

Q.1) Define public policy and state its significance.

Answer: Introduction

"Public policy is a demand of public and is response to public's demand,
 law."

(Sackler Hudson)

Public policy is response to public demand. In fact, it is a process and success from government for its public welfare.

Resultantly, several policies will profit public. Therefore, public policy is favourable to public.

2- What is public policy?

"Public policy is a cyclic process to fulfill public needs."
 (John de Millet)

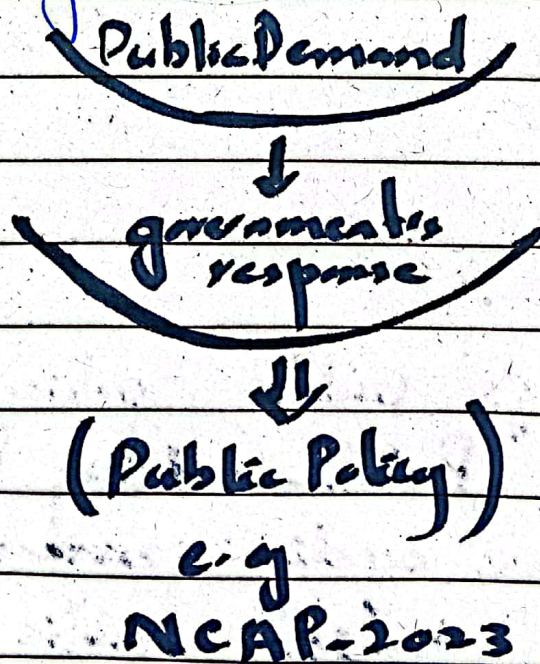


Public policy is a cyclic process to achieve public goal. In fact, it is a set of rules and steps to make public favourable policies.

"The National Clean Air Policy of 2023 is designed to improve air quality by 2048."

(- National Clean Air Policy, 2023)

Hence, public policy is for public advantage.





3- Significance of public policy

Following are significances:

a) Sustainable step to human capital, public welfare

Government increases focus on human basic needs. Moreover, it ensures clear policies to improve human capital.

"By focusing on rural youth, government can see \$46 billion of GDP."

(The World Bank, 2003)

Therefore, public policy leads to human capital.

b) Quality of education: The youth creativity

Further, government can get creative youth. In fact, it



will be favourable to government in developmental programmes.

"About 25,000 youth are IT graduated in Pakistan, cover prevail IT sector."

(- Ishaq Hussain, 2023)

Hence, education of youth is favourable for the state as well.

c) **Clean and Green environment:**

a good and safe health

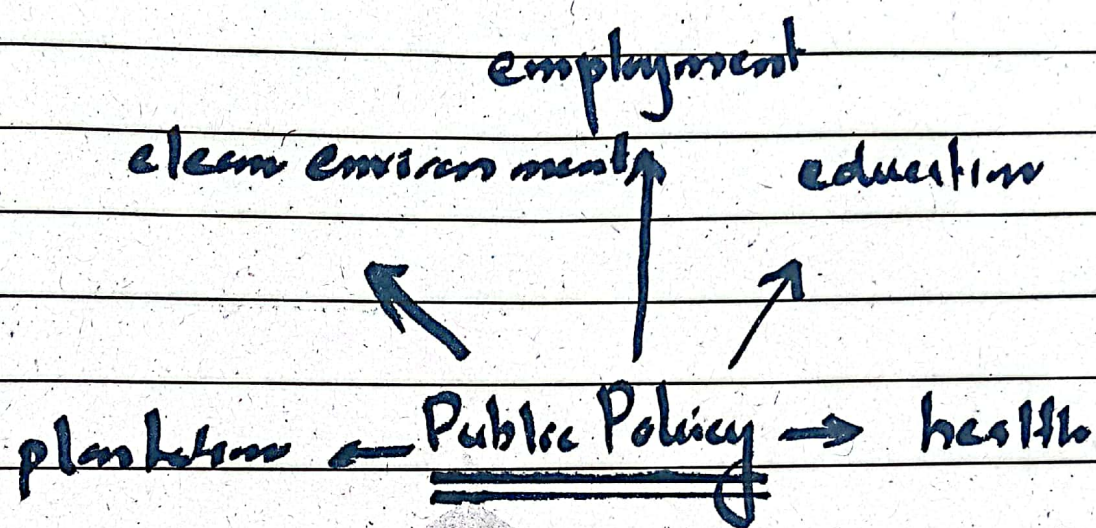
Moreover, involvement of youth in public policy leads to safe environment. About half of youth are engaged in several policies.

" Billion tree tsunami programme has planted 10 million trees."

