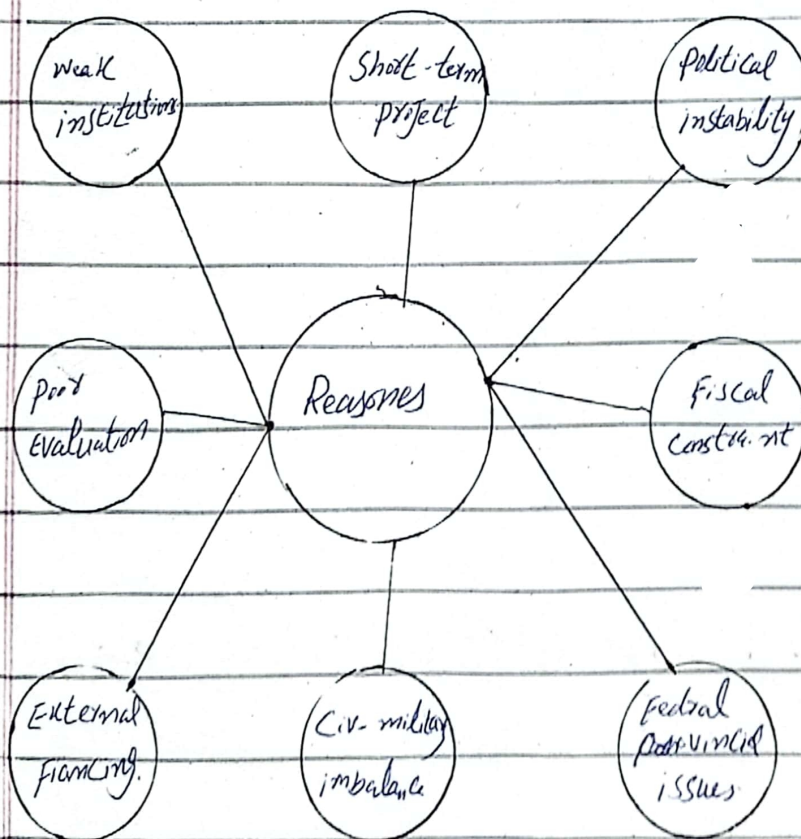


Answer of Q.3

Introduction

Yes, This Criticism is largely justified. Pakistan possesses a well defined planning framework comprising the planning Commission, Five year plans, vision 2025, and sector development strategies. However, despite these mechanisms, long-term planning goals are frequently undermined in this process.



Major Problems

1- Political Unstability

Frequent change in governments disturb the long term planning. Each regime prioritize self interest, and totally abolish the public and national interest which resultantly mean loss in institutional memory.

2- Short term Planning

Electoral government focus on populist and high visibility projects to secure more votes. As a result long term investment in human development, science, technology, and innovation are neglected.

3- Weak institutional Capacity

State institutions responsible for planning and execution. But unfortunately lack of

of technical expertise, autonomy and coordination. This gap between planning and implementation undermines development outcomes. CPEC delay is an example.

4. Poor monitoring

Development project, like public sector development programme (PSDP) project remain incomplete after many years. With repeated extensions and inflated cost due to the lack of effective monitoring.

5. Fiscal Constraint and Economy instability

For instance a large portion of budget is consumed by the debt servicing, leaving limited fiscal space for development spending. Pakistan dependence on external aid also concern with this.

6- Dependence on External Financing

Pakistan mostly dependency upon external financing and IMF. Government lack of skill earning policies cause a harmonious state for this. IMF program often require fiscal budget, reducing funds for long term planning.

7- Civil-military imbalance

Higher allocation of defense compared to education and health and education planning became evident during Covid-19 response.

8- Federal-Provincial issue

After 18th amendment, confusion in health and education planning became evident during Covid-19 response.

9. Bureaucratic inertia

PCI approval process delay development projects and discourage innovation.

10. Corruption and Lack of Accountability

Scandals in public housing and infrastructure projects diverts resources from long-term development.

