

Indeed, the safety, security and protection of all citizens is the prime responsibility of the state. Besides, the state is also supposed to do everything possible for the well-being of citizens living under its protection. This is done with the help of state employees. The state can be effective if public servants, also known as the bureaucracy, perform to the best of their ability. Unfortunately, the historical record of Muslim lands presents a very gloomy picture in this connection. With the exception of a few, the majority of public servants, including the rulers, have remained callous and insensitive to their responsibilities towards the people. For example, Muslims ruled the Indian subcontinent for nearly 1000 years. They built many palaces and fortresses all over their jurisdiction and patronized art and culture but mostly ignored their primary responsibility – public welfare. They spent lavishly on their self-aggrandizement and rarely paid attention to public welfare. The episode underlines the importance of public servants ascertaining problems in a timely fashion and making the right policies accordingly. We need to learn from history which provides many learning points. The public servants who are employed by the state to run day-to-day affairs of government carry heavy responsibilities. Their job is a sacred trust, which does not allow them to be careless. Being custodians of the state, they are socially, morally and religiously duty-bound to ensure public safety and welfare. Sometimes, they have to work under acute pressure in a charged and polarized political environment but have to maintain professional discipline, integrity, sincerity and independence while discharging their official duties. Pakistan has inherited the erstwhile British system of civil service. In 2006, the government constituted a National Commission on Government Reforms, tasked with producing an analysis and recommendations on how the government, its institutions and infrastructure could become more effective to meet the social, economic and political challenges that Pakistan faces. The report, produced after lengthy deliberation, is comprehensive and covers many aspects such as the restructuring of government at the federal and provincial levels, strengthening of district governments, reorganization of civil services, revamping of human resource management policies and practices, etc. Bureaucracy in Pakistan is bloated, corrupt and inefficient. These inadequacies need to be addressed. Bureaucrats should be equipped with tools to resist temptation in an environment where political loyalty is privileged over competence. They are expected to do the right thing – even when it's not easy. They should uphold the highest professional and ethical standards and understand the high expectations the public has from them.

Q.No.5 Read the passage given below and answer the questions given at the end in your own (20) language.

Our poor economic performance and inability to build an equitable governance system has resulted in widening wealth gap between different segments of society, which is creating a lot of resentment against unfairness and deprivation. Governance is all about processes, systems, structures, rules and institutions and defines how decisions are made, power is exercised and resources allocated. The law of the land makes public functionaries responsible to ensure that public funds are utilized legally, transparently and that value for money is achieved through attainment of national objectives. Public trust plays a crucial role in creating synergy in the system, and it promotes cooperation among different stakeholders and promotes development in the country. The biggest socio-economic challenges of Pakistan cannot be addressed in the absence of a robust governance system, which would establish trust in our public institutions, and minimize chances of political volatility. The effectiveness of our public institutions depends on the trust that citizens and business repose in them. Effectiveness of governance system hinges on its capacity to ensure provision of goods and services to the people and when we apply this touchstone in context of Pakistan, it shows that our systems have consistently failed to deliver. Good governance system is bound to ensure transparency, accountability, effectiveness, equity, participation and responsiveness, which are pivotal for economic development, social justice and human well-being. Unfortunately, in Pakistan poor service delivery has played a significant role in governance failure, as public sector continued to struggle to provide effective and efficient services that have created trust deficit in government institutions. Failures of our institutional governance and poor delivery system have created not only sense of disillusionment and mistrust among the citizens, but also promoted culture of corruption and nepotism, which has weakened public institutions. Effective institutional arrangements could become

instrumental in augmenting the public trust in state functioning because citizens trust the public institutions when they deliver services that improve their lives. In Pakistan, for successive governments, maintaining public trust has been major challenge. The situation exacerbated due to political instability, weak rule of law and accountability, mismanagement of public resources, corruption and cronyism, poor delivery systems, lack of reforms in public sector, lack of transparency in public decision-making and unmet expectations. Trust is essential for governance, and it is therefore, necessary for governments to build it among the public. Successful implementation of policies has direct linkage to the level of trust that citizens repose in their governments.

- Q.1. How does an inequitable system affect the masses?**
- Q.2. What is the outcome of good governance?**
- Q.3. Why can the governments not succeed in achieving the goals?**
- Q.4. What does synergy mean?**
- Q.5. How can the challenge of ameliorating the derelict state of affairs be addressed in a state?**

Part-11

Q. No. 2

Precis

The Role of Bureaucracy in a State

A state's responsibility is to provide ~~security~~ to public by preventing threats and improving services. States deliver services ~~with~~ the help of servants who ~~make~~ make the policies of governments effective and ~~ineffective~~ ⁷⁴ Civil servants have been entrusted to run the affairs of the state with honesty and ~~integrity~~ ⁷⁴ integrity. They are morally bound to deliver services ~~with~~ professionalism even in politically oppressive environments. In this regard, ~~bureaucrates~~ ⁷⁴ should be freed from corruption and ~~political~~ ⁷⁴ pressure. Public servants should be trained to confront political pressure and

and law and order situation with discipline and competence. They have the responsibility to perform the most difficult tasks with rationality and integrity.^{1/2} Besides, public servants should remain loyal to state and their public. They have to serve the state and people's interest. Therefore, civil servants must know that the public and state have great expectations from them.

main idea is picked and discussed
basics are satisfactory over all precis is fine

10/20
Total words in the passage = 454

Summarized words = 148

Q. NO. 3

Passage

max 1q is checked in single file
resubmit (1)

The inequitable system affects the masses by extending wealth gap. The wealth gap results in poverty, unemployment and ~~to~~ crime. The inequitable system also leads to mistrust among public, corruption and nepotism. Consequently, the inequitable system harms the connection between state and its masses.

(2)

Good governance results in great outcome in society. It ensures transparency, accountability, effectiveness and equity across the country. These all above mentioned characteristics of good governance enhance economic growth, social justice and services. Thus, good governance is the basic foundation of any nation.

(3)

Governments fail to achieve the goals due to several reasons. These reasons include mismanagement of the public resources, corruption, political instability, corruption, weak rule of law, transparency and lack of reforms. These all factors result in the failure of governments in achieving their respective goals.

(4)

Synergy means adding effectiveness in the system.

(5)

Challenge of any state - corruption, lack of public reforms can be addressed through numerous steps. Governments should build trust

among the masses, implement policies and enhance the elimination of corruption and nepotism. Thus, challenges of a state not only be addressed but also challenges can be overcome.

Q. No. 4

Correction of
sentences

(ii)

Neither the teacher nor the students were prepared for the abrupt shift to online learning during the crisis.

(iii)

If she had known the consequences earlier, she would not have agreed the proposal.

(vi)

The committee, along with its advisors, was unable to

reach a consensus on the proposed reforms.

(iv)

The philosopher emphasized that ethics, politics and metaphysics are inseparable domains of human inquiry.

(vi)

Climate change — driven by industrial expansion and unregulated consumption — poses a significant challenge to global food security.

Q. NO. 5

(a)

Punctuation

In the annals of world history civilizations have risen and fallen, not merely because of