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A Theoretical and Empirical Review of Development Planning in Pakistan: A Journey from Traditional Planning to Strategic Planning

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ABSTRACT

The basic aim and object of the study to examine the institutional structure of development planning, and polices in Pakistan in the context of its impact on inclusive growth and in addition to develop a coherent road map in the context of regional and global development objectives of the modern world. The study addressed that present development planning set up in not addressing poverty and inequality at large due to its time-barred framework. The study recommended that the structural changes are needed in the present planning mechanism from district to province and planning commission/ from top to bottom. The capacity of development planners should be enhanced to formulate sustainable development policies to create a robust development planning system in the country. The study suggests continues reforms in development spending to reduce waste of available resources and its focus should be on regional and economic disparities as a policy shift a development for all. The institutional development planning should be focused to produce the required quality skilled human development force in the context of the lowest human development index in the region. There is an urgent need to adopt alternative development policies practices and strategic planning concepts followed by developed nations in the recent past as a way forward

Keywords: Political Economy, Public Policies, Development Planning, Regional Disparities, Inclusive Growth, Millennium Development Goals-MDGs Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Pakistan is an important country of south Asia its population is 219 Million with lower per capita income of 1560 dollar (USD) and up to 30 % population is under poverty line mostly population is very young but in the grip of unemployment because of the unskilled labour force are a semi-skilled workforce, the main reason is poor planning and week policy implementations that need a rapid change in the development planning policies and restructuring of the relevant institutions. Within the country, different regions have some differences on the agenda of development planning and the political economy of public money spent on the basis of languages, geographical location, religious grounds, gender, and races socio-cultural and political basis. These differences widely rooted and are natural since ages, but prolonged differences in the provision of health and education facilities and least economic conditions among and within regions are posing some serious threats to national interest and have global implications at large.

These differences will cultivate a sense of economic deprivation and exclusion and it may bring so many social ills in the society that is dangerous for the social fabric in grater national interest and in the context of international agenda of sustainable economic growth and human development. This is a famous quote that growth for the sake of growth is meaningless unless it reduces the suffering and miseries of the masses. There is a need for transforming Pakistan's development policies and strategies to implement participatory development concepts to make every person part of the development process, it needs to ensure that no one is deprived and marginalized in society.

The coherence and strategic development strategy to be required to provide sustainable access to the basic needs of human, secondly it continues human development of available manpower as per the demand of global markets; third it provides a sustainable development road map for tomorrow people to reduce inequality among different races /communities. A strategic review of institutional structures of development planning and its global implications are direly needed to discuss with a way forward as a coherent strategy towards sustainable development policy with particular reference of Pakistan a the developing country of South Asia.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study were to:

i. A theoretical, as well as an empirical review of Pakistan's Development planning institutional structure in a historical context, should be conducted.
ii. Assess how the country has organized its development planning activities and promoted a participatory approach for sustainable development in different regions of the country.
iii. Formulate coherent development planning strategies as a way forward that can be used for effective and strategic planning concepts to be converted in practice in the public interest.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The lack of inclusive growth and poor social services delivery by the states not only affects public interest's but also wide variations in disposable income of the poor and needy the class that spread poverty among them particularly in peri-ferry areas of the state. This study underscores the

importance of sustainable policy planning for socio-economic prosperity. The study also assists in identifying key success factors, the government's role in sustainable growth and development, as well as capacities of the planning machinery and other input facilities. Indeed, in the case of Pakistan policy statements are initiated by the Ministry of planning and passed on to the cabinet and then to Parliament where they are debated and enacted into legitimate policies and plans.

Little effort is usually devoted to the required planning theory generally and application of the strategic planning concept in coming up with a more effective and strategic plan for sustainable economic growth and decent service delivery through good governance in development practice in the fields to promote inclusive growth and enhancement human development index which is very low 152 out of 189, as per recent annual report of the united nations. [1]

METHODOLOGY

The descriptive research relies on secondary research such as reviewing available literature or qualitative approaches like informal discussions and more formal approaches of available time through in-depth projective methods, case studies, or pilot studies. The results of the research are very useful to provide significant insight for policy makings professionals. This study is based on a qualitative analyze of strategic development planning for sustainable economic growth destinations.

CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF TERM 'PLANNING'

At the end of the second decade of the 20th century (1919-20), soon after the First World War, the socialist construction model was introduced in Russia by revolutionary leadership which is called the 'Goelro' plan which was primarily focused on rural electrification in Russia and covered a period of 10 to 15 years. Actually it was a village electrification plan development by Goelro an electrical engineer for rural development in the country. The concept got familiarity among development circles and widely appreciated for further development in the region. The National Planning Commission of United Soviet Socialist Republican knew in development literature as 'GOSPLAN' was set up in February 1921 in Moscow. The era of medium-term plans or five-year plans started in 1928 with the launching of the first Five year Plan (1928-32) which was initially aimed at industrial development and reconstruction of agriculture along socialist lines of action in the post-war history of development planning.

The term development planning is still a famous and attractive term particularly for politicians, development professional, students and statesman, and commons. Development Planning is considered a revolutionary activity due to its conceptual links with people's problem and well managed speedy outcome for the welfare of human beings. In the inspiration of above concepts of 'planning' brought by the Russian the famous 'Marshall Plan' was launched by America (U.S.A) government in mid of 20th century. The European countries did not appreciated this new socialist the concept at the initial stage due to its links with Marxism but after all they realize that a market economy with huge investment cannot address the social problems of the labour and the new concept of development planning device is very useful for all. Holland a well-developed country of Europe established its 'Central planning office' at Hague in 1945 and formulated her first annual plan in 1947, France followed suit by establishing its 'General Planning Commission' (Commissariat General au Plan) in 1947, Japan established it's Economic Planning Agency' in 1955 and set out a road map of their economic development through a decent planning

device. Great Britain, the birth-place of western capitalism, set up the system as 'National Economic Development Council' in 1962. This Great Russian experiment in development planning was also observed widely with keen interest and its visible success in the fields of economy and economic development for people's welfare in their nation's interest.

Harris, S.E. (1951 P. 4) elaborates in his valuable commits that "The world has observed three five year plans in the United Soviets Socialist Republic(USSR) effect an unparalleled expansion and industrialization, as well as strengthening of the military machine. During this period capitalist countries were undergoing a paralysis or, at the very best, a temporary breakdown of their system, with the proliferation of social diseases: falling prices, unemployment, and obstructions to trade." [2]

The renowned scholar of the relevant field Fritz Morstein Marx defines it theoretically as "Planning is preparation for action. It is the vital first step in any major administrative action. Planning is a means to an end. It is the process of formulating objectives to be realized by administrative enterprise". [3]

Further defined by the professor public policy and administration's John D. Millet "Planning is process of determining the objectives of administrative effort and devising the means calculated to achieve them". He further examined it as "Planning is the simply endeavor to apply foresight to human activity, planning anticipate desired results and prepared the steps necessary for their realization" [4]. Though, Development Planning is a significant tool in order to break the vicious circle of poverty in underdeveloped countries to initiate and speed up the process of their human capital formations. It is also evident that the Private sector cannot easily mobilize sufficient financial resources needed for development purpose of the general public in far-flung locations; where majority of marginalized people are settled.

Only the single source's for their development is public spending that needed careful planning and scared resources allocations for optimal utilizations of limited financial, natural, and human resources to develop essential infrastructure, skilled manpower resources, and to create dynamic business culture on such unproductive ventures.

