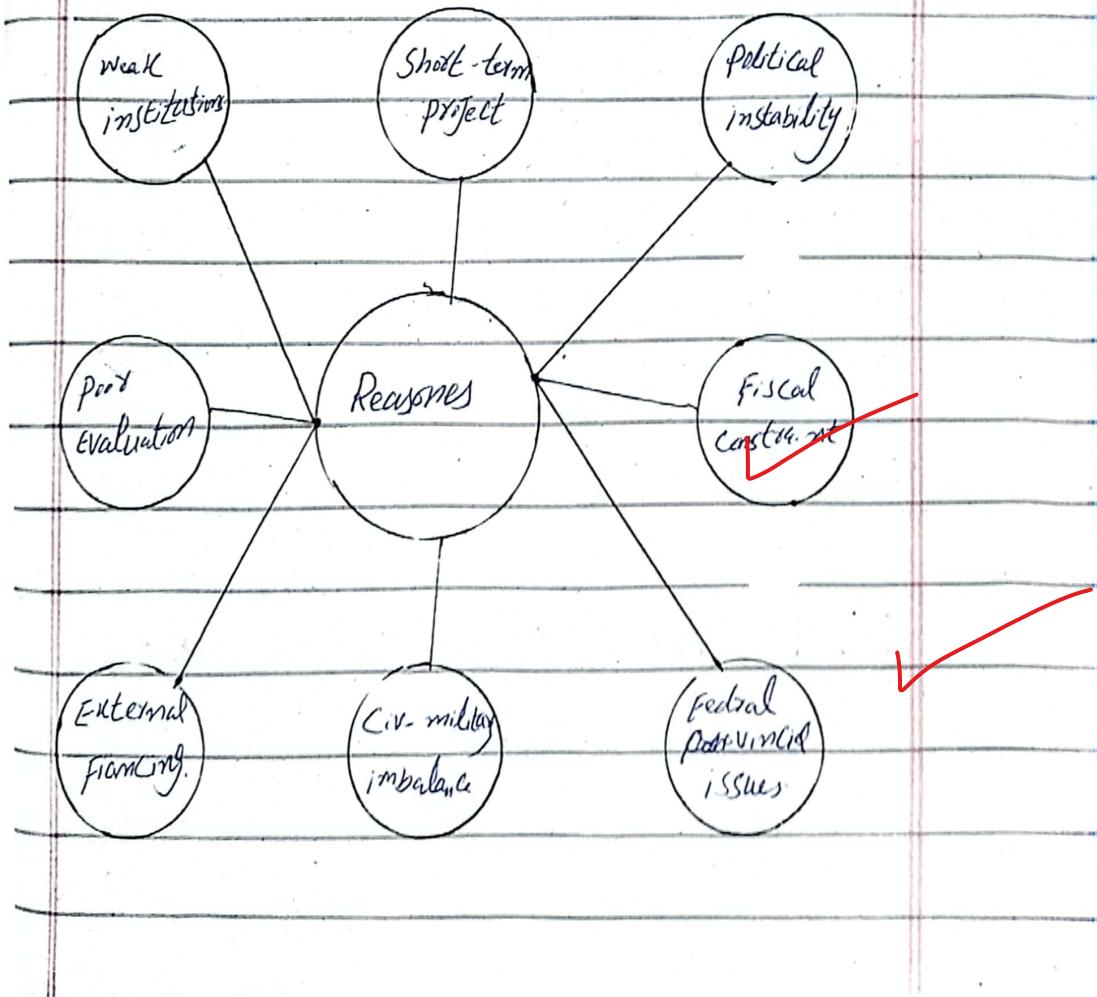


Answer of Q. 3

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

Elected 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 instant 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 stage 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 possess ~~delay~~
development projects and ~~discourage~~
innovation.

10- Corruption and Lack of Accountability

Scandals in public housing
and infrastructure projects divert
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

answer is very bland and typical
answer using the syllabus of the subject dont give a general
answers

