

17. In order to be effective in influencing government policy, interest groups require:
 (A) Money and expertise (B) A large number of members
 (C) A permanent headquarters (D) Lawyers
18. During which part of the public policy cycle does the government explore potential policy responses?
 (A) Agenda Setting (B) Policy Formulation (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:
 (A) Project Appraisal (B) Project Feasibility (C) Project Preparation (D) Project Approval
20. Karl Marx's perspective on bureaucracy focuses on its role in:
 (A) Promoting class equality (B) Maintaining capitalist interests
 (C) Enhancing individual freedoms (D) Advancing democracy

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 pay quite
- 3- ...
- 4- ...
- 5- ...
- 6- ...
- 7- ...
- 8- ...

Diagram showing a flow from 'Ministry' to 'Bureaucracy' to 'Implementation'.

Page 2 of 2

M-papers

Q3

Answer- Introduction

'Karl Marx was a great supporter of class struggle.'

Karl Marx gave an idea of Marxism. In fact, he analyzed the capitalist model and explained its impacts as the class struggle against private ownership. He, further, explained the government dynamics under implications of capitalism. However, he led to transition of society and collective ownership of resources.

2- Karl Marx's analyze on Capitalism and view of Marxism ideology: An overview

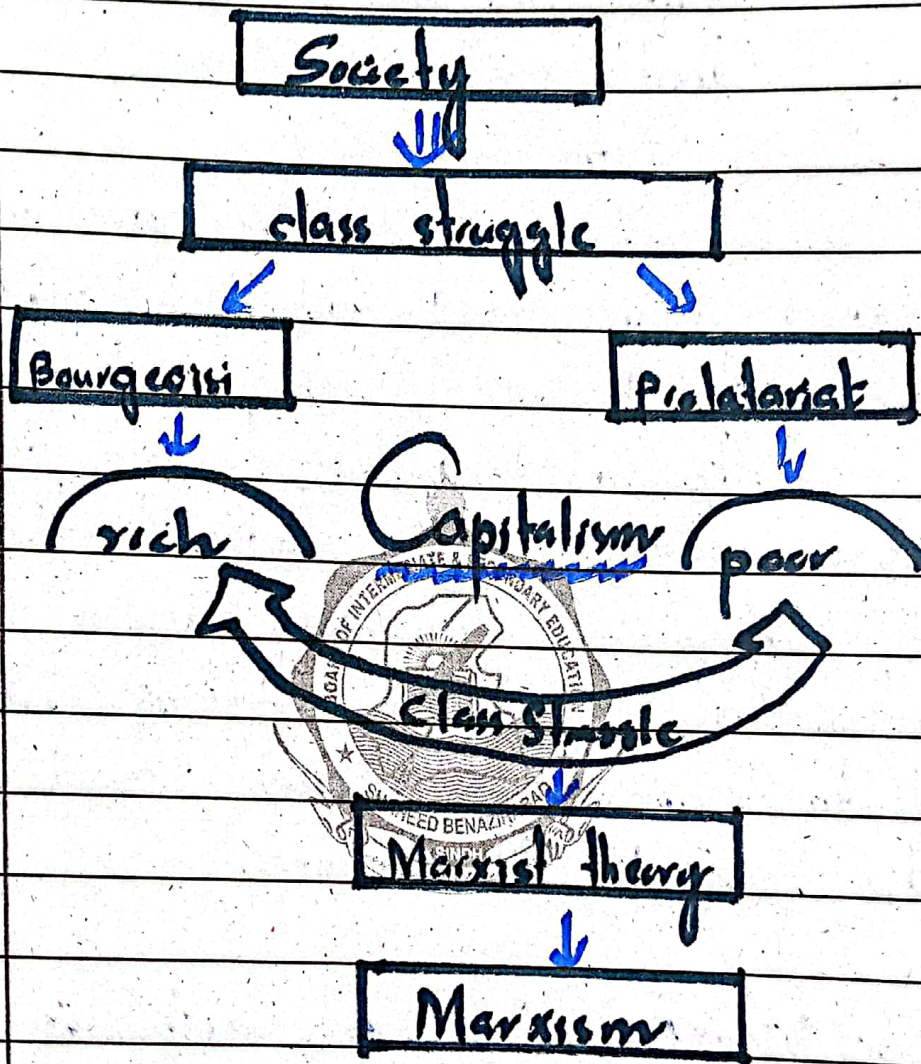
'Every dominant society pushes class struggle.'

