



Consultation Process-Stakeholders Dialogue Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan



Executive Summary of Peshawar Workshop

**University of Peshawar
October 6th, 2011**

Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan

“Stakeholders Dialogue”

**Organized by the University of Peshawar
in collaboration with Planning Commission of Pakistan,
Governance Institutes Network International (GINI) and
Department of International Development (DFID)-UK**

October 6th, 2011

Executive Summary of Peshawar Workshop Proceedings

The Peshawar Workshop was the sixth stakeholders’ dialogue under the consultation process spreading over nine workshops involving all stakeholders for creating economic literacy and local ownership of the economic reforms under the Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan formulated by the Planning Commission and approved by the National Economic Council. It was organized by the University of Peshawar in collaboration with the Planning Commission of Pakistan, the Governance Institutes Network International (GINI) and DFID on 6th October, 2011 as per agenda at Annex-I. Against the planned participation of 70, the workshop was attended by over 100 participants as per details at Annex-II. The stakeholders’ dialogue at Peshawar received wide coverage in the media. Selected press clippings are attached separately.

The Peshawar University has maintained media focus on economic growth of Pakistan as may be seen through media links given below covering the week after the Peshawar Workshop. The host university also plans to take out supplements on the economic reform in the local print media during the 3rd week of October, 2011. These efforts by the host university demonstrate how best results can be achieved through strong ownership without any additional funding.

<http://study.result.pk/education-news/stakeholders-workshop-on-framework-for-economic-growth-of-pakistan-held-at-uop/#bookmarks>

<http://www.dailynews.net.pk/oct2011/10-10-2011/article.asp>

<http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=118534>

<http://www.thefrontierpost.com/?p=64061>

Inaugural Session

The Vice-Chancellor, University of Peshawar Prof. Dr. Azmat Hayat Khan in his welcome address said that our country has abundant natural resources which are ample to meet the country’s needs and exports but unfortunately due to lack of proper policy frameworks and mechanisms, these resources could not be used up to the optimum level. He emphasized the need for building more stable economic relationships with the world community, especially the neighboring countries to boost up the country as well as regional economy. He elaborated the following:

- We have to face the new challenges of the 21st Century.
- The progress of a nation directly depends on economic growth.
- We have to reconsider our economic policies and to sustain them.
- We have fertile land, hard worker people, agriculture crops and resources.
- We have natural resources, geo-strategic location and bordering fast growing economies.

- We should arrange regular workshops and discussion at this forum, whereas to seek and utilize expertise and scholar's valuable opinions.
- We have to rethink our foreign policies to bring peace and stability in our country

Mr. Imran Ghaznavi, Advisor, Planning Commission, Islamabad thanked the Vice-Chancellor, University of Peshawar for providing them the opportunity for arranging such a dialogue focusing on increasing the economic growth. He also welcomed the participants and briefly explained the purpose/objectives of the stakeholders' dialogue.

A 30 minutes video address by Dr. Nadeem ul Haque, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission of Pakistan explaining the rationale and salient features of the Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan was screened for the participants before start of the stakeholders' dialogue.

Stakeholders' Dialogue

The stakeholders' dialogue was conducted with brief background presentation on each of the five themes by officials of the Planning Commission followed by open discussion as given in the agenda. As a result of stakeholders' dialogue during the workshop, following key points of both consensus and contention emerged covering a series of key areas for follow-up implementation of the Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan formulated by the Planning Commission:

1. Shift in public sector management based on efficiencies, profits, expansion plans and services to the clients is need of the hour in the light of success stories in the banking sector of delivering best of their transformed services through private ownership.
2. Performance evaluation of each dept on their delivery of service, involving universities to research and provide target oriented findings and with certain indicators and benchmarked evaluations from universities 3rd party evaluations should be instituted.
3. Salary structure in the Government institutions needs to be linked to performance and service delivery as in the private sector.
4. Main objective of Government regulation of business should be to promote ease in doing business and lesser cost of running the businesses. Remove tariff protection for exports.
5. There is a strong need to devise an effective population control policy/strategy to avert the disastrous situation shaping up for Pakistan in the coming years.
6. WB encouraged formation of independent regulatory authorities like OGRA, NEPRA etc but they have failed to safeguard interests of all stakeholders, particularly the consumers in determining the real tariff.
7. There is a strong need to invest more in our social sector development by reducing our defence spending- invest more in education and health. We need to declare Education Emergency instead of focusing on construction of roads and other infrastructures.
8. Address the youth adequately for proper social activities, give them secure environment and healthy society for living a peaceful life. Build positive image for our youth.
9. To create positive perception towards the new growth framework, youth & community engagement is critically important in order to bring new and innovative ideas for creating new employment and earning opportunities.