Sustainable Development Planning

This is a familiar term since the last decade of the 20th century (1990-2000) as an idea which comprehensively addresses the problems of today's world but also equally focused on prosper future of tomorrow's people. Similarly, the concept is used widely now a day as a fashionable term in academic, scientific, and political discussions at large. Sustainable development Planning has also proved to be a powerful instrument for eliminating unemployment, inequality, and instability in growth which is mostly found in underdeveloped/fragile economies;

otherwise above problems create obstacles for the people in the shape of languages, religious and ethnic feuds and unstable growth and imbalanced development and also creates tensions among federations and provincial units because of disparities in social development and to act with full and free capabilities. Similarly, planning is also needed in everywhere for a speedy rise in the national income and its spending as per the need of the sector's development.

The developing and less developed countries have a low national income because a large section of their population is poor and thus they can't save and invest sufficient money in the production process. Thus, investment is low which causes the production and national income to remain on the lower level. This circle continues to repeat itself and in development economics, we call it the vicious circle of poverty. Sustainable Development Planning is more necessary to overcome the inadequacies of the market created by vested interests, poor planning's or biased decisions of the political economy in the context of development spending on political grounds and ignored the need-based analysis of economists.

These types of ill manners development planning which wasted public money spending has hampered the individuals, society's preferences, and also economic goals and losses the national treasure and international donor's investment. These types of fragile states poor strategies generating regional disparities, the problem of inequality, poverty, and unskilled human resources in the long run and above all have greater implication's on global governs efforts in the shape of global insecurity/ manic of terrorism, low trends of tourism, low foreign direct investment and international peace and harmony. Sustainable Planning is also required to ensure balanced growth among different communities, races, regions, and sectors of the economy. This must be balanced among all and undue strains biasness, political preferences are to be avoided by the policy planners at large at least in basic social services.

Formulation of development plans as a coherent strategy with specific output targets and carefully designed investment profits should be a necessary condition to seek multilateral gains. In the above-mentioned conditions the economy essentially desires a structural change because of the following objective listed below to bring greater change/transformation in the economies and societies which is called development in economic literature.

1. To modernizes the economy in the context of global digital arena.
2. To turns the productive sector into the backbone of the economy on sustainable grounds.
3. To increase the pace of human capital formation as per the need for global competitions.
4. To make the societies more vibrant, prospers, safer, and civilized.
5. To serve in the greater interest of the income and food security of tomorrow people.

Why We Need for Development Planning Within An Economy?

Development planning is necessary nowadays to organization and utilization of resources known and tapped as well as hidden and untapped of an economy with the explicit purpose of achieving desirable economic and social ends with followings key steps for sustainable development strategy

1. Full knowledge of the available as well as hidden and potential resources available.
2. A willingness by all to harness these resources for the economic development of all.
3. Selection of desirable economic and social ends for a brighter future.

An Overview of Development Planning in Under Developed Countries

Now a day in the age of globalization's and digitalization's of the economies, the development planning is a long last secured strong footholds in both developed and underdeveloped countries from peri-peri to centers of the world. The European modern and developed economy of The American model of a capitalistic economy is said to be planned by their leaders due to its significance in the developed world from greater investment s to small business entities. The less developed countries like Pakistan adopted the concept at the early stage of their freedom because

these countries and their Leaders faced the huge task of the rapid increase of their population with the vicious circle of poverty, low industrialization, huge unemployment, and very poor infrastructure. Their people also came with the demand for rapid advancement in their socio-economic and infrastructural development i.e. education, health, and means of transport and communication.

They expected their leaders to act quickly on the economic rather than political front and change their time-barred traditional economic environments since long. Meanwhile in a globalizing world of today's development planning device is serving as a major key in the developed economy of the America and European Union and also in less developed and fragile economies to save their generations from clutches of poverty, unemployment, and others social ills. It is necessary for the organization and utilization of resources agencies to explore well known and tapped resources and to use them by adopting strategic development planning way in the nation's interest.

