



**National Officers Academy**  
**Mock Exams CSS-2026**  
**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

M. Asif

40327

Batch - 405

**PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES**

**PART-I (MCQS)**

**MAXIMUM MARKS = 20**

**NOTE: Part-I is Compulsory.**

**PART-I**

**(1). The Father of Scientific Management is:**

(a). Max Weber. (b). Karl Marx. **(c). F. W. Tylor.** (d). None of these.

**(2). The theory that every organization is ultimately controlled by a small elite is called?**

**(a). Iron law of oligarchy** (b). Iron law of bureaucracy (c). Iron law of democracy (d). None of these.

**(3). The leader who lets his/her team do whatever they wish to do is a**

(a). democratic leader (b). autocratic leader **(c). laissez-e-faire leader** (d). None of these.

**(4). The system in which all or most senior positions in civil service are filled by political loyalists is called:**

(a). Quota system (b). Merit system **(c). Spoils system** (d). None of these.

**(5). The method of performance evaluation which draws upon multiple sources including peers and subordinates is called:**

**(a). 360-degree** (b). 180-degree (c). 90-degree (d). None of these.

**(6). According to Marxists, which class will always be the ruling class regardless of the form of government?**

(a). Bureaucrats (b). Technocrats (c). Politicians **(d). None of these.**

**(7). While preparing budget, estimated public expenditure must equal targeted:**

(a). Public revenue **(b). Public resources** (c). Direct and indirect taxes combined (d). None of these.

**(8). The approach to budgeting in which all expenses must be justified for each new period is called:**

(a). Incremental budgeting (b). Zero-based budgeting **(c). Balanced budgeting** (d). None of these.

**(9). The approach to budgeting which assesses the long-term impact of each policy or program is called:**

**(a). Outcome-based budgeting** (b). Program budgeting (c). Performance budgeting (d). None of these.

**(10). The theory that calls for reduced government and bureaucratic intervention in public affairs is called:**

**(a). Public choice theory** (b). Rational choice theory (c). New Public Management Theory (d). None of these.

**(11). Weber's Model of Bureaucracy is an example of?**

(a). Open system of public employment (b). Spoils System **(c). Closed system of public employment** (d). None of these.

**(12). Arthur Okun's concept of a Leaky Bucket covers relationship between:**

**(a). Accountability and Performance** (b). Chain of Command and Discipline (c). Efficiency and Equity. (d). None of these.

**(13). Which of these doesn't represent government intervention to enforce equity?**

(a). Rent ceilings (b). Minimum wage (c). Subsidizing basic services. **(d). None of these.**

**(14). Attaching too much importance to rules and regulations is known as:]**

(a). Prescriptivism (b). Conservatism **(c). Rule of law** (d). None of these.

**(15). Indian Civil Service was created by the British under?**

(a). Government of India Act, 1838 (b). Government of India Act, 1848 **(c). Government of India Act, 1858.** (d). None of these.

**(16). Which cadre or group was abolished under Civil Service Reforms, 1973?**

(a). Pakistan Administrative Service **(b). Civil Service of Pakistan** (c). Pakistan Executive Service. (d). None of these.

**(17). Which institution was set up to steer Devolution of Powers Plan, 2001?**

**(a). National Reconstruction Bureau** (b). Federal Reconstruction Bureau (c). Reconstruction Bureau of Pakistan. (d). None of these.

**(18). The document which comprehensively explains how the federal government will be carried out is called?**

(a). Civil Servants Act, 1973 **(b). Rules of Business, 1973** (c). Estacode. (d). None of these.

**(19). The organizational structure that creates a dual line of authority is called?**

(a). Team structure **(b). Matrix organization** (c). Network organization. (d). None of these.

**(20). The book which provided intellectual foundation of New Public Management is?**

(a). *Reinventing Government* **(b). Reinventing Bureaucracy** (c). *Reinventing Public Management.* (d). None of these.

**Good Luck for CSS2026**

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LMS ID: 40327 Date:     /    /2025

Subject: Public Administration Paper:      Test:     

Batch No. 405 Campuses ☒ Main Campus ☐ ISB-2 ☐ RWP-I ☐ RWP-II ☐ LHR ☐ Online

M. Asif

Candidate Sign

Invigilator Sign

## PART- II

QNo: 2

### Introduction:

Planning mechanism is the planning of the implementation of the policies by the government for the welfare of the public. Governments in Pakistan are often criticized for the short-term development due to the many reasons. Pakistan is a developing country that is facing with the problem of political factors, economic constraints, and the federal-province disconnect. Due to these factors the government in Pakistan made their policies for the short term instead of the long term. Some measure should be taken for the implementation of the long-term development policies by the governments in the Pakistan. These problems can be fixed with some way forward that are helpful for the implementation of the long-term development.