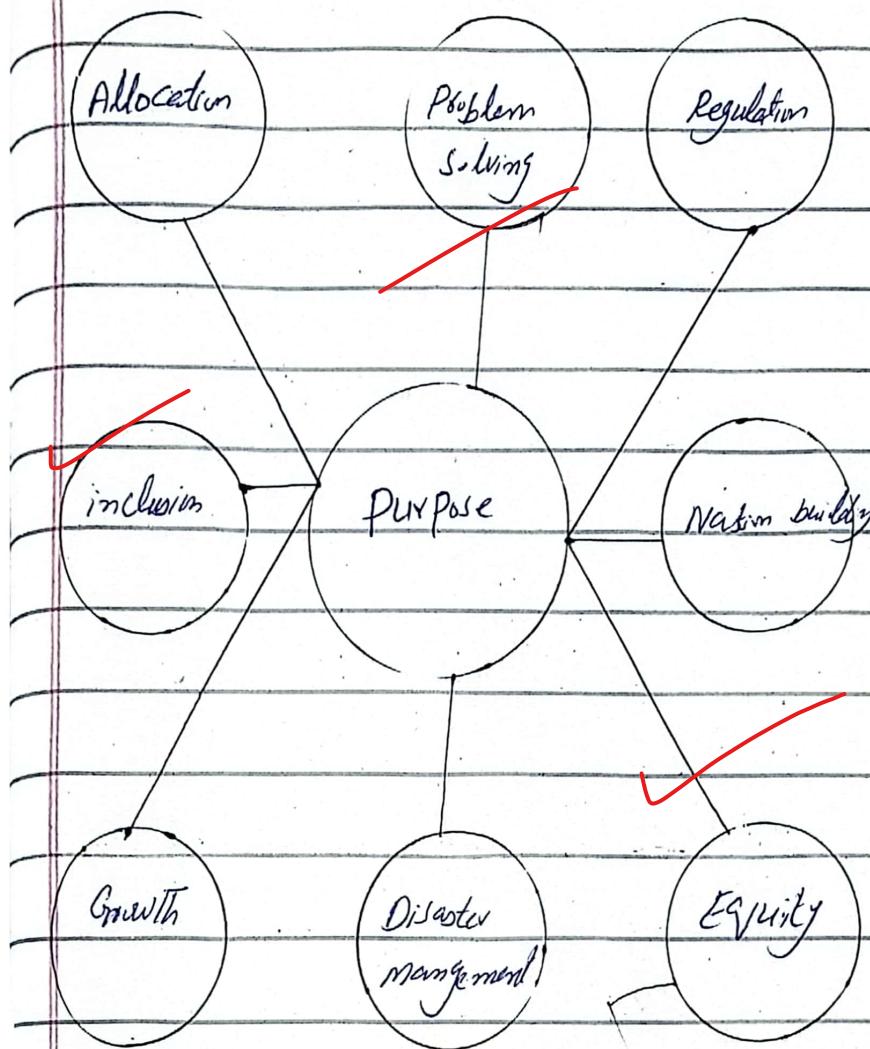
undermine long-term national
development.

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 goal. They serve multiple
purposes, including maintaining
social order, promoting economic
~~development and improving overall~~
~~welfare of citizens. Through public~~
policies the state translate 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 maintain order and stability. For example Labor Laws and Environmental Protection Law.

4- Inclusion

Policies promote inclusion by protecting marginalized groups, and gender inequalities as in the Swaziland Cash Support program (RISP), which targeted household women.

5- Nation Building

They contribute to nation building by strengthening institutions and investment and human capital. For instant CPEC selected

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 Sahil Sabukat

program, which offers health

insurance to poor families.

Success Story.

in Pakistan, the Benazir income support programs 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, drop out 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 behaviors, 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

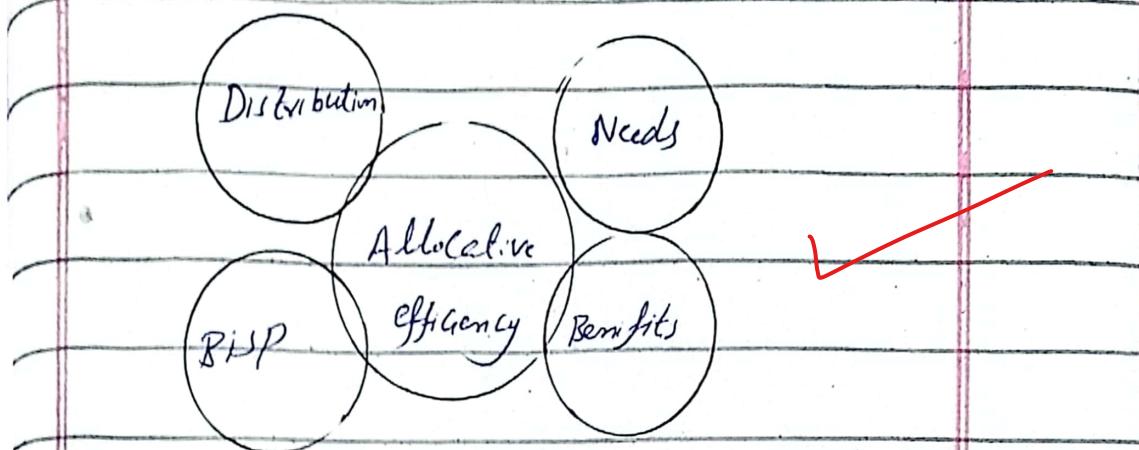
Introduction

Allocative and productive efficiency are fundamental concepts in public administration. That insure the optimal use of public resources.

Allocative efficiency focuses on distributing resources according to societal needs and prioritizes to maximize societal welfare. While productive efficiency emphasizes delivering services at the lowest possible cost by minimizing waste and improving productivity.

These concepts are essential for effective governance, accountability and performance improvement in the Civil Services.

Allocative efficiency.

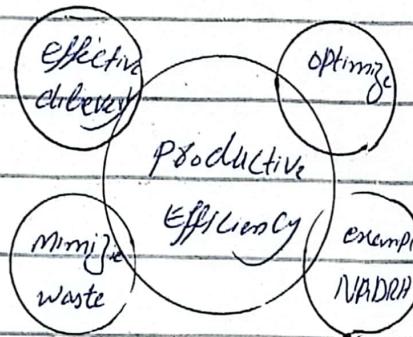


Allocative efficiency refers to optimal distribution of resources to maximize societal welfare. It ensures that government programs reflect public needs and priorities.

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 focused



on delivering goods and services at lowest possible cost using available resources. It employs 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 programme 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 monitor, evaluate and improve performance.

Allocative efficiency can guide decision makers to prioritize

program and policies that yield the highest social benefits ensuring

that ministries and department

focus on citizen's needs. Productive

efficiency can be monitored

through performance audits,

budget utilization report

and process evaluations

to ensure that public

Projects and administrative activities are declined fully. For example BISP responsible 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 encourages 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.

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