(Karl Marx)

In an economic system, private ownership gets domin-



ant status. In fact, one commands and other is used to obey it.



Thus, Karl Marx explained the detail overview of capitalism.

3- Impact of class struggle, capitalism, and private ownership on govern-



rice dynamics

acts:

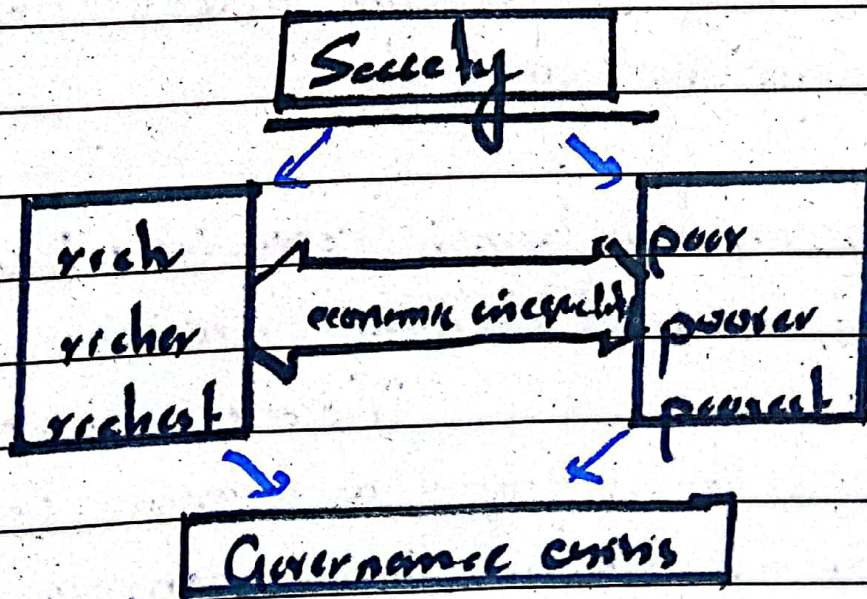
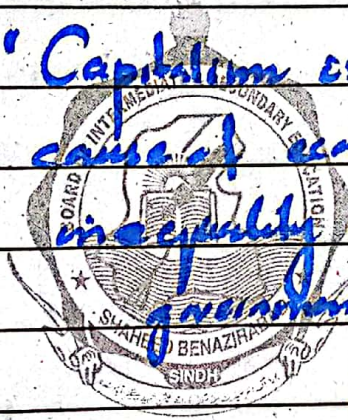
Following are imp-

1) Massive economic inequality

Capitalism results economic inequality. In fact, private ownership exploits another class in society.

"Capitalism is a root cause of economic inequality within a government."

(Karl Marx)





Thus, capitalism makes economic disparity.

b) Hegemony of private ownership over public ownership

Further, capitalism leads to private ownership. Resultantly, poor class remain suppressed.

* Rise of private ownership cause governance failure in providing parity among all genders.

(Teqeer Hussain)

Therefore, capitalism makes private ownership at peak.