Remarks/Leading Questions raised by the participants:

1. Dependence on foreign loans and grants and its effects on our sovereignty and economy?
2. 5-days working in a week in the public offices is not a wise step when seen in terms of our already poor economic health.
3. Dynamic control policies for supply and usage of energy like using time of the day meters, starting the day earlier and creating awareness in public for economical use of energy/power
4. Equitable distribution of power resources and their prudent utilization; priority for industries; load-shedding at higher levels of government offices, also give them feel of shortage and suffering which common man is having currently
5. There are several places (45 places) already identified in Chitral for small hydel dams with potential of about 35,000 MW which are not being actualized on lame excuses. Feasibility of India for Afghanistan on Chitral (Kabul) River, 3 dams are already identified, they will take our flow of waters away from us. We can use Chitral River's water for irrigation by using some water underground tunnels for Mohmand agency areas, short to long term planning. Hydel-fossil fuels mix usage of generating plants, possible research need to be initiated first.
6. Why huge circular debt in public energy sector has built up? How many heads have rolled on this account? Huge scandals in banking sector investments in private business and support to PSEs while the later are already under loss and having budget deficits; borrowing from banking sector is still undergoing by the state owned organization from State Bank. Overstaffing in PSEs due to shortsighted vested political interests have caused organizational night mare
7. Cargo figures from our railways on the track - zero movement. Passengers' trains are coming to halt; has someone investigated the real cause of this?
8. We need across the board accountability and justice
9. Town planning is already there - build technical capacities of PDA, CDA etc.
10. Lack of infrastructural investments in our functioning cities like Nowshera, Cherat, Mardan, Bannu; See the conditions of our cities - we need infrastructure
11. See the fate of our less secure industrial small estates, like hattar, hub chowki, etc.
12. What would happen if we leave the market open? In our environment it means leaving cat in a chicken house. How to regulate the policies, "who would monitor the monitor of monitors"?
13. PSDP is good from PC but why huge financial resources are being wasted through legislators' development grants- their basic role is to legislate.
14. ADR in FBR, sales tax and income tax, there are flaws in-built. Jirga is already established in our culture; commerce disputes can be resolved through Chambers.

General Observations on Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan

1. No timeframe for implementation is provided.
2. Lacks rural focus
3. All economic sectors e.g. agriculture necessary for achieving growth are not covered.
4. The approach lacks practicality which may make implementation difficult.
5. Political will is lacking without which implementation would be difficult
6. Base on idealistic approach rather than ground realities.
7. Most of the Framework based on theoretical rather than practical approach

Concluding Remarks

In his concluding remarks, Eng. Syed Imtiaz Gilani, Vice Chancellor, University of Engineering & Technology, Peshawar summarized the stakeholders' dialogue as follows:

1. Enterprises must be run by professionals.
2. Right man for the right job.
3. Accountability issue is missing in this narrative; someone to pull our ears.
4. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa problems may not be similar to the problems of other areas; some are software and some are hardware issues.
5. Give education to our downtrodden poor common citizens in rural areas.
6. Give us Energy and Finances.
7. Software approach based on World Bank study cost and eases of during business. It is very hard to implement here.
8. Domestic commerce to be effective, do not compare us with Karachi
9. Zoning laws and regulations must have some purposes, remain careful in deregulation.
10. Urban and rural connectivity with global effectiveness – increase efficient public transport systems. 5% GDP is declining due to poor transport facilities.
11. In 2005, after earthquake, the whole of our country rolled up their lives to help the stricken people.
12. In case of IDPs from Swat, 92% were poor people who arranged lodging for local people in their own homes, Government and other institutions were not fully able to manage IDPs in the times of need.
13. In one sentence, give our masses and youth, credible, and equitable education.
14. The country needs an EDUCATION EMERGENCY first-of-all. Discontinue the status-quo.
15. Provincial education commission in provinces will be encouraged.
16. Please take our recommendations and suggestion with you; it's a humble request to Planning Commission fellows here.

