

17. In order to be effective in influencing government, (B) A large number of people
 (A) Money and expertise (D) Lawyers
 (C) A permanent headquarters
18. During which part of the public policy cycle does the government explore potential policy responses? (C) Policy Implementation (D) Decision-Making
19. The in-depth study of the technical, financial, and economic viability of a project is referred to as: (C) Project Preparation (D) Project Approval
20. Karl Marx's perspective on bureaucracy focuses on its role in: (B) Maintaining capitalist interests (D) Advancing democracy
 (A) Promoting class equality
 (C) Enhancing individual freedoms

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. 2. What are the indicators of collapse of failure of governance? Explain the diagnostic tools used to identify these indicators and their effects on society. (20)
- Q. 3. How does Marxism analyze the impact of class struggle, capitalism, and private ownership on governance dynamic? How does it envision a transition to a classless society and collective ownership of resources? (20)
- Q. 4. How do international donors, particularly the IMF, impact policy formulation, through documents like the "Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies."? What implications does this have for a country's public policies and governance? (20)
- Q. 5. How do the various types of accountability interact to ensure effective governance? How does the concept of accountability differ when applied to private versus public entities? (20)
- Q. 6. How does the distribution of powers and responsibilities between Federal, Provincial, and Local Governments in Pakistan's context reflect the principles of federalism? What are the benefits of granting autonomy to local entities within this framework? (20)
- Q. 7. How do the theories of Max Weber, Karl Marx, John Stewart Mill and Woodrow Wilson provide insights into different dimensions of Bureaucracy, including its characteristics, potential impact and implications for governance? (20)
- Q. 8. How does the incorporation of ethical principles, as exemplified by the Estacode and similar codes of ethics, shape the behaviour and decision-making of government officials within the realm of public administration? What role do these codes play in ensuring transparent and accountable governance? (20)

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

- 2 - can p of g... (unclear)
- 3 - ... (unclear)
- 4 - ... (unclear)
- Diagram showing a box with arrows pointing to "inferior (purpose)" and "superior".
- Text: "eff", "responsibilities", "Shahid", "edule", "Mi-purpose".
- Text: "Page 2 of 2".
- Text: "3 - ...", "4 - ...", "5 - ...", "6 - ...", "7 - ...", "8 - ...".

Code _____

Q: No.

Answer

1 Q:2

2 Answer Introduction

3

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"Governance is a soul
of the state."

(Toqueville)

Governance is a pillar of every state. But, bad governance is a challenge that is prevailed by several indicators. These indicators are measured by several diagnostic tools, which reflect their impact on society. Thus, many indicators are responsible for failure of governance.

15 2. An overview of bad governance

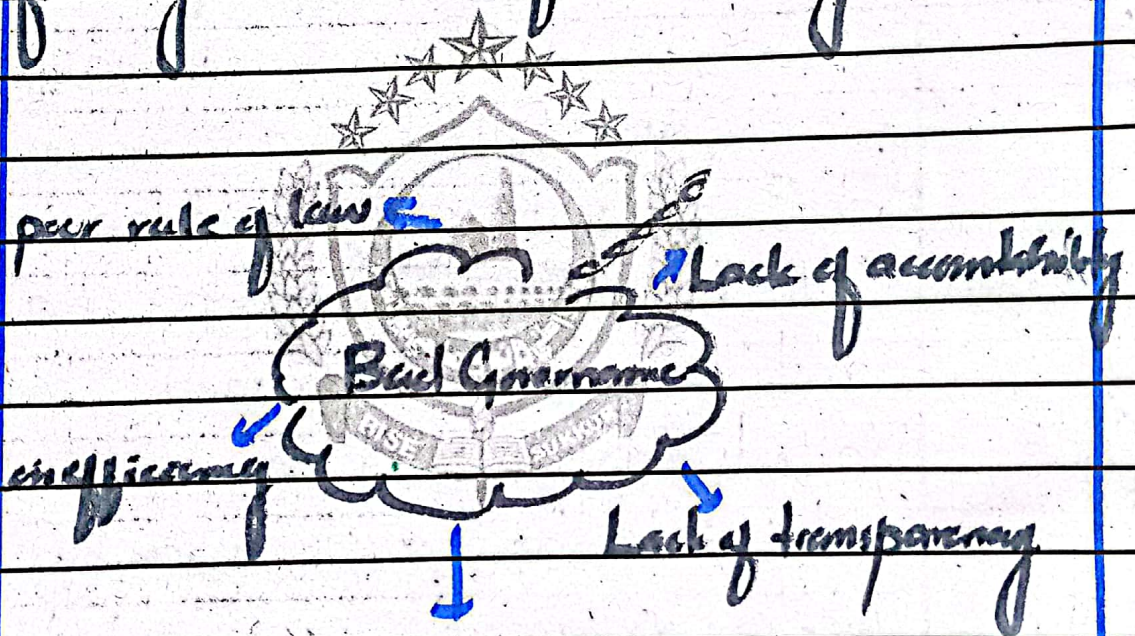
16 "About 23% of people
17 believe that bad