AN EMPIRICAL REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCEDURE AND POLICIES IN PAKISTAN

The history of development planning of Pakistan elaborates that basic initiatives for development planning in Pakistan were taken in 1948, by establishing economic coordination unit in the newly born country. The Colombo Plan was formulated and implemented in 1950 which was mainly focused on the agriculture sector of the economy but not target-oriented with proper implementations plan. The Planning Boards were established in 1953, the first plan was introduced but the shortage of trained staff, non-availability of reliable data, political instability, huge migration flow from India, scare's financial resources hampered this 06 years of planning at large. The Planning Commission was conceptualized in 1958 by the then military government of General Muhammad Ayoub Khan with the following objectives.

To, make the national industrial base through the establishment of Pakistan Industrial Development Corporations (PIDC), to, provide food security by green revolution reforms, to remove political instability by introducing a local government system and to, promote export for a favorable balance of payment. The second five-year plan (1960-65) was introduced by planning commissions with its successful/ result oriented implementations which strengthen the economy of Pakistan. This success story of development hampered by a war against India in 1965 and war weaken the development institutions at large and for a long time. The Planning Commission struggle for the cause of economic development again affected inversely by the second war with India during the government of General Muhamad Yahya Khan in (1971) and the country was divided in two parts Bangladesh was appeared new Muslim country and the third and fourth 5 years plan got little success that harmed the credibility of planning commissions and its institutional role was limited in period of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan People's Party.

The government of Pakistan People's Party introduced and focused short term annual plans as its objectives for development planning, rather than long term five-year plans, mainly because of the political instability and to adopt a rapid development path for the sake of poor people particularly to uplift village people living in the far-flung area of the country. In the first year of government, the Planning Commission was given under the control of the Ministry of Finance from 1972 to 1977. In the above referred 06 years the important economic decisions had been taken by the finance minister and the planning commission role was minimized to some extent. The first democratic the

government was focused on social development in the country through annual development planning under the leadership of Dr. Mubshar Hassan a famous figure of Marxist Economist.

The military rule of General Muhammad Zia-ul- Haq government (1977-88), re-emphasized the need for a five-year plan. The period of 1978-83 was the 5th national plan in the country and the planning commission was empowered to deliver in the larger national interest. The Planning Commission was given powers as an attracting economic decision making the body through placement of two seasoned technocrats Mr. Glulam Ishaque khan and A.G.N Kazi as its Deputy Chairmen to formulate long term development planning strategy for the national development and to uplift the economy in global competitiveness. The 6th five-year plan (1983-88) was formulated in the same period of martial law government and implemented in the country. In 1988 the 7th five years the plan was prepared to impose for the periods 1988-93 and 9th plan 1998-2003 was prepared but political instability and sudden changes in government after the demise of General Zia-ul-Haq last two plans were nor properly implemented and neither result-oriented for the people of Pakistan as a national development plan.

The Zia Military the rule was ended on August 17, 1988 and Pakistan People's Party government came to power on second December 1988 for the only 20th months period and the seventh five-year plan was not properly implemented because of Pakistan People's Party government (PPP) mostly relies on (ADP) and political instability in the country. Planning period details are given below from the early years of the country to date. The Pakistan Muslim League came into power in 1990, and 1997, and focused on planning commission again PPP came into power again in1993 but a decade of 90 to 2000 was mostly faced with political instability and hampered development process at large. In the Pakistan Muslim league rule, 1997-1999 developed long term perspective plan 2001-2010.the Military rule of General Pervez Musharraf 1999-2008 benefited form it but focused on the 05-year plan again Pakistan people's the party got power in 2008 and again focused on annual plans, donors projects and programs to uplift the stander of marginal class and to reduce regional inequalities prevailed in the country.

Pakistan Muslim League of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif came into power in 2013 and re-focused on long term plan of 2025 focus in development circles as vision 2025. In the present regime of Mr. Imran Khan of Pakistan Tahreek Insaaf (PTI) 11th five-year plan is launched from 2019 to 2023 but the present 05 years plan badly affected at initial stages by political anarchy, COVId19, complexed accountability at the execution level, and heavy rains plus floods in the country.

