

General Instructions

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1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings
3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question
4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed

5. Start new question from fresh page.

1. Introduction:

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.
 7. Give more weightage to expressedly asked parts of the question.
 8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.
 9. Manage time well.
 10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.
 11. Avoid writing wrong references.
- The rule of law is the cornerstone of good governance. Yet it faces significant challenges in Pakistan. Identify the key obstacles to establishing the rule of law in Pakistan and provide actionable recommendations for addressing these challenges.
- The rule of law is the foundation of a justice and prosperous society. It ensures that all individuals, including government officials and institutions, are accountable under the rule of law. This protects the rights of citizens, promotes fairness and ensures transparency. In Pakistan, the rule of law is essential for fostering democracy, economic growth, and social harmony. However, despite its importance, Pakistan faces numerous obstacles that hinder its fair application of laws. Addressing these challenges is important for building trust in public institutions.

2. 'Rule of Law' as a prerequisite to good governance

The rule of law in Pakistan is essential for maintaining justice, equality, and stability. It ensures that laws are applied fairly to all citizens, regardless of their social status or influence. It is a prerequisite for good governance since it is crucial for improving governance, protecting human rights, and ~~bringing~~ fostering long-term national development.

3. Key Obstacles to Establishing Rule of Law in Pakistan:

1. Corruption:

Corruption is widespread in institutions like the police, judiciary and government offices. It weakens public trust and prevents fair enforcement of laws.

According to Corruption Perc-

ption Index, Pakistan ranks 124th out of 180 countries. This shows it as a vulnerable nation in implementing Rule of law.

2. Weak Judiciary:

The judicial system is slow, overburdened, and sometimes influenced by political pressure. Delayed justice leads to public frustration and rule of law is disrupted.

3. Political interference:

Politicians often interfere in the legal processes, influencing decisions to serve their personal or party ~~not~~ interests. This damages the independence of legal institutions.

Examples?

4. Lack of Accountability:

Officials and influential people often escape punishment for illegal activities, while ordinary citizens face strict punishments. This element creates

Inequality before law.

5. Limited Access to Justice:

Many people, especially in rural areas, cannot afford legal services or face difficulty in accessing courts. This limits their ability to seek justice.

6. Weak Law Enforcement:

Police and other agencies lack proper training, resources, and are sometimes involved in illegal activities. This makes law enforcement unreliable and ineffective.

4. Actionable Recommendations for Ensuring Rule of Law:

1- Strengthening Anti-Corruption Measures:

Establishing independent anti-corruption bodies with more power to investigate corrupt officials is

the need of the hour. It would encourage transparency in government offices and other state institutions.

2- Judicial Reforms:

Judicial reforms are crucial for ensuring rule of law. Increase in the number of judges and improving the infrastructure of courts ~~for~~ to speed up case processing can be helpful. Moreover, ensuring that judges are appointed based on merit, not political influence is also vital.

3- Promoting Accountability:

Strengthening accountability mechanisms for public officials and influential figures can be a notable step. No one should be above the law, regardless of their position.

4. Improving Access to Justice:

Offering free or low-cost legal services for the underprivileged ~~can~~ ^{could}

be a valuable move. Moreover, establishing legal aid centres in rural areas is also necessary.

5. Ensuring Political Neutrality:

Enforcement of strict laws to prevent political interference in bureaucracy or judiciary is important. This would help legal institutions to operate independently without fear of pressure.

6. Modernization of Law Enforcement:

Provision of better training, resources and technology to police forces would make them ensure rule of law more efficiently. It would encourage community police to build trust between citizens and law enforcement.

5. Conclusion:

Strengthening the rule of law in Pakistan is crucial for creating a just and fair society. By add-

ressing corruption, political interference, and weak institutions, Pakistan can move towards a system where everyone is ~~equal~~ equal before the law. The path is challenging, but with strong reforms and public support, sustainable progress is possible.

Q:4. Bureaucracy is often regarded as the backbone of governance, but in Pakistan, it struggles with inefficiency and various systemic challenges. Analyze these challenges and propose comprehensive reforms to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Pakistan's bureaucratic structure.