At the end, Dr. Badshah Munir Bukhari, Director (P&D) and organizer of the workshop, thanked all stakeholders, who invested time and efforts in arranging such a dialogue and made hectic hard work till the success of the workshop. He said, that we are optimistic, that Planning Commission arranges such type of workshop in future to get feedback from the all stakeholders of the community.

**Stakeholders Workshop
Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan
University of Peshawar, October 6th, 2011**

PROGRAM

Time	Activity
0930-1000	Registration – Sahibzada Abdul Quyyum Museum Hall University of Peshawar
1000	Guests to be seated
Inaugural	
1010-1015	Recitation of the Holy Quran
1015-1025	Welcome Address by Prof. Dr. Azmat Hayat Khan, VC, University of Peshawar
1025-1030	Opening Remarks by Mr. Imran Ghaznavi, Advisor Planning Commission
1030-1100	Video address by Dr. Nadeem ul Haque, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
1100-1130	Refreshment Break
Stakeholders Dialogue on Salient Aspects of Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan Moderator: Eng. Syed Imtiaz Gilani VC UET, Peshawar Panelists nominated by University of Peshawar <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eng. Nouman Wazir, Former President of Sarhad Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Peshawar 2. Prof. Dr. Jehanzaib Manan, IMS Peshawar 3. Mr. Bilal Mustafa Managing Director Bank of Khyber Panelists from Planning Commission <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Shahid Sattar, Member Energy Planning Commission 2. Mr. Imran Ghaznavi, Advisor Planning Commission 	
1130-1230	<i>Role of Government/result based management in public sector/civil service reform</i>
1130-1140	Presentation on Governance by Ms. Amna Khalid, Planning Commission
1140-1230	Open Discussion
1230-1330	<i>Energy</i>
1230-1240	Video Presentation
1240-1330	Open Discussion
1330-1430	<i>Market Reforms & Entrepreneurship</i>
1330-1340	Presentation by Ms. Sana S. Ahmed, Planning Commission
1340-1430	Open Discussion
1430-1530	<i>Lunch</i>
1530-1630	<i>Urban Reform & Connectivity</i>
1530-1540	Presentation on Cities by Ms. Amber, Planning Commission
1540-1550	Presentation on connectivity by Ms. Seher, Planning Commission
1550-1630	Open Discussion
1630-1730	<i>Youth & Community Engagement</i>
1630-1640	Presentation on Youth & Community by Miss. Amina Bajwa, Planning Commission
1640-1730	Open Discussion
1730-1745	Concluding Remarks

