FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICIES

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

NOTE: (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQs)** on separate **OMR Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes.**
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.
(iii) There is **no negative** marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box ■ on the **OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. Behaviorism is associated with:
(A) Economics (B) Politics (C) Psychology (D) None of these

2. The concept of "bounded rationality" was given by:
(A) Max Weber (B) Abraham Maslow (C) Frederick Taylor (D) None of these

3. "Legal-rational authority" is a core concept of:
(A) Public Choice Theory (B) Theory of Emergency (C) Theory of Bureaucracy (D) None of these

4. Bureaucracy is a form of:
(A) Political Organization (B) Social Organization (C) Private organization (D) None of these

5. Public choice theory is economic explanation of:
(A) Election organizations (B) Public opinion (C) Political decision making (D) None of these.

6. Which of the following is not a feature of good governance?
(A) Accountability (B) Transparency (C) Local Government (D) None of these

7. When did the modern European state begin to emerge?
(A) From the 17th century (B) In Classical Rome (C) In Ancient Greece (D) None of these

8. Pakistan was named as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" first time ever in:
(A) 1949 (B) 1956 (C) 1973 (D) None of these

9. Revenue distribution between federation and provinces is done by:
(A) Council of Common Interests. (B) National Economic Council
(C) Finance Committee of the Parliament (D) None of these

10. One of the Type of public policy by Lowi is:
(A) Redistributive (B) Financial (C) Economic (D) None of these

11. Public polices goals are generally:
(A) Clear and explicit (B) Vague and interpretive (C) Decided by the implementers (D) All of these

12. Public policies are made according to the preference of smaller unrepresentative groups of people instead of the majority of people. This is in the:
(A) Rational Choice theory (B) Public choice theory (C) Bureaucratic theory (D) None of these

13. Which one is not a principle of the New Public Management?
(A) Privatization (B) Competition (C) Empowerment of Citizens (D) None of these

14. All types of societal corruption control is the responsibility of:
(A) National Accountability Bureau (B) Federal Investigation Agency
(C) Department of anti-Corruption (D) None of these

15. Totalitarian regimes typically depend:
(A) On a mixture of power and authority, with more of the former. (B) Entirely on brute force.
(C) Entirely on brainwashing techniques. (D) None of these

16. Typically, Marxist structuralists argue that:
(A) Individuals can shape their own destinies (B) Capitalists are inherently immoral
(C) Even well-intentioned capitalists are forced by the logic of the system to exploit their workers (D) None of these

17. Which of the following is a key function of legislatures?
(A) To provide a check on the power of the executive. (B) To see that the law is properly enforced.
(C) To provide in the power of judiciary (D) None of these

18. In the context of policymaking, what are 'iron triangles'?
(A) Tightly knit groups of officials who devise policies without consulting other groups.
(B) Groups of politicians and officials which work to exclude business interests from policymaking.
(C) Closely guarded areas of national importance. (D) None of these

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19. The administrative reforms under which various services were merged in occupational groups, were introduced in:

(A) 1962 (B) 1975 (C) 1980 (D) None of these

20. Appointment of the Judges of Federal Shariat Court are recommended by the:

(A) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (B) Council of Islamic Ideology
(C) Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court (D) None of these

PART-II

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.

Q. 2. Mark Bevir examines the concept of "Legitimacy of Administrative State" which arises from the assumptions that governments make about "the people".

a) What are the threats to the legitimacy of government in modern democracies? Explain these only through the concept of "Biopolitics". **(12)**

b) How do you visualize the situation in Pakistan under the perspective of the author? **(8)**

Q. 3. **a)** Describe the evolution and rationale of the discipline of Public Policy, notwithstanding the existence of the disciplines of Political Science and Public Administration. Mention any two of its initial philosophers with their contributions to this discipline. **(14)**

b) Keeping in view of your understanding above, when and how did it impact the public policy making in Pakistan? **(6)**

Q. 4. There has been growth of judicialization of politics and reliance on judiciary for dealing with mega-politics globally as well as in Pakistan. What have been the judiciary specific amendments in the constitution from 1973 to the most recent? Describe how have the same undermined/strengthened the judicial organ? **(20)**

Q. 5. **a)** How does Economics provide various models of Governance as described in the book "Governance"? **(13)**

b) Which model better explains the present governance landscape of Pakistan? **(7)**

Q. 6. Classical theories of Bureaucracies view bureaucrats as neutral and apolitical which has been challenged by modern theorists especially those from the "rationality project".

a) What are the characteristics of the classical theories of bureaucracies? Briefly tabulate the same with their respective philosophers. **(7)**

b) How have rational theorists, especially from Economics, challenged some of the characteristics of classical theories of bureaucracies? **(13)**

Q. 7. **a)** Explain the tenets of Good Governance in Islam and relate these with the western theories of Governance. **(12)**

b) How can the Education policy in Pakistan be brought in consonance with the tenets of Good Governance in Islam? **(8)**

Q. 8. Explain any two (2) of the following in the context of Governance & Public Polices. **(10 each) (20)**

a) Narrative Policy Framework.
b) Structuralism in Marxist theories.
c) Any lesson(s) from Kerala (India) which could be usefully adopted in your union council.

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