(- Billion Tree Tsunami, 2020)



Hence, 'Clean and green' environ-
ment is produced by public
demand.



4- Conclusion

"Public Policy is an
essence of the state
and society."

(John De Mellet)

Public policy is an essence
of the state and society as well.
In fact, government's response to
public demand leads to profit.
Therefore, public policy is
profitable.



Qb) Describe planning institution.
 Also describe essential parts of
 planning institution.

Answer. Introduction

"Planning institutions
 set future goals."
 (- Soekler Hudson)

Planning institutions are
 rational process involving factors.
 In fact, these are well-organized
 with certain planning factors.
 Therefore, institution planning is
 a rational process.

2- Definition of 'Planning Institution'

"Planning institution
 is hierarchical system
 with organized
 structure."
 (-The World Bank)

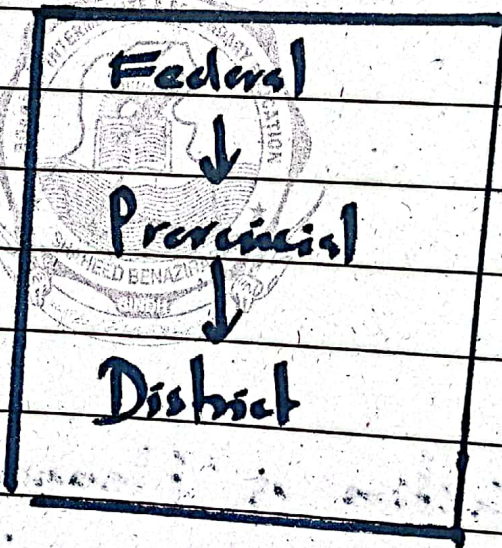
Planning institution is a



well-organized and command system. In fact, it works on set of policies. Therefore, it is hierarchical framework.

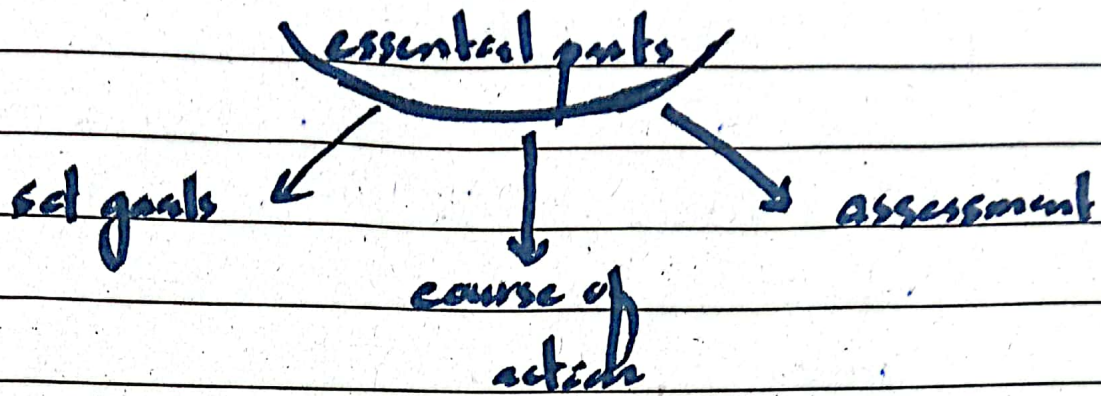
Planning Institution

Hierarchical Structure
(well-organized)



3. Essential Parts of Planning institutions

Following are essential parts:



a) **Set Goals: A legal Framework**
Planning institutions set goals. In fact, public demands and welfare is framed under this.

"BISP programme has implemented in schools to give stipend to students."

(- BISP Stipend for girls, Hira Sulekh, etc)

Therefore, planning institutions set a complete goals.

b) **Adopt course of action: Achievements of goals**



Further, planning institutions set and adopt particular course of action. In fact, course of action leads to success of goals.

"Registered poor students in rural society can get stipend for education from the nearby institutions."

(Institutions Authority, Faisal Bari, 2021)

Therefore, planning institutions also get by course of action.

c) **Assessment of goal setting process: an outcome**

Moreover, an assessment step is also adopted by planning institutions to get outcomes. In fact, it helps in understanding of success or failure

of particular goals.

Assessment of policies makes balance between time, energy, and money in result of goals.

(- Safety, Successive planning, etc.)

Therefore, planning institutions are also supported by assessment phase.

4-

Conclusion

"Planning institutions are chains of inter-connected systems."

(- Tagore Hensar)

Planning institutions are set of systems. In fact, essential parts of planning institutions leads to profitable outcome. Therefore, planning institutions are hierarchical framework.