18 governance is a cause
19 of failure of
20

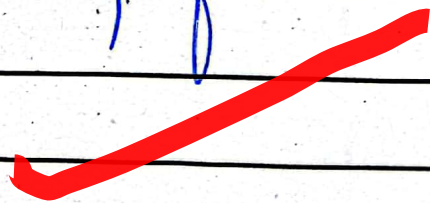
government"

(Pew Research Centre, 2023)

Bad governance is a poor performance of the government. Several indicators explain them. Lack of accountability, poor rule of law, inefficiency etc are few among them.



unresponsiveness
This shows the poor performance of government.



3- Indicators of collapse of failure of governance

Following are indicators:

a) Lack of accountability

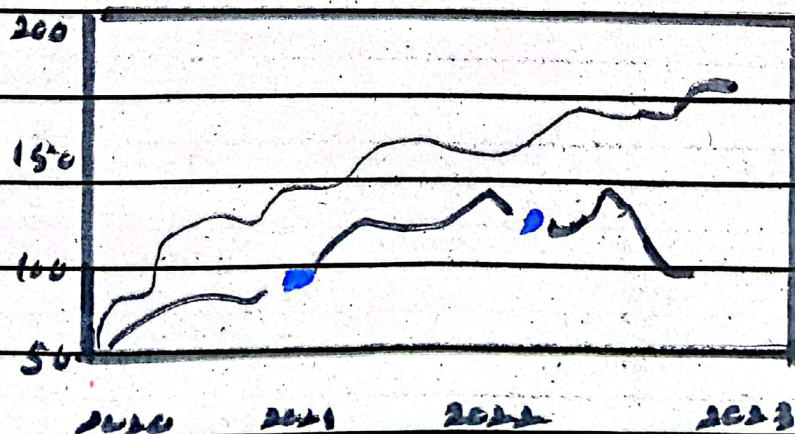
Lack of accountability is a main indicator of collapse of governance.

• Pakistan ranks at

146th out of 180

countries in accountability mechanism.

(Corruption Perception Index, 2023)



(The CPI, 2023)

Hence, lack of accountability causes failure of governance.

b) Lack of transparency

Moreover, Lack of transparency is another indicator.

"In every relation, there is a need of transparency; lack of transparency causes failure of bond."

(Hina Saleem, 2011)

This shows importance of transparency in government.

c) Failure of democracy

Further, failure of democracy is also a root cause of failure of governance.

"About 83% of people believe that failure of democracy

leads to failure of
governance."

(Pakistan Institute of
Transparency Report, 2022)

Thus, failure of democracy also causes failure of governance.

d) Lack of co-operation among governments

Furthermore, lack of co-operation threatens governance.

* Lack of co-operation between federalism units and centre in Pakistan

causes democracy

failure, which

promotes political instability."

(The World Bank, 2023)

Hence, lack of consensus among governments also causes bad governance

no accountability

no transparency

Indicators of failure
of governance

weak democracy

no cooperation

4- Diagnostic tools for identification of indicators with respect to effects on society

Following is exp-

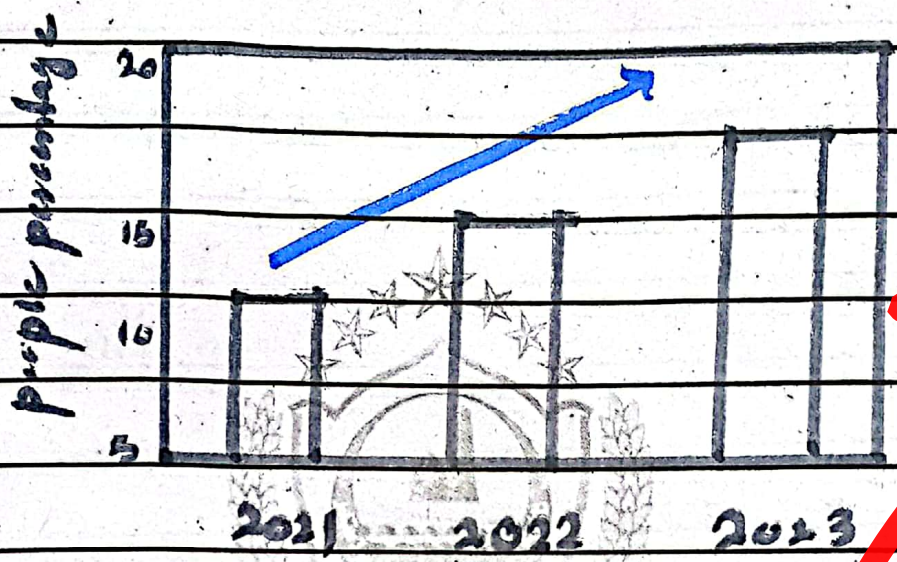
lanstion of its

a) Poor civic engagement

Firstly, poor civic engagement is a ~~big~~ image. Poor governance leads to poor civic engagement.