Role of Planning Machinery at Development Planning Forums in Pakistan

Most countries of the world have established a planning agency for the planning of economy and administration as per their needs and titles. The planning agency is involved throughout the planning process form formulation to implementation and then post-implementation. The Head of planning agency varies in different government systems. The staff of planning is mostly selected from variety of specialists in the area /fields but in our country, Pakistan top bureaucrats are dominated on development planning rather than professionals of the fields and hamper this important intuition. Renowned Economist Hudson steps in planning are familiar in planning circles as problem definition, exploration of information, defining possible alternatives, experimenting with one or more tentative solutions, evaluation reconsideration, readjustment, or re-decision. In

our country, 03 major institutions of development planning are established since long to deliver in the public interest as shown in table01 below.

Table-01

Planning Machinery in Pakistan	Level wise forum
Planning Commission at Federal level	National level-Top Forum
Planning and Development Departments / Board at Province level	Provincial level- Second Regional Forum
District Government / District Councils	District-Local level-Third Forum

Annual Development Planning in the Provinces and Challenge of Social Development

Pakistan has witnessed critical experiences in the political economy of development planning since its birth, when the country came into the being poor planning and political insatiability harmed the country nationalism sprit after several crises in the economic and political system one unit was imposed by the Military leaders. Lahore was declared provincial headquarter of West Pakistan and Dhaka was for East Pakistan which was resulted very harmful for the development of provinces and national sovereignty. In the unpleasant result of one unit Pakistan was broken into two parts. After Ayoub regime second military ruler General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan restore the statues of the province and withdrew one unit policy.

The provinces of Pakistan established their own Planning and development Departments on first July 1970 after the closure of one unified system. It is already discussed above in details that the government of Pakistan People's Party introduced and focused short term annual plans as its objectives for development planning, rather than long term five-year plans to adopt rapid the development path for the sake of poor people particularly to uplift village people living in the far-flung area of the country. In above referred 06 years the important economic decisions had been taken by the finance minister and planning commission role was minimized to some extent. The nationalizations were introduced and imposed in the country in 1974 and strategy was failed and inversely affected the development process.

The land reforms were also imposed but got little success because of strong feudalist representation in Pakistan people's party government. The economic growth of the country was slowed due to limited role of the private sector in that period (1972-1977).The designing of policies for the private sector is primarily a federal subject and the role of Planning and Development is mainly confined to the public sector development in constitutions of 1973, the development planning forums at national and regional level with tier jurisdictions area and financial limits are detailed and shown in table 02 below.

Table-02

Sanctioning Machinery and their Scope/Limitations	Financial Limit
National Economic Co-ordinations Council -ECNEC	Exceeding 10,000 Million
CDWP- Central Development Working Party	5000 Million
Sanctioning Machinery at Provincial and local Level	
PDWP- Provincials Development Working Party	1000 Million
Departmental Sub-committee Departmental Development Working Party- DDWP	200 Million
District Level /Local -District Development Working Party	50 Million

Establishment of the Planning & Development Board in Sindh and Punjab and their Performance Delivery

Planning & Development Department (P&D) at the provincial level Government came into existence on July 01, 1970, at their offices', were established in provincial headquarters after the abolitions of the one-unit system in the country which was imposed by the military regime in 1955 now planning and development departments has completed its 50 years but poverty, inequality, hunger, malnutrition's unemployment and several other civic problems still exist and spreading at large from nook to corner of the country. A senior bureaucrat was assigned the task of development planning as Additional Chief Secretary as its head since 1970. Some time ago Punjab has developed board for development planning with the status of chairmen planning and development board to make efficient the organizations for proper service delivery and to improve the public spending system in the province then in Sindh also established its own board in lieu of department but Baluchistan and KPK is still serving on the same old patterns of development.

