



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018  
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17  
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICIES**

Roll Number

<b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>	<b>PART-I (MCQS)</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b>
<b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>PART-II</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b>

- 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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.

**PART-II**

- Q. No. 2.** (a) Define and describe Governance as formation and management of the formal and informal mechanisms that regulate the public realms. (8)  
(b) Describe various indicators of good governance such as Participation, Rule of Law, Transparency, Accountability, Responsiveness and Efficiency. (12)
- Q. No. 3.** (a) Rational Choice Theory proposes that a rational person is guided by the incentive system within which he/she operates. Explain the implication of this theory in relation to transforming systems and models of public sector governance. (10)  
(b) In response to the rational choice theorists, new institutionalism theory prescribes a more comprehensive understanding of social behaviour. Explain how the new institutionalism theorists see self-interest, social values, and power structures as determinants of social behaviour. (10)
- Q. No. 4.** The planning Commission (PC) is an apex financial and public policy making institution of the Government of Pakistan. Elaborate the role of PC in terms of policy development for national economic growth and development of social infrastructure through the Public Sector Development Programs (PSDP). (20)
- Q. No. 5.** (a) A multitude of models are proposed for public policy making process. Describe and explain the six step model proposed by Patton and Swacki (1986) that begins with defining and diagnosing the problem. (10)  
(b) Pakistan has a mixed-economy with a considerably large public sector. It is believed that size and scope of government needs substantial reduction in order to reduce fiscal deficit and achieve economic efficiency. Suggest strategies for gradual process of right-sizing in public sector of Pakistan. (10)
- Q. No. 6.** (a) Local government reforms have been designed and implemented across Pakistan during three military regimes in 1959, 1979 and 2001. Present an overview of causes of failure and success (if any) of the aforementioned reforms. (10)  
(b) The case of decentralization reforms in the Indian state of Kerala has attracted a world-wide attention. Highlight key features of Kerala's decentralization model that was initiated in 1996 by the LDF (Leftist Democratic Front). (10)
- Q. No. 7.** Federal character of Pakistan's government is enshrined in its 1973 constitution. 18<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment enhanced political and fiscal space for Pakistan's constituent units. Highlight key features of 18<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment and explain its significance for the smaller provinces of Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** According to the new public management model, the role of citizens in enhancing governance of public sector is critically important. Explain how civil society – an instrumental pillar of the state – can potentially transform the outcomes of governance for the benefit of citizenry. (20)