"Approximately only 19%
people are engaged
in charitable
donation."

(PIDE, 2023)



Civic Engagement

(PIDE, 2023)

This affects civic engagement.

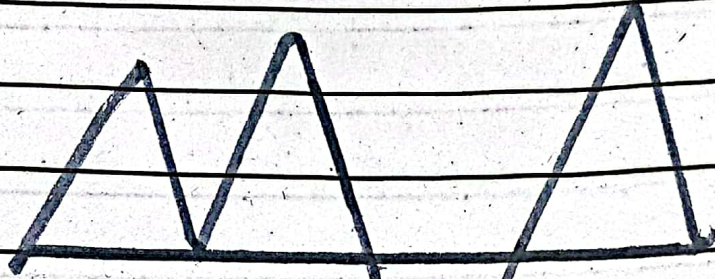
by Prevalence of inequality

(Secondly, inequality is deep-rooted in society)

• Pakistan, unfortunately,
ranks at 145th
out of 146 countries

in gender gap"

(The World Economic
Forum, 2022)



← Pakistan

(second worst country)

(The CNRF, 2022)

This shows inequality in society.

c) Public Policy failure

Moreover, it impacts
public policy. Lack of co-operation
affects human rights

"Public policy is formulated by
elite, general, military
and

bureaucratic in
Pakistan in 2022.

(Pew Research Center, 2017)

Thus, it affects public policy formation.

d) Violation of human rights

Last but not the least, it has also affected human rights.

"Pakistan ranks at 33rd among 100 countries in human rights."

(The World Freedom Report, 2016)

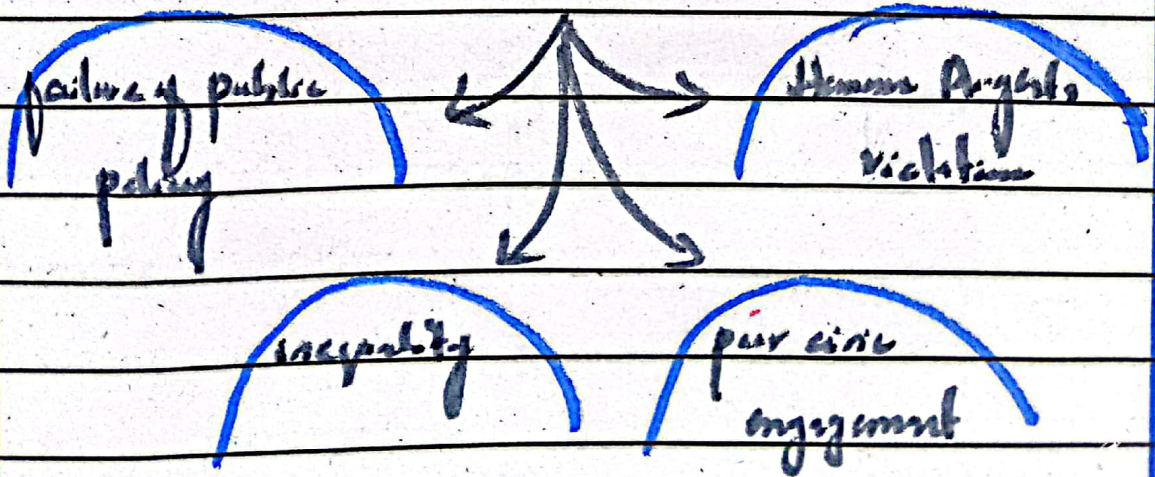
This shows that human rights are also suppressed.

Good presentation

Good division of question

Bad Governance

Diagnostic Tools with reference to Society



5-

Conclusion

'Short goals leads to
bad governance'

(Atm Development
Bank/2022)

Bad governance is supported by several indicators. These cause failure or collapse of governance. As a result, antagonistic forces indicate their effects on society. This shows the demonstration of bad governance.

plz encourage me to do well,
I want to be successful.

Farheen, you are doing really well in every sense of this phrase. Pls, know that you are putting in all your efforts. You have been a consistent aspirant and I'm sure you are capable of doing wonders. All the best! ✨