# National Officers Academy
## Final Mock for CSS-2026
## January 2026
## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
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| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

**NOTE:**
  i.   **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
  ii.  Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
  iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
  iv.  Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
  v.   No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
  vi.  Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

## PART-II

**Q.2.** Despite having an elaborate planning mechanism, Governments in Pakistan are often criticized for short-shrifting long-term development needs. Do you agree with such criticism? If yes, where does the fault lie?

**Q.3.** What purposes do public policies serve? Explain with reference to some specific public policies. In the contest of Pakistan, name one public policy each which can be presented as a success story and a failure. In either case, explain the reasons for its success or failure.

**Q.4.** Suppose you are hired by the government on a project to reform the Civil Service. Which four major reforms would you propose keeping in view the ground realities including, but not limited to, fiscal constraints?

**Q.5.** The contemporary literature on public administration and governance underlies the importance of putting in place strong local government institutions for effective service delivery. However, in Pakistan, local governments remain the weakest link in the governance system. How local governments can be made more effective?

**Q.6.** Budget is the most important policy instrument available to the government both to manage the economy, and monitor and control the bureaucracy. Explain.

**Q.7**. Differentiate between allocative and productive efficiency. How these both concepts are relevant to public administration? How they can be applied to monitor and shore up the performance of the Civil Service?

**Q.8.** (a). Compare one traditional theory of bureaucracy or public administration with one modern theory. Which, do you think, is better applicable in Pakistan's context?
(b). What are the opportunities and threats thrown up by ICT technologies for civil service?

*Best of Luck for CSS2026*