1- Introduction:

Bureaucracy plays a crucial role in running a country by ensuring policies and laws are implemented effectively. It serves as a tool to run the country in the right

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dissection. In Pakistan, however, the bureaucratic system faces many difficulties that hinder its performance. These challenges affect the delivery of services, governance, and economic growth. To improve efficiency, the country needs significant reforms to address these issues.

2. 'Bureaucracy' as the backbone of governance in Pakistan:

Bureaucracy serves as the backbone of governance in Pakistan by ensuring the smooth implementation of ~~the~~ government policies, ~~and~~ maintaining law and order, and managing public services. It acts as a bridge between the government and the public, turning political decisions into practical actions that ~~promote~~ promote national development. Despite facing numerous challenges, Pakistan's bureaucracy remains essential for

sustaining governance, and ensuring service delivery.

3- Challenges in Pakistan's Bureaucracy:

1. Political interference:

Politicians often influence bureaucratic decisions. This ~~lead~~ interference creates hurdle for their effective functioning. It also leads to favouritism and corruption in the system.

2- Lack of Accountability:

Officials are rarely held accountable and responsible for their poor performance. This factor / encourages inefficiency, which ultimately pollutes the upper and lower tiers of the system.

3- Red Taping:

Complex procedures and unnecessary paperwork slows down the

decision-making and project implementation, which is a barrier to effective service delivery.

4. Corruption as a Norm:

Corruption has become a norm at bureaucratic stage. The misuse of their power and bribery reduces trust on government institutions and also wastes the public resources.

5. Outdated Systems:

Many departments still use old methods to solve modern day problems. This leads to a delayed progress and also reduces productivity in the implementation of policies.

6. Overstaffing and Nepotism:

Hiring unqualified staff based on connections instead of merit also affects the overall performance. It promotes demeritocracy and other related evils.

4. Reforms to Enhance Efficiency and Effectiveness in Bureaucracy

1. Merit Based Recruitment:

Bureaucracy can be reformed by ensuring that hirings and promotions are based on skills and qualifications and no political connections are involved at this level. This would enhance ~~set~~ their working and service delivery.

2. Transparency and Accountability:

Establishing monitoring systems to track performance and address corruption are crucial to ensure smooth functioningⁱⁿ. It would ~~make~~ the institute more responsible and focused to achieving their goal.

3. Decentralization:

Delegation of powers to local governments in Pakistan is ~~at~~ the need of the hour. It would help

in improving decision making and service delivery especially in rural sectors.

4. Public Engagement:

Involvement of citizens in policy making can also lessen the bureaucratic crisis in the country. It would help in ~~promoti~~ allowing feedback to improve services.

5. Digitization of Services:

Usage of technology is the demand of every sector now. It should be authorized in order to simplify delays caused by excessive paperwork and streamline the work according to modern demands of time.

6. Performance Evaluation:

A mechanism of performance evaluation is critical. There should be reward system for good performance and penalties for inefficiency to promote efficiency and effectivity.

5- Conclusion:

Pakistan's bureaucracy plays a vital role in maintaining governance and delivering essential services. However, inefficiency, corruption, and outdated practices hinder its effectiveness. By implementing reforms based on merit, transparency and technological advancements, Pakistan can build a more efficient and responsive bureaucratic system.

Q2. Climate Change affects populations at all levels and has wide-ranging economic and social consequences. What measures can governments and stakeholders implement to mitigate these effects and promote sustainable development in Pakistan? Discuss with examples.

1- Introduction:

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges that Pak

istan faces today. It is affecting every sphere of life in Pakistan. It is disturbing the economic, political and social sphere as well. To protect the environment and promote sustainable development, governments and stakeholders must take immediate action. By adopting practical solutions, Pakistan can reduce the impacts of climate change and create a more resilient future.

2. Effects of Climate Change in Pakistan:

Climate Change has adversely affected Pakistan. It is today affecting the agriculture, water resources, health, and infrastructure. Rising temperatures, unpredictable weather, and natural disasters like floods and droughts harm the economy and disrupt the lives of millions.