## Overview of the Planning Mechanism-

Planning mechanism is the mechanism that is planned for the proper implementation of the Government policies for the welfare of the people in the state. Planning mechanism is a strategy and it is build up for the long-term development. Planning mechanism is often adopted by the Government for the implementation of the policies.

### Where does fault lie?

Governments in Pakistan are often criticized for the short-term development instead of the long-term development. The fault lies due to the following.

#### (a) Political factors:

Political factor is the main reason for the fault in the planning mechanism. Due to the political instability in the Pakistan, the development is the short term. Pakistan is facing with the problems of political instability from day one and all the developments are the short-term instead of long term.

#### (b) Institutional weaknesses:

Institutional weaknesses are lying in the Pakistan. This is the main reason for the short-term development. The coordination between the institutions of the Pakistan is weak and the policies are build on the base of the interest of the institution rather than Pakistan. This

cause the short-term development in Pakistan.

### c) Economic constraints:

Pakistan is facing with the problem of the economic constraints from the first day of the formation. This economic constrain effected the planning mechanism of the Pakistan. Due to the economic def constraints the policies of Pakistan are short-term development instead of long-term development.

### d) Implementation fault:

Pakistan has the best policies for the long-term development and the best planning mechanism. But the problem is in the implementation of the these policies. Every institution is facing with many problems that is hindering in the implementation of the policies.

### Consequences of neglecting long-term development

#### a) infrastructure gap:

Pakistan is facing with the problem of the infrastructure. Due to the infrastructure gap, the long-term development is not implemented in Pakistan. The long term development required the proper infrastructure for their implementation which is the main issue in the Pakistan.

Infrastructure gap is the main reason for neglecting long term development.

#### (b) Slow industrialization:

Pakistan is facing with the problem of the slow industrialization. Slow industrialization is the main hinder for the implementation of the long term development planning mechanism is become weaker when the proper and clear environment and the material is not provided. Slow industrialization is the reason for the neglecting of the long term development in the Pakistan.

#### (c) Slow Productivity growth:

Due to the slow industrialization and the weak planning mechanism, Pakistan is facing with the problem of the slow productivity growth. When the proper functioning of the industries and proper implementation of the policies is occurred then the productivity growth is also slow and this is main reason for the long term development in Pakistan. Pakistan is a developing country with the slow industrialization and gap of infrastructure.

#### (d) Regional and Social inequalities:

Long term development is not implemented due to the regional and social inequalities in the Pakistan. Pakistan is a country where the progress and the

implementation of the policies are not same and it is different in every area of the Pakistan. There is a difference in the social status of the people in Pakistan and longer-development is not implemented.

way forward:

For the proper implementation of the longer-development in Pakistan some suggested measures should be taken.

Political interference should not be accepted in implementing the policies. The institutes should be stronger for the long-term development.

There should be proper connection b/w the federal and the provinces for

the long-term implement. These measures can be helpful for the long-term development in the Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing with the problem of the short-term development.

For the long-term development Pakistan should adopt some measures which are helpful for the Pakistan.

Governments in Pakistan has the problem of the short-term development and this can be converted into long-term development by the stronger institutions of the state.

## Introduction:

Public policies are for the welfare of the public in the state. The government of Pakistan has many public policies which are helpful for the welfare of the public in Pakistan. Pakistan is a developing country that is facing with the problem of the economic constraints and the infrastructure gap. There are policies which are the success in the Pakistan and the many policies which are failure in the Pakistan. But the main purpose of these public policies are serve to the people of the Pakistan.

## Purpose of Public Policies:

The main purpose of the public policies is to serve the public in the state. The governments in the state made such policies which have the basic purpose to work for the welfare of the public in the state. The public policies are designed in a such a way that these policies have the main purpose to help in the progress of the public that should contribute to the welfare of the state.

### (a) Problem identification and resolution;

The main purpose of the public policies is to identify the problem of the people in the state and give a suitable solution for this problem. The people in the state are facing with the problem which is dangerous for the welfare of the people. The public policies is made for the problem and this policies gives the solution of the problem.