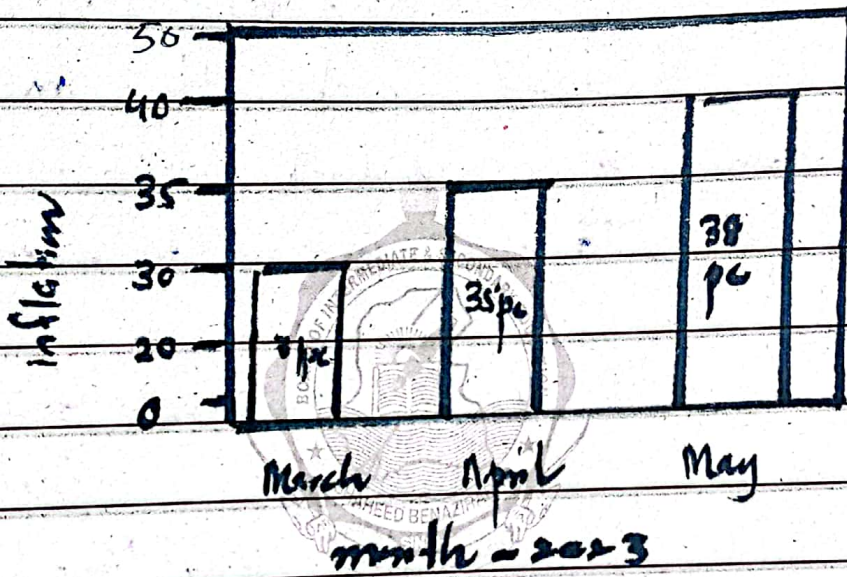
c) Incompetent human resources & Decline of national economic growth

Moreover, capitalism leads to incompetent human resources. Several factors like unemployment,

inflation, high tax rate etc suppress economic growth.

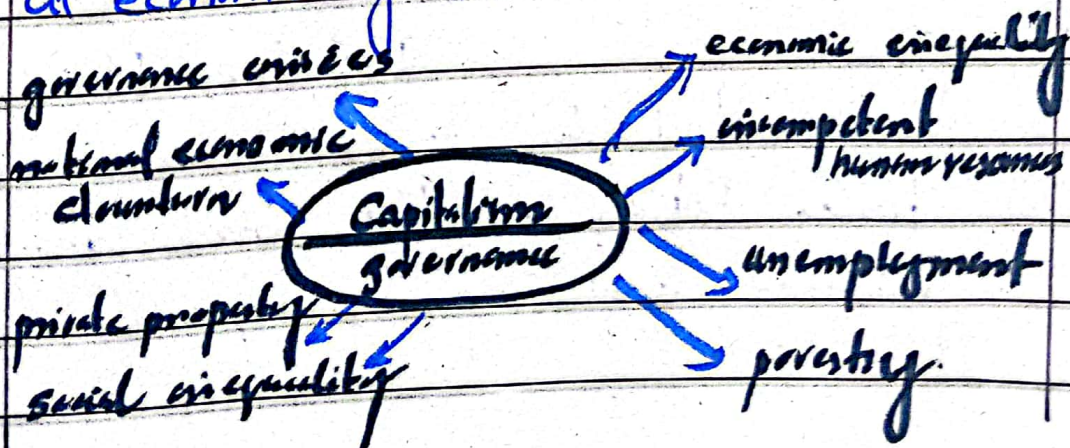
• Pakistan has become the 17th most expensive country.

(The World Bank, 2023)



(Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

Thus, capitalism weakens the national economic growth.



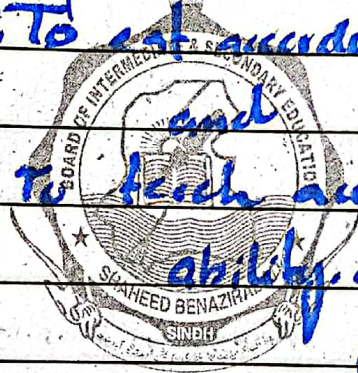


4- A transition to a classless society and collective ownership of resources. Following are evidences:

a) Super-structure of society

Karl Marx led to a super-structured society. He made understand people of their rights.

↓ To eat according to needs
and
to teach according to ability.



(Karl Marx)

Thus, Marx put foundation of a super-structured society.

