creates property crises because it does not adequately reflect the wishes of the people. Who would oversee its implementation if those who were supposed to do so simply renounced their role? Institutional excess of each institution is responsible for policies relevant to its area, with the appropriate input of all stakeholders. However, in the case of some very important national issues, such as defence, national security, foreign policy, etc., the ministries concerned renounce their responsibility and allow others to call the shots structural flaws Some of the previously listed features to assess the relevance and effectiveness of good policies are unfortunately absent in most cases. These include internal/external inconsistencies, lack of stakeholder participation, lack of evaluation mechanism, etc. Unfortunately, in most of our strategies, this critical element of policy-making has not been, and as a result there has not been a single case in which no one has been held accountable for policy failure or implementation. Personality Imprints Every politician has a champion for its wording. However, once they have been formulated by elected representatives, the policy reflects the wishes of the people and should belong to the organization concerned, even if there is a champion behind it. In the case of Pakistan, however, much of the policy is known by the name of the man who championed it and invariably go to the cold vault when the identity is gone. This lack of continuity sends the wrong signals to those interested in obtaining resources on a long-term basis. The globalization of global influence directly and indirectly influences policy-making in each country. This is all the more protracted when the state suffers from a lack of capacity and legitimacy. Pakistan is no exception to this mass blind-after-global subjects recipes that can be seen in almost all major strategies formulated. It is not bad if the developed policy corresponds to the wishes of the people, but does not meet the wishes of foreign forces with one size fits all labels. One of the biggest accusations of policy-making in Pakistan is inadequate implementation of policies. The main reason for this lopsided implementation is a lack of commitment/lack of accountability at the political level or a lack of capacity of those responsible for its implementation. Sometimes the most thoughtful strategies are doomed because of insufficient funding or the termination of their implementation because of the change of the political elite. Elite. public policy making in pakistan pdf. public policy making process steps in pakistan. public policy making structure in pakistan

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