"According to Global Climate

Risk Index, Pakistan is ranked 5th most vulnerable country to climate change."

This paints a grim picture of the country and its every sector being harshly affected by climate destruction.

◦ Economic Consequences of Climate Change:

The economy is greatly impacted by climate hazards in Pakistan. This is due to extreme heat and cold; which leads to the closure of institutions and departments due to unbreathable air.

"In 2023, Pakistan was ranked as the 2nd most polluted country by National Centre for Environment."

This hinders the industrial and activities to flourish resulting in downfall of economy.

◦ Social Consequences of Climate Change:

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The catastrophic changes in climate affects the health of public. Moreover, it is also harmful for marine life. The melting glaciers, floods and other disasters are also triggered by climate change.

3- Measures to Mitigate Climate Change in Pakistan:

1- Renewable Energy Expansion:

The ~~expansion~~^{shift} towards more effective renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind and hydropower is crucial. It would reduce reliance on fossil fuels and makes way for clean energy to combat climate crisis.

2- Reforestation and Afforestation:

Planting more trees to absorb carbon dioxide and preventing soil erosion is important. It would reduce the risk of climate crisis.

For example: Pakistan's Billion

Tree Tsunami project aims to restore forests and improve biodiversity.

3. Water Management:

Building dams and improving irrigation systems to conserve water is a welcome step. Thus, ^{climate change} it would not lead towards water scarcity for irrigation or other useful purposes.

4. Urban Planning and Green Cities:

Promoting eco-friendly urban planning by increasing green spaces is a vital move. Moreover, improving waste management is also necessary for combatting climate risks in the country.

5. Disaster Preparedness and Response:

Developing early warning systems and improving infrastructure to withstand floods and heatwaves is significant. This would provide immediate support at the time of crisis.

Example: The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) leads efforts in disaster risk reduction.

6. Public Awareness and Education:

Educating communities about the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable practices could help mitigate the risks of climate change in Pakistan.

4. Conclusion:

Addressing climate change is crucial for Pakistan's economic stability and social well-being. By investing in renewable energy, water conservation, and sustainable agriculture, Pakistan can mitigate the effects of climate change and promote long-term development.

Q: Choose any two of following topic and critically analyze their implications for governance and public policy in Pakistan.

a. Corporate accountability Vs. Public sector accountability

1. Introduction:

Accountability is essential for good governance and effective public policy in Pakistan. Both corporate sector and public sector play key roles in ~~shaping~~ shaping the economy and society. When businesses and government sectors are held accountable, it promotes transparency, reduces corruption and builds public trust. However, the nature and impact of accountability differ between the two sectors.

2. Implications of Corporate Accountability in Pakistan:

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> **Economic stability:** When corporations follow ethical practices and comply with regulations, it boosts investor confidence and economic growth.

> **Consumer Protection:**

Holding businesses accountable ensures product safety, fair pricing and better services.

> **Environmental Responsibility:**

Companies are more likely to adopt eco-friendly practices when they are monitored by regulatory bodies.

Example:

Large corporations, such as cement factories, face fines for polluting rivers, but enforcement remains inconsistent.

Public Sector Accountability in Pakistan:

> **Efficient Governance:**

Accountability in government institutions improves service delivery.

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and reduces wastage of resources.

> Reduced corruption:

Transparent procedures and checks prevent misuse of public funds and bribery.

> Policy effectiveness:

Policies are more likely to address public needs when citizens and institutions hold the government accountable.

Challenges: Political interference and lack of oversight often lead to mismanagement and inefficiency in public offices.

Example:

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) investigates corruption but faces criticism for selective accountability.

3- ~~Conclusion~~: Analysis of Differences between Corporate

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and Public Accountability:

> **Impact:** Public sector accountability directly affects governance and public trust, while corporate accountability influence economic growth and social responsibility.

> **Challenges:** The public sector struggles with political interference, while corporate sector ~~is~~ faces weak regulatory enforcement.

4. Conclusion:

Both corporate and public ^{accountability} sectors are crucial for Pakistan's progress. Strengthening these accountability mechanisms can lead to better governance, economic growth, and improved public services.