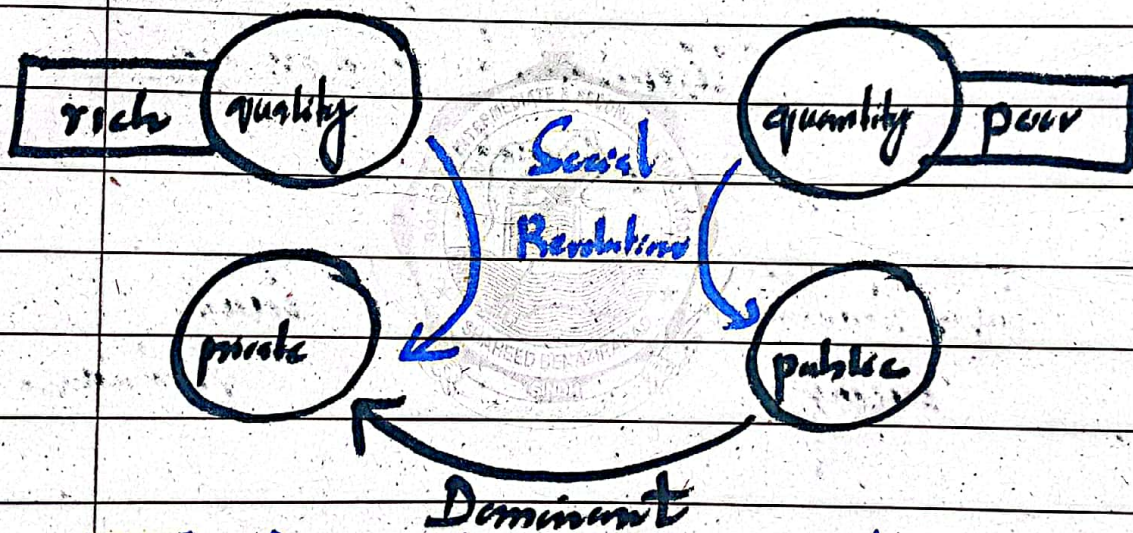
b) Transition to the social revolution

Further, Marx encouraged public to bring social revolution. Public quantity must get dominance over quality of rich.

✓ You are great in
number as a great quantity
and

they are quality-lesser
in number.

Put struggle and one
day, you will achieve...
(Marx/Marx)



Thus, Marx brought social revolution.

c) Shift to communism in a government model

Furthermore, communism replaces capitalism. Social revolution will result public ownership.



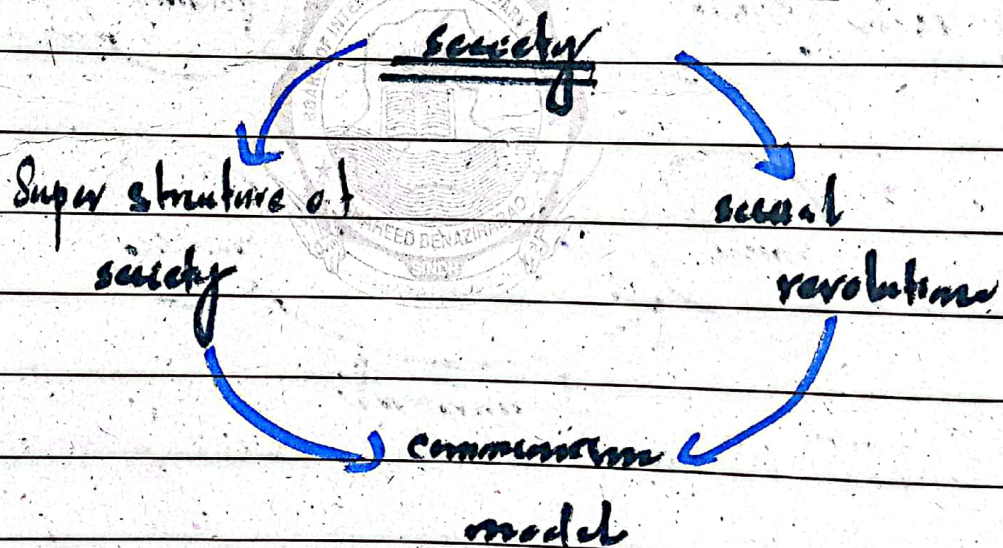
" You eat yourself
You produce yourself
and

must not be responsible
to anyone."

(Karl Marx)

Thus, Karl Marx led to transition
from capitalism to socialist revolution.

Transition to a classless



5- Conclusion

"Class struggle is a
relation between

"have" and "have not"."



Karl Marx gave an idea of Marxism. In fact, he analyzed the impacts of capitalism, private ownership on governance dynamics. However, Karl Marx led to a phenomenon of transition to a classless society and collective ownership.