11. Lack of Stakeholder Participation

Exclusion of local governments in planning leads to poorly designed community projects, such as ineffective water supply.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Pakistan development challenges lies not in planning structure but in political short termism, weak governance, fiscal stress and lack of continuity, which collectively

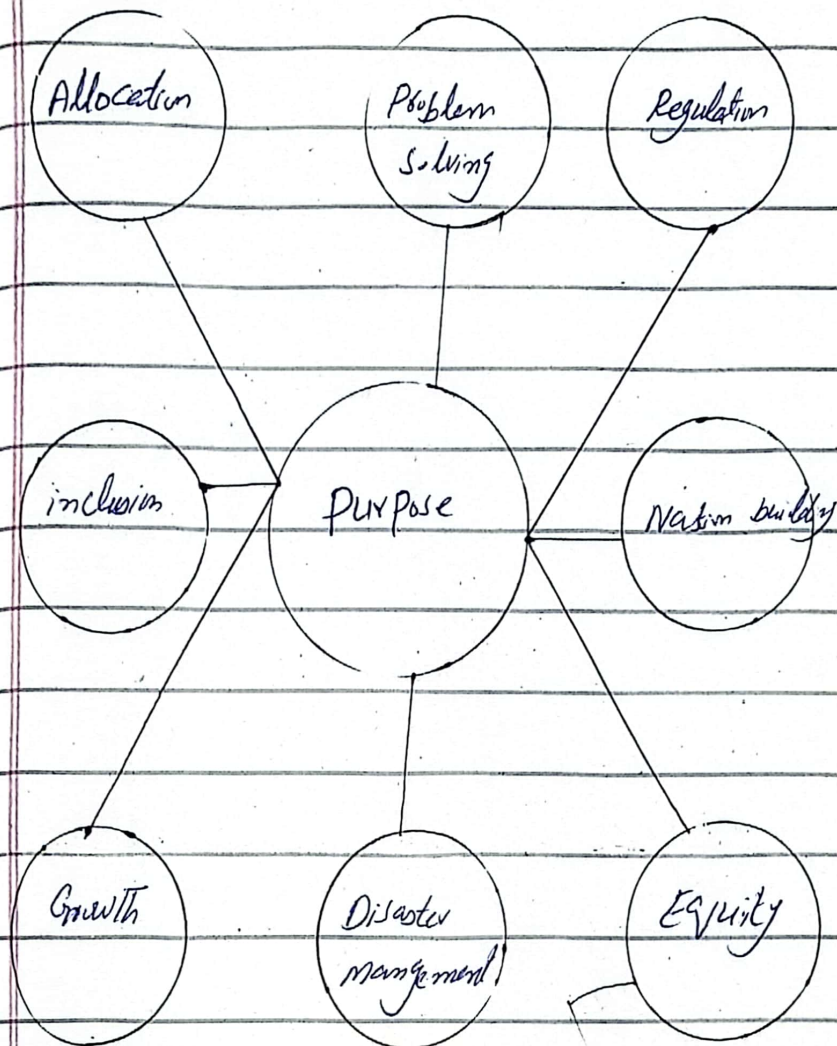
undermine long-term national development.

Answer Of Q.No.3

introduction

public policies are the courses of action adopted by governments to address public problems, allocate resources, and achieve societal goals. They serve multiple purposes, including maintaining social order, promoting economic development and improving overall welfare of citizens. Through public policies the state translates political vision and constitutional principles into practical outcomes.

Purposes



The Purpose are multifaceted. in which:

1. Problem solving

They Address and solve problems such as poverty, unemployment and health crises.

2. Allocation

They ensure allocation of resources to important sectors such as

health, defense and infrastructure.
Such as annual development
funds in provinces.

3- Regulation

They provide regulation through
laws, rules, and standards
to main order and stability.
For example Labor Laws and
Environment protection Law.

4. Inclusion

Policies promote inclusion by
protecting marginalized groups, and
gender inequalities as in the Benazir
Income Support program (BISP). which
targeted household women support.

5- Nation Building.

They contribute to nation-building
by strengthening institutions and
investment and human capital.
for instant CPEC related

to skill development program.

6- Economic growth

Policies foster economic growth through fiscal and investment measures as seen in the Special Economic zone policy to attract investment.

7- Disaster Management

Policies focus on disaster management such as National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)'s flood and earth quake preparedness plans.

8- Equity

They ensure equity by providing fair access to opportunities and services, as in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), which offers health insurance to poor families.

Success Story.

In Pakistan, The Benazir income support program is a notable success story. Launched in 2008, it provides financial support programs to poor households, especially women, to reduce the poverty. its success is attributed to proper targeting through national Socio-Economic Registry, digital cash transfers and continuity across government, which helped million of households cope with economic shock.