### (b) Resource allocation;

Public policies allocated the resources in the state. It allocated the resources for the welfare of the public in the state. The resources are the main source of the earning for the people. The public policies are formed for the transparent and proper allocation of the sources in the state.

### (c) Regulation of behavior;

Public policies are formed for the regulation of the behavior in the state. These policies implemented the rules and the regulation for the people in the state. People are attributed to gain the opportunity and the policies by the government instead of their social status. They are attracted to gain the opportunity either they are eligible or not. The public policies set the regulation for the proper implementation of the policies in the state.

## (d) Economic Management:

Public policies is formed to manage the economic expenditures. The economic constraints created hurdles for the proper implementation of the public policies and for the progress of the country. Therefore, economic management is done for the proper implementation of the public policies.

### One Public policy as a success story in Pakistan :-

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is the one public policy which is successful in Pakistan.

#### Objective:-

(a) Poverty alleviation : Poverty alleviation is the main objective of the BISP. About 8 million PKR is spend by the government for the alleviation of the poverty in Pakistan.

#### (b) Social protection for poor people:

BISP is the social protection for the poor people. It guaranteed the fulfilling of the needy people in Pakistan. BISP gives the money to the people to protect their social life and provides the basic necessities of the life. It is a great initiative by the governments of Pakistan for the welfare of the people.

## Reasons for Success:

### (a) Clear Targeting system (NSER):

BISP has the clear targeting system which help to find the needy people. BISP has the system which detect the people who are need for this programme and BISP fulfill their needs. This system is up to dated.

### (b) Institutional continuity:

The main reason for the success of the BISP is the continuity in working. Many public policies are ineffective when the government is changed. Instead of political instability in Pakistan, BISP remains continued and worked properly. when the government is changed, the new government stopped the public policies of the ex - government. But this is one public policy that remained continuity in Pakistan.

### (c) Use of Technology:-

BISP uses the technology for their working. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the policies are successful who fulfill the requirement of their century. BISP has advanced technology for their working. The users of the BISP has the ATMs card which are debited every month. And the people uses these for their expenditures and basic necessities of the life.

## d) International support and Transparency:-

BISP has the international support which is helpful for the proper functioning of this public policies. Many Nöres and the welfare trust are participating in the continuation of the this public policy. People living in the foreign countries are participating to remove the poverty from the Pakistan through this public policy which is known as BISP.

Transparency is another reason for the success of this public policies. The people working in this policy are determined to do their work efficiently and transparently. These are the reasons for the success of this public policy.

## e) Accountability:

BISP is a public policy which has the proper mechanism of the working and every individual working in the policy is accountable. Accountability helps in the continuity of the public policy which is ensured in the BISP. Pakistan needs such policies which are the helpful in the progress of the the country and works for the welfare of the people in the country.

# one Public Policy as a failure story in Pakistan

National education policy is a failure public policy in Pakistan.

## Objectives:-

a) Universal access to education,

The main purpose of the National educational policy is to provide the education to every citizen in the Pakistan. Everyone has the equal rights of the education in the Pakistan.

b) Quality education and Literacy,

The other purpose of this public policy is to provide the quality education and the greater the literacy rate in the Pakistan. This public policy emphasizes on the quality education for the welfare of the people.

## Reasons for failure:-

i) Poor implementation:

The main reason for the failure of this public policy is due to the poor implementation of this policy. This policy has not obtained their objective and not participate for the welfare of the people. The rules and the regulation of this policy are only written on the paper but not implemented properly for their purpose.

## (b) Federal-Provincial Coordination issue:

Federal-Provincial coordination issue is the failure of this public policy. Each province has their specific syllabus and the federal has the specific syllabus which are totally different from each other. Universal syllabus is absent in Pakistan. Primary and secondary education is a provincial subject while higher education is a federal subject which is the main reason for the failure of this public policy in Pakistan.

## (c) Political and Bureaucratic Neglect:

Political interference and bureaucratic negligence also participate in the failure of this public policy. Education is a main foundation for the welfare of the people. But this main discipline is effected by the political decisions in Pakistan. And the bureaucracy also participate in the failure of this public policy due to poor implementation of policies and poor planning mechanism.

## Conclusion:

Public policies are the main and the basic central to governance outcomes. Their success or failure depends on the implementation of the policies that is effectively. And public policies are helpful for the welfare of the public in the state.