

## Propositions Shaheen Naseer

1. An understanding of the fact that a bureaucrat's policy choice is shaped by a complex interplay of monetary and non-monetary incentives bears a great deal on the design of effective policies to curb bureaucratic drift.
2. Imprinted attributes significantly affect the overall payoff of bureaucrats, resulting in persistent social welfare losses.
3. The civil service reform programs in developing economies should be based on due cognizance of historical and institutional context that play a pivotal role in shaping bureaucratic behaviour.
4. Bureaucratic organization is a formalized social system, where one considers it as essential to comply with the organizational goals in order to be considered as a member of the organization.
5. It is possible that a bureaucrat makes decisions on the basis of his normative commitments and that this process is to some degree independent from cost-benefit calculations.
6. A system of governance where power and corruption have been institutionalized cannot be dismantled by administrative procedures alone.
7. Economic development requires institutions that support property rights, promote innovation and provide the right incentives for investment. Without such institutions, countries cannot grow on a sustained basis.
8. The history of developing countries carries a vast database for illustrating why corruption and rent-seeking continue in many bureaucracies, although history has provided ample chances for a country to change its path.
9. While law and economics models have provided useful insights into the questions of academic and policy relevance, their broader acceptance requires empirical confirmation.
10. In Pakistan, it is not a lack of investment in female education that had impacted women's participation in the workforce since, even when job opportunities are available to women, patriarchal attitudes keep them back.
11. Doing a PhD is like trying to climb Everest, without the weather forecast.