The Establishment of the board is positive sang of the changes from traditional planning to strategic planning in development machinery which will be fruitful in the future. In order to ensure effective public service delivery, enhance the capacity of the human resource and meet the demands of governing workload, it has become imperative to restructure the Planning & Development Department by transforming it into a Planning & Development Board. Punjab has inducted its three members from the private sector to examine the feasibility of the investment at large and in the greater public interest because of the resources is very scares and demands are unlimited. This change in the oregano gram has got little success in the development planning strategy shift in the political economy the procedure of public spending.

The Planning & Development Board was created in February 2017 in Sindh the southern province of Pakistan. The Board consists of Chairman its Secretary, Chief Economist, and 05 members for smooth and feasible development transactions in political economy perspectives.The member of energy & infrastructure, member development, member social sectors, member services, and the member natural resources. As the significant role of the newly established development planning board, it will be the main development forum of the province in lieu of planning & development departments as its institutional home. The proposed and revised mandated of the board to carry out the development activities by prioritizing sectoral requirements in addition to performing the role of the stimulus to attract private sector investment in conjunction with finance department and to coordinate planning commission at the federal government level and to support institutions at the local level i.e. district government s in the province of Sindh.

It is observed and analyzed that the establishments of planning and development board in Sindh could not flame properly, the available lot of official is named, only their nomenclature changed and representations of the private sector are still far from the board and its development activities so its serving as old wine in a new bottle means the traditional pattern of development planning is still functional in the organizations and needs to adopt a strategic planning strategy as soon as possible to use public money with utmost care and feasible spending of exchequers which may be ensured without political biasness. The details are given at **figure-01,** below for a comprehensive review of the re-organized mechanisms of development planning at the provincial level.