**Stakeholders Workshop
Framework for Economic Growth of Pakistan
University of Peshawar, October 6th, 2011**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.#	Name of Participants
1.	Prof. Dr. Azmat Hayat Khan, Vice Chancellor, University of Peshawar
2.	Eng. Syed Imtiaz Gilani, VC UET, Peshawar
3.	Eng. Nouman Wazir, Former President of Sarhad Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Peshawar
4.	Prof. Dr. Jehanzaib Manan, IMS, Peshawar
5.	Mr. Bilal Mustafa, Managing Director, Bank of Khyber
6.	Prof. Dr. M. Farooq Swati, Vice Chancellor, University of Swat
7.	Prof. Dr. Ijaz Majeed, Chairman, Department of Economics, University of Peshawar
8.	Mr. Ishtiaq Ullah Khan, Director Administration, University of Peshawar
9.	Prof. Dr. Raj Wali Shah, Dean Faculty Islamic & Oriental Studies, Institute of Pashto Language and Literature, University of Peshawar
10.	Prof. Dr. Farrukh Hussain, Dean Faculty of Life & Environmental Sciences, University of Peshawar
11.	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Riaz Khan, Dean Faculty Numerical & Physical Sciences, Institute of Physics and Electronics, University of Peshawar
12.	Prof. Dr. Sara Safdar, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Social Development Studies, University of Peshawar
13.	Prof. Dr. Amir Nawaz Khan, Director Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management University of Peshawar
14.	Prof. Dr. Shah Jahan, Director Institute of Management Studies, University of Peshawar
15.	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Naeem, Department of Economics, University of Peshawar
16.	Mr. S. Muhammad Abbas, Principal, Quaid e Azam Commerce College
17.	Prof. Dr. Zafar Ali Khan, Department Of Management Sciences, Abasyn University, Ring Road Peshawar Ph: 091-2247264/5002402
18.	Dr. Zilakat Khan Malik, Department of Economics, University of Peshawar
19.	Syed. Owais, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Peshawar
20.	Mr. Jamil Ahmed, Department of Anthropology, University of Peshawar
21.	Ms. Shaheen Akhtar, Deputy Director (VC Secretariat), University of Peshawar
22.	Ms. Shama Idress Khan, Assistant to Commissioner, Peshawar Division, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
23.	Prof. Dr. Anwar F. Chishti, Vice Chancellor, City University of Science & Technology, Peshawar
24.	Prof. Engr. Haider Zaman, Chairman, Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, CECOS University Of Information Technology & Emerging Sciences, Peshawar
25.	Mrs. Roeeda Kabir, Chairperson Board of Directors, Gandhara University, Peshawar, Canal Road, University Town Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
26.	Engr. Iftikhar Mehmood, Chairman, Department of Civil Engineering, CECOS University Of Information Technology & Emerging Sciences, Peshawar
27.	Prof. Dr. Khan Bahadar Marwat, Vice Chancellor, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa University of Agriculture, Peshawar
28.	Mr. Mazhar Ullah, Assistant Registrar (Meeting), University of Peshawar
29.	Mr. Gohar Rehman, Assistant Registrar (Affiliation), University of Peshawar
30.	Mr. Waqar Alam, Lecturer, Institute of Management Studies, University of Peshawar
31.	Mr. Zafar Habib, Coordinator Center for public policy Research (CPPR), Institute of Management Science, Peshawar (IMS) Peshawar
32.	Mr. Muhammad Tariq, Deputy Director, Flood Damages Restoration Directorate C&W Department KPK Peshawar
33.	Syed Zahir Ali Shah, Director, Dte. of industries & Commerce, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar
34.	Mr. Usman B. Bilour, President, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chamber of Commerce & Industry, G.T Road, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