Failure Story.

Pakistan National Education Policy is a public policy failure. Despite multiple reforms, literacy rates remain low, dropout level are high and Quality of education is poor. The failure is due to the weak institutions

weak policies and lack of
trained teachers. weak federal
provincial coordination also a big
issue in this.

Reasons.

The Reasons for success including
strong institutions, political commitments
and monitoring. On the other
side failure arises from weak
governance, inadequate policies
and lack of accountability.

Conclusion

public policies serve vital purposes
by solving societal problems,
allocating resources, regulating
behaviours, and fostering development.

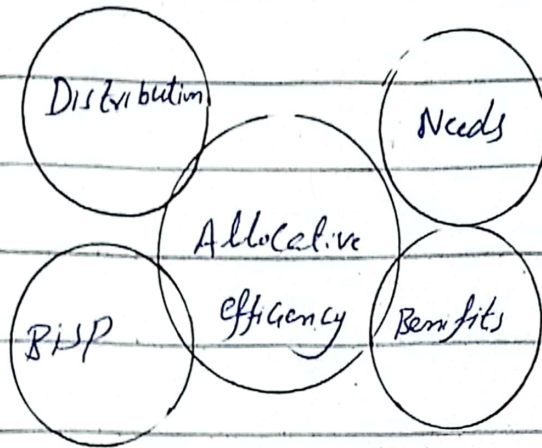
Pakistan experiences shows That effective
policies require political will,
strong institutions, while failure
results from weak governance,
lack of resources and poor
implementation.

Answer of Q. No. 7

Introduction

Allocative and productive efficiency are fundamental concepts in public administration. They insure the optimal use of public resources. Allocative efficiency deals on distributing resources according to societal needs and prioritizes to maximize societal welfare. While productivity emphasizes delivering services at the lowest possible cost by minimizing waste and improving productivity. Both concepts are essential for effective governance, accountability and performance improvement in the Civil Services.

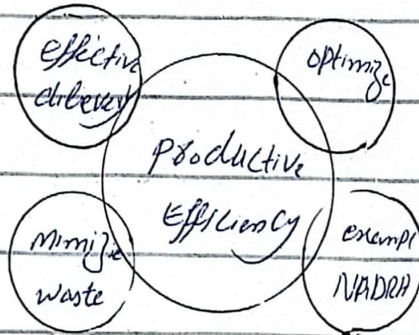
Allocative efficiency.



Allocative efficiency refers to optimal distribution of resources to maximize societal welfare. It ensures that government programs reflect public needs and priorities so that resources are not wasted on less important areas. For example allocation of more funds to Health, education, and social protection programs like The Benazir income support program address the need of vulnerable groups in Pakistan.

Productivity Efficiency

Productive efficiency focusing



on 'delivering goods and services at lowest possible cost using available resources. it emphasize minimizing waste, optimizing process and improving productivity for instant, NADRA efficiently provides Citizen registration services using technology, saving time and cost.

Relevance to Public Administration

Both concepts are vital for public administration. Allocative efficiency ensure that Policy and programs meet social priorities, enhancing legitimacy

and public trust. Productivity efficiency ensures that government resources are used optimally reducing wastage and improving service delivery. Together, they promote good governance, accountability and transparency.

Application in Civil Service Performance

In the context of civil services, these concepts can be monitored, evaluate and improve performance. Allocative efficiency can guide decision makers to prioritize programs and policies that yield the highest social benefits ensuring that ministries and departments focus on citizens' needs. Productive efficiency can be monitored through performance audits, budget utilization reports and process evaluations to ensure that public

projects and administrative activities are delivered fully. for example RSP required for issuing ID card in NADRA evaluates performance.

Success and monitoring

Apply these concepts enables performance-based management. where civil servants are evaluated based on both social impact and resource utilization. This encourage accountability, reduces waste, and improve public services delivery.

Conclusion

Allocative and productive efficiency are complementary concepts for effective public administration.

Allocative efficiency ensures resources are connected toward societal needs, while productive efficiency

ensures Cost-effective delivery.
When applied to the civil
services through monitoring and
evaluation, These Concepts Strengthen
governance, accountability, and
overall effectiveness of government
administration.