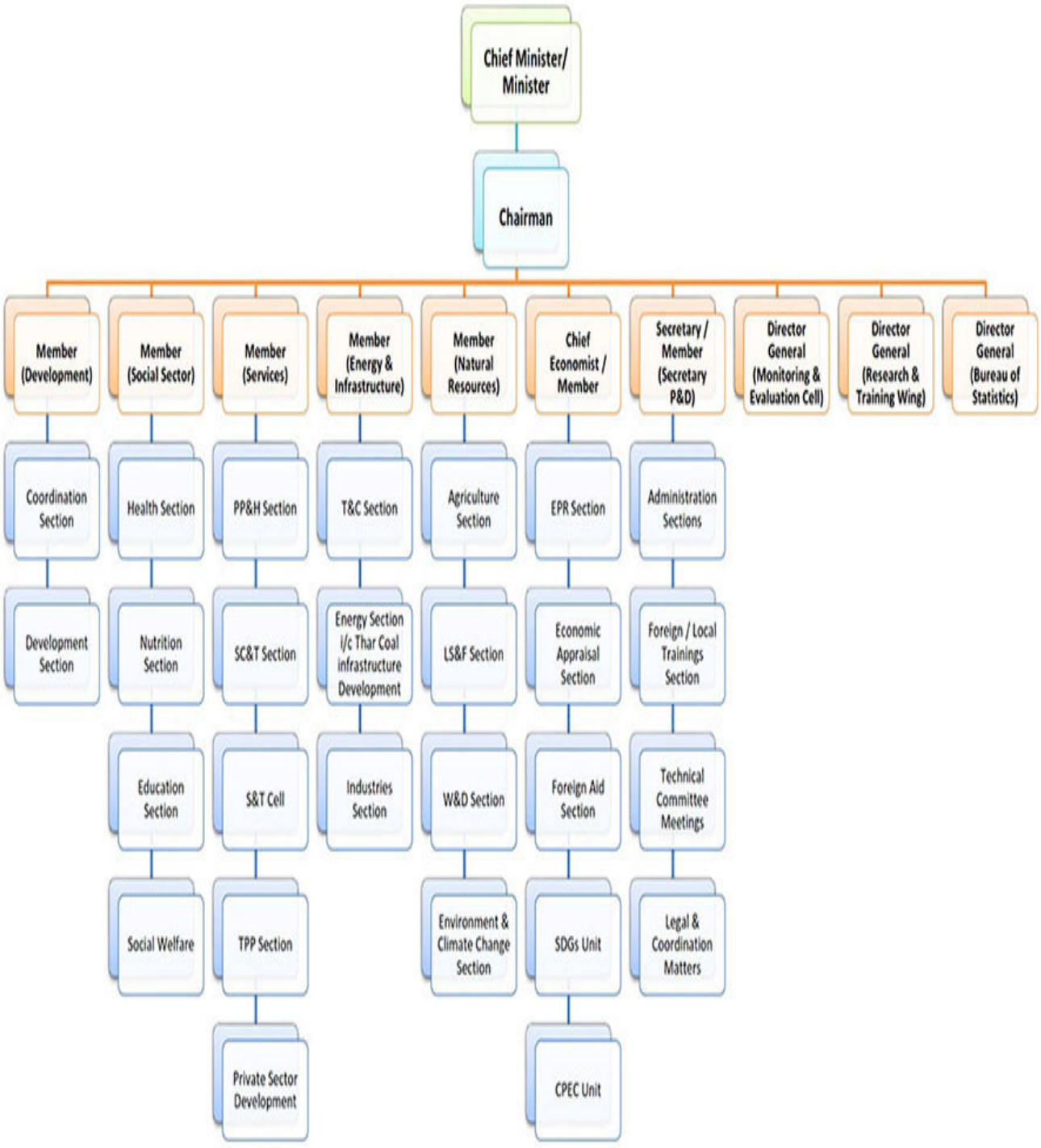

Figure-01 [7]

Issue of Local Development Planning and Participatory Development Approach

Development planning at the district level is the vital institutional framework provides platform for sustained democracy at the grassroots level and leads democracy at national level in the long run. In the history of Pakistan during Martial law period of Military rule general Muhammad Ayoub khan introduced local government again ZialuHaq also strengthen these institutions and again president

Musharraf the wider of the concept of district local government was introduced but after his departure political government toppled them as rivaling institutions against assemblies and reduce their authorities at large in 2013.It is a real fact that the Local governments are very closer to the citizens and are expected to be more responsive to their needs and preferences in their daily lives in the provision of basic facilities of life clean water, sewerage faculties cleaning of towns, resolve other local issues health and hygiene facilities, education and basic health services delivery and several other municipal services that are needed in rural and urban centers of the country. This is the fundamental form of development planning and direly needed to re-strength it in the greater public interest. The local, national and global development goals likes SDGs I targets are impossible to achieve without the support of local government and its allied institutional planning.

A Deh/moaha and Union Council is the basic tier of local government planning forum as compared to other tiers of local governments and Provincial Government development Planning. The consideration and execution of the development schemes identified by the Union Councils through a participatory process of development planning, by the respective upper tiers of local governments i.e. Metropolitan/Municipal Corporation and District Council would make the given linkage more meaningful and useful for citizens as a way forward and as a paradigm shift in traditional planning to strategic development planning. A recent comprehensive study of German donors named GIZ study on the planning process of the Punjab province insists policymakers that "A consistent approach to implement local government reforms would help to promote good governance, effective delivery of services and transparent decision making through active participation of the people at the local level. It can play an important role in participatory as well as inclusive planning and development at the local level''. [8]

Traditional Planning v/s Strategic Planning in Pakistan

The the focus of the modern world is now on strategic planning as a result-oriented tool for implementations success but we are still on the old traditional planning patterns for the last 70 years. This traditional method of development planning is a time-barred tool and creates obstacles instead of easiness and feasible utilizations of public spending. UNESCO (2010a) elaborates on the major differences between the traditional planning approach, which was commonly practiced in the developing world like Pakistan, and the more recent strategic planning approach adopted in an increasing number of countries to promote sustainable development planning concepts.

Note. The strategic planning strategy developed by UNESCO is extended by the authors from 08 to 15 key points on the basis of the professional experience's in the field of development planning and practices as mentioned in table 03 below..