35.	Mr. Akhtar Ali Khan Nahaki , Member, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Council, District Courts Peshawar, Cell No. 0300-8583625
36.	Mr. Javed Khattak , Provincial Head of SMEDA, Ground Floor, State Life Building, Peshawar Cantt
37.	Mr. Pareshan Dawood Zie , Local Media, Daily AAJ Peshawar, University of Peshawar
38.	Mr. Muhammad Usman , Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Peshawar, Form No. 1333
39.	Dr. Mohsin , Joint Director, Institute of Management Sciences, Sector E/5, Phase VII Hayatabad, Peshawar
40.	Prof. Dr. Naushad Khan , Dean Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Islamia College University, Peshawar
41.	Mr. Javed Akhtar , Vice President, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chamber of Commerce & Industry, G.T Road, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar, Pakistan
42.	Mir Sohail Hashmat , Vice President, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chamber of Commerce & Industry, G.T Road, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar, Pakistan
43.	Mr. Ishfaq Muhammad , EIT Section, University of Peshawar
44.	Mr. Saif ul Islam Saifi , President, Peshawar Press Club, Sher Shah Soori Road, Opp: Cantt Railway Station, Peshawar
45.	Mr. Irfanullah Khan , EIT, University of Peshawar
46.	Mr. Ihtisham ul Haq Toru , Vice President, Peshawar Press Club, Sher Shah Soori Road, Opp: Cantt Railway Station, Peshawar
47.	Dr. Fazl-e-Hadi , Registrar, University of Peshawar
48.	Dr. Sanaullah , Treasurer, University of Peshawar
49.	Mr. Zahid Gul , Additional Treasurer, University of Peshawar
50.	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Hoti , Vice Chairman, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Council, District Courts Mardan
51.	Mr. Iftikhar Hussain Khan , Controller of Examination, University of Peshawar
52.	Mr. Bilal Ahmed Durrani , Member, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Council, District Courts Peshawar
53.	Syed Aqil Shah , Minister for Sports, Tourism, Archaeology & Youth Affairs, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
54.	Prof. Dr. Qibla Ayaz , Director, Institute of Arabic and Islamic Studies, University of Peshawar
55.	Dr. Idrees Masud , Peshawar
56.	Prof. Dr. Abdul Qayum Khan , Director, IMS, University of Peshawar
57.	Dr. Hizbullah Khan , Director Admission, University of Peshawar
58.	Dr. Adnan Sarwar Khan , University of Peshawar
59.	Mr. Mohammad Hizbullah Khan , Deputy Director Industries, Govt of KPK
60.	Mr. Shah Khalid Khan Hamdani , Reporter in DAWN TV
61.	Mr. Sajjad Ali , Reporter Pakistan Today
62.	Mr. Abdur Rauf Khattak , Senior Staff Reporter, Pakistan Today
63.	Mr. Wajid , Staff Reporter, Daily The Nation
64.	Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad , Director (QEC), University of Peshawar
65.	Mr. Akhtar Amin , Media and Protocol Officer, University of Peshawar
66.	Mr. Amir Afzal Khan
67.	Mr. Yasir Khan Khattak
M.Phil/PhD Students	
68.	Mr. Afzal Khan,
69.	S.M Abid Shah,
70.	Mr. Saif Shah,
71.	Ms. Nadia Sabuhi,
72.	Ms. Zara Adil,
73.	Mr. Sajid Ali,
74.	Mr. Saad ur Rahman,
75.	Ms. Gulshan,
76.	Ms. Hamida Bukhari,
77.	Mr. Hassan Khan,
78.	Mr. Muhammad Owais Ishaq,

79.	Mr. Kashif ud din,
80.	Ms. Saira Khan,
81.	Ms. Amina,
82.	Ms. Bushra Watan,
83.	Ms. Mehwish Anjum,
84.	Syed Tasawer Gillani,
85.	Ms. Samia urooj,
86.	Syed Ali Nawaz Gilani
87.	Mr. Sajjad Ul Hassan Qurashi,
88.	Dr. Farzana Shaheen,
89.	Ms. Javeria Raza,
90.	Intikhab Amir
91.	Syed Sabir Ali Shah,
92.	Mr. Abdusalam,
93.	Dr. Din Muhammad,
94.	Prof. Dr. Munir Khan,
95.	Col. Ashfaq Ahmad
Planning Commission of Pakistan	
96.	Mr. Haroon Sarwar Afridi, Planning Commission
97.	Mr. Imran Ghaznavi, Advisor Planning Commission
98.	Ms. Amna Khalid, Planning Commission
99.	Ms. Sana Shahid, Planning Commission
100.	Miss Amber, Planning Commission
101.	Miss Seher Hussain, Planning Commission
102.	Miss. Amna Bajwa, Planning Commission
GINI	
103.	Brig. Mohammad Saleem, Retd.
104.	Mr. Sajjad ul Hassan
105.	Mr. Zahoor Ahmad
Staff of Planning & Development, University of Peshawar	
106.	Dr. Badshah Munir Bukhari , Director, Planning & Development, University of Peshawar
107.	Mr. Muhammad Ozair Khan , Organizer, Planning & Development, University of Peshawar
108.	Mr. Mehboob Ali , Organizer, Planning & Development, University of Peshawar
109.	Mr. Aizaz ul Haq , Organizer, Planning & Development, University of Peshawar
110.	Mr. Shah Jehan , Organizer, Planning & Development, University of Peshawar

(بقیہ 65 صفحہ 10)

بقیہ نمبر 65 ترقی

کا انعقاد کیا گیا جس میں وائس چانسلر پروفیسر ڈاکٹر مصطفیٰ حیات، ڈپٹی چیئرمین پلاننگ کمیشن ڈاکٹر ندیم الحق، چیئرمین نیشنل پروفیسر ڈاکٹر جہانزیب منان، جلال مصطفیٰ، امیر میگیا این اے ڈیوڈ کنگ نے شرکت کی۔ ورکشاپ سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے مقررین نے کہا کہ معیشت میں بہتری کے بغیر کسی بھی ملک کی ترقی کا سوچا ہی نہیں جاسکتا اس کے علاوہ لوگوں کا معیار زندگی بہتر نہیں ہو سکتا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ معاشی ترقی کیلئے ایک طویل مدتی اقتصادی نمونہ ضرورت ہے تاہم اس سلسلے میں چاہئے اور فرسودہ طریقہ کار کو ترک کر کے جدید خطوط پر سونپنے کی ضرورت ہے اور اس سلسلے میں ذہنی توانی کو مد نظر رکھنے کی خاص ضرورت ہے انہوں نے کہا کہ کاروباری طبقے سے تعلق رکھنے والے افراد کو اس منسوب بندی کے عمل میں شریک کر کے بہترین نتائج حاصل کئے جاسکتے ہیں اس لحاظ سے کامیابی کا اہتمام پلاننگ کمیشن آف پاکستان نے یونیورسٹی آف پشاور کو ایف اے سی ٹیوٹ ریٹ ورک انٹرنیشنل اور ڈیولپمنٹ فار انٹرنیشنل ڈیولپمنٹ کے تعاون سے کیا تھا اس سے پہلے وہائس چانسلر پروفیسر ڈاکٹر مصطفیٰ حیات نے ایسے افتتاحی خطبے میں کہا کہ پاکستان قدرتی وسائل سے مالا مال ایک ملک ہے اور یہ نہ صرف ہماری اپنی ضروریات پوری کر سکتا ہے بلکہ برآمدات کر کے قیمتی زر مبادلہ بھی کمایا جاسکتا ہے۔ ڈپٹی چیئرمین پلاننگ کمیشن ڈاکٹر ندیم الحق نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں طویل المدت ترقی کا تناسب بہت سست ہے کیونکہ ہم نے بحیثیت قوم اقتصادی ترقی کو ناجائز پالیسی کا اہم جز بنانے سے ہمیشہ گریز کیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان ہمیشہ اس غلطی میں مبتلا رہا کہ غیر ملکی امداد حاصل کر کے ترقی کی جاسکتی ہے تاہم ایسا نہیں ہوا اور آج ہماری ترقی کی شرح دو سے تین فیصد سالانہ ہے۔



پاکستان میں طویل مدتی ترقی کا تناسب بہت سست ہے

تاہم بے بحیثیت قوم اقتصادی ترقی کو ناجائز پالیسی کا اہم جز بنانے سے ہمیشہ گریز کیا

پاکستان ہمیشہ اس غلطی میں رہا کہ غیر ملکی امداد حاصل کر کے ترقی کی جاسکتی ہے

ترقی کیلئے منسوب بندی کر کے وقت خیر بچھڑنا اور اس کی دامن کو نظر دکھانے کا ورکشاپ

پشاور (سٹار)۔ ملک کی معاشی ترقی کیلئے منسوب رکھنا ہوگا اس سلسلے میں یونیورسٹی آف پشاور میں بندی کر کے ہونے والی وقت خیر بچھڑنا اور متحدہ قومی پلاننگ کمیشن آف پاکستان کے زیر اہتمام ورکشاپ علاقہ جات میں اس دامن کی صورت حال کو مد نظر (بقیہ 65 صفحہ 10)



پشاور یونیورسٹی اور ایم پی ٹی کے وائس چانسلر ڈاکٹر مصطفیٰ حیات اور سید امتیاز گیلانی ورکشاپ کی صدارت کر رہے ہیں نیشنل ڈیولپمنٹ اور جلال مصطفیٰ بھی نمایاں ہیں

DAWN

WN.com Vol. LXV No. 277 Islamabad, Ziqat'ad 8, 1431 Friday, October 7, 2011

Govt's economic growth strategy draws criticism

Bureau Report

PESHAWAR, Oct 5: Participants of a consultation on the framework for economic growth of Pakistan here on Thursday expressed doubts about the success of the country's strategy for achieving higher growth rate.