Table-03

Types	Traditional Planning	Strategic Planning
1	Input-oriented	Result-oriented
2	Technocratic	Participatory
3	Neutral	Mobilization instrument
4	Linear planning	Iterative planning
5	Rigid implementation	Flexible implementation
6	Routine-based	Change-oriented
7	Compliance monitoring	Performance monitoring
8	Emphasis on the plan document	Emphasis on plan implementation
9	Emphasis on special and specific areas	Emphasis on need-based priority areas
10	Emphasis on Mega urban Projects	Emphasis on Rural Development
11	Focused on Traditional Sectors	Focused on Human Development
12	Focused on Elites priority	Focused on Marginal Class upraising
13	Focused on Incremental budget	Focused on new innovative initiative's
14	Focus on traditional Export Growth	Focused on Tourism
15	Dependence on foreign Loans /Aids	Dependence on self Sufficiency

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The ultimate objective of this study are achieved to analyze the development planning process from top to bottom to examine and listing challenges in the development planning process in the light of the detailed theoretical review of literature and empirical observations of the authors its concluded that the dominated mode of planning is still traditional in its nature and the need of the hour is revisited it to develop a sustainable development planning tool which will benefit all from top to bottom and from horizontal to vertical in the country to remove regional inequality. The study is a very useful tool for public policymakers, development planning professionals, students of development studies, and general readers of the subject to know how political instability in the country affects development plan and hampers the implementation of its true spirit and soul. The history of planning of Pakistan shows that mostly Plans have failed to achieve their targets because the overall line of the planning machinery in Pakistan is bureaucratic/traditional rather than development professional.

Self-interest is dominating over national interest which is a great barrier to economic development in a country that generates corruption and inefficiencies in the system which leads to poverty and regional inequalities at large. Development planning sector may be restructured and redesigned from district level to province and planning commission with greater autonomy and private sector participation in the decision's making particularly on feasibly of megaprojects. Present setup of the planning mechanism of Pakistan unstable and poorly managed because of the political instability and weakness of other allied intuitions. Inequality in the country particularly in rural areas of the region is serious threats because of the unavailability agro-based industries and lack of social services quality education, health and hygiene services, equal employment opportunities, and gender empowerment challenges.

The local development is entirely dependent on the provincial governments their finical freedom and sanctioned authority may be enhanced. Appropriate development planning at gross roots level

needs financial resources and enhancements of its scope to develop its own plans in the context of local needs of the people as a participatory model of development planning. There is a need to revisit the design of local development third tier in planning. Promotions of local development planning encourages citizens to express their interests and needs, mediate and resolve their differences and exercise their rights and obligations at the local level. The financial limits of district level/local planning may be enhanced up to 100 Million for speedy development at gross roots level and quick executions of the plans and projects at local level in context of participatory approach of development planning in comparisons of top to bottoms approaches.

The province of Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa (KPK), and Baluchistan should adopt the uniformity in the policy of development planning and to establish their own planning and development boards for the cause of fast service delivery, transept feasibility, and best development practices with participations of the private sector as followed by the Punjab and province at some extent to create the same pattern in provincial-level development planning as a reorganizations process of development planning in the country for better results and sustainability of inclusive growth. The strategic planning approach implies a more fundamental challenge of building up a new development management culture based on the values of participatory decision-making, accountability, and openness for change.

This is a process that needs time to produce results, particularly in countries in which some of the most basic conditions for an efficient public service system are simply not fulfilled. It is very important to conclude that the development planning subject in Pakistan is 'leave in the lurch' on the mercy of old traditional bureaucrat's to deliver so in the result mostly plan are not properly implemented. Keeping in view of the above the new trade of development planning and practice's cadre may be incorporated in competitive services at federal and provincials services for decent delivery of sustainable/ inclusive growth for all without races, regions, religion's ,cast and creeds in the country and for prosper future of the tomorrow people.

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