They were informed that the framework was aimed at an accelerated growth and development by "making Pakistan productive, innovative and entrepreneurial through responsive governance, competitive markets, creative cities, improved connectivity between people and places and a greater youth and community engagement."

With the help of presentations, the representatives of the Planning Commission jointly made a strong case for the strategy as a recipe for change. They pinpointed flaws in the governance and current growth strategy, and emphasised an urgent need for the country to take remedial measures to compete with the growing regional economies like India and China.

Deputy chairman Planning Commission Dr Nadeemul Haq, who addressed the consultation through a prerecorded video, pinpointed a host of gov-

ernance issues impeding economic progress of the country.

He said that the existing growth strategy, based on the Public Sector Development Programme, was flawed. He said that the country had built ample infrastructure, but it failed to use it wisely. The new strategy, he said, sought a shift in the existing growth policy.

The daylong 'Stakeholders Dialogue' was organised at the University of Peshawar to raise awareness of the new growth framework and create consensus on its implementation.

"As a country we have forgotten about economic growth," Mr Haq said and added that Pakistan's economy needed to grow at a rate of 7 per cent for 20 consecutive years to help it join the ranks of the medium-rich countries.

He said that the country needed to create new jobs every year because a huge proportion of the population comprised youth of 20 to 30 years of age.

He said that Pakistan was not managing its resources well and there was a tremendous scope for improvement in governance.

He, however, sounded optimistic about rectifying the

situation with the help of successful implementation of the new strategy. Similar views were expressed by other members of the planning commission.

Dr Jehanzeb Manan, a panelist, while referring to the market reforms said that the government was competing with and displacing the private sector.

"Our government is everywhere, in the banks, airlines, etc. it needs to come out of it," he said.

Nauman Wazir, a leading industrialist from Peshawar, said he doubted that the new strategy could ever lead to achieve 8 per cent growth rate in the absence of a public-private partnership.

A professor of the University of Peshawar said that economic growth was not possible without developing research and development cells at the universities.

Akhter Ali, a member of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Council, said without ensuring judicial reforms economic growth would be difficult to achieve.

Imran Ghaznavi, advisor planning commission, said that it was up to the people, academia and media to put pressure on the government to implement the document.

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Economic growth vital for prosperity: speakers

F.P. Report

PESHAWAR: Speakers at the stakeholders workshop on 'Framework for Economic Growth Pakistan' launched by the Planning Commission of Pakistan stressed the need for evolving a more practical approach in developing the implementation of the framework while keeping in view the ground realities of the country and especially the law and order problems of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. They said that the document presented by the Planning Commission must be re visited and be made more practical.

Participants had the consensus that economic growth is one of the major factors in boosting a country prosperity indexes and no progress can be made without increasing the long run growth rate. They showed resolve that a new approach is imperative to improve the economy of Pakistan but at the same time the ground realities must not be ignored and all the stakeholders especially people from the business community, civil society, industrialists and higher education institutions of the respective areas of the country be taken into confidence.

The dialogue was organized by the Planning Commission of Pakistan in collaboration with University of Peshawar and Governance Institute Network International (GINI) with the support of Department For International Development (DFID) at the University of Peshawar.

Vice Chancellor University of Peshawar Prof. Dr. Azmat Hayta in his welcome address said that our country has abundant natural resources which are ample to meet the country's needs and exports but unfortunately due to lack of proper policy frameworks these resources could not be used upto the optimum level. He emphasized the need for building more stable economic relationships with the world especially the neighboring countries to boost the country's as well as regional economy.