

Tooba Mubarik

Batch 371

LMS ID = 34478

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Date: ___/___/20___

Question #01

MCQs

- 1- b
- 2- a
- 3- b
- 4- b
- 5- d
- 6- c
- 7- a
- 8- c
- 9- c
- 10- b
- 11- a
- 12- c
- 13- a
- 14- c
- 15- a
- 16- c
- 17- b
- 18- c
- 19- d
- 20- a

Question #02

Nature and scope of public administration. Different from private administration. Strengths and weakness of public machinery in Pakistan.

Introduction

The public administration is the management for the public service. Nature of public administration varies differently. Also its scope varies in different nature. Public administration is mostly different from private administration as it has different views in structure and functions accordingly. Pakistan's public machinery has many strengths as making it an effective tool for the public. However, there are also weaknesses present in it. These weaken and disturb the efficient working mechanism. There should be suitable measures regarding these issues.

Public Administration:

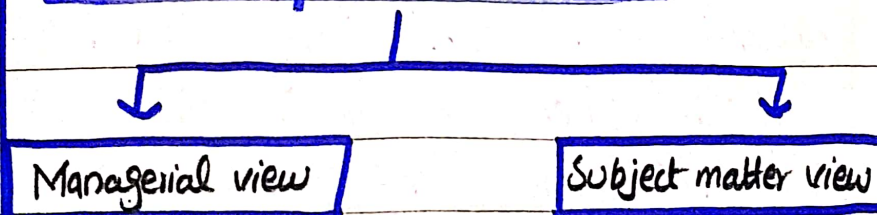
Public → People

Administer → To serve.

Public administration deals with the study of public service. It can be in an office, a company, an organization or in a country.

Woodrow Wilson, Father of public administration firstly describe the public administration. Then, this concept spread and took form of the politics administration dichotomy. Many other sociologist work on it.

Nature of Public Administration:



• Managerial view.

It describes the work between the managers and employees. Focus on the working and strengths of the employees in organization.

Luther Gulick gave the idea of POSDCORB in this view:

- P: Planning
- O: Organizing
- S: Staffing
- D: Directing
- Co: Coordination
- R: Reporting
- B: Budgeting.

• **Subject matter view**

In this, it was discussed that public administration not only include the POSDCORB, yet it neglected other cultural, social and many other values.

In this, then other methods and materials were added beside the POSDCORB, management, material and methods beside these.

It emphasize on the collection, evaluation of data. Also known as Normative or integral view.

Scope of

Public adm
The po
work
es

Scope of public administration:

Public administration not only focuses on the public yet it emphasize the other working in the administration. It emphasize on the working conditions and workers ability mechanism. The scope of public administration is broadly classified.

Difference

Public Administration	Private Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public administration work for the public service. These are nominated by public. More focus on the public service. Less efficient. Highly organized in the organization. Public participation is more in this. Hierarchical structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private administration work for their own benefit. These are run by the private sector. Less focus on the public service. More efficient. Less organized than public administration. Less public participation. Structure is from top

- | Public Administration | Private Administration |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public administration work for the public service. These are nominated by public. More focus on the public service. Less efficient. Highly organized in the organization. Public participation is more in this. Hierarchical structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private administration work for their own benefit. These are run by the private sector. Less focus on the public service. More efficient. Less organized than public administration. Less public participation. Structure is from top |

- | | |
|--|--|
| is present. | to bottom employees |
| • Red tapism and corruption also present in public administration. | No corruption and red tapism charges |
| • Selected through a procedural method.
More rigid. | Chosen on the efficiency.
Flexible. |

Strengths of public machinery in Pakistan.

- Public machinery in Pakistan is highly organized in structure.
- It is managed by a hierarchical structure in organization.
- Public machinery is for the sake of public and lead by government.
- It is elected through proper process in the government.

Weaknesses of Public machinery in Pakistan.

- Public machinery in Pakistan is

controlled by high and elitist class.

- It is considered to be corrupt and red taped.

- Not effectively focus on the public interest rather more focus on their own interests.

- It is not much effective in working nature.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, public administration has a wide scope in service of public and efficient working. Its nature in different points discuss different views. Public administration is different from private as it focus on the service of public but the private focus more on the incentives and money. The machinery present in Pakistan has many strengths and weaknesses. These weaknesses should be controlled to know about the efficient

Question #05

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Politics

Politics Administration Dichotomy.

Difference between role and function of political and administrative leadership.
Reconcile conflicts between these.

Introduction:

The politics administration dichotomy shows the contrast or contradiction among these two. There is contribution of different administrators in it. These play a major role in transforming it from traditional to the new public management era. However, there exists difference among the politics and administration. This shows the dichotomy of two. However, to reconcile among these two there is need of proper measures on them. For the effective governance mechanism in a country, a dire need of reconciliation among politics and administration needed.

Politics - Administration Dichotomy.

Woodrow Wilson contribution.

Scientific methods

Rejection of classical and scientific methods.

Association of public administration with other sciences.

Post world war era.

New Public Management era.

• Woodrow Wilson contribution :-

Woodrow Wilson known as the "father of public administration", firstly write on the "Introduction of public administration" in 1887. This was the first contribution of the public administration. From here the publically,

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The era of public administration dichotomy starts. L.D White, wrote the first book of public administration at that time.

- **Scientific methods**

In the next era, the scientific methods were introduced. The major contributors of this era are Gulick and Urwick. Gulick describes the POSDCORB in this scientific management era.

- **Rejection of the classical and scientific methods.**

The classical and scientific methods were rejected by ELTON MAYO. He worked in an electric company on "Hawthorne effects". He neglected the concept of classical and scientific methods in public administration.

Association of public administration with other sciences.

In the next stages there came the concept of public administration with other sciences like sociology, psychology and many others. This idea was given by a sociologist Herbert Simon. He gave the relation of public administration with many other sciences.

• Post world war era

The politics administration dichotomy enters into a new phase after the world war II. The administration linked with the new services. F.W. Riggs wrote a book on the ecology and administration. That was a great contribution in public administration.

• New Public Management

The new public management emerges in 21st century in the world. It gave the concept of new policies and planning framework according to the changing of world dynamics. Many

Sociologists contributed in this accordingly.

Role and function of The political and administrative leadership

Political administration also known as democracy, while the administrative leadership also known as bureaucracy.

Political leadership

- The political leadership is for the sake of the public.
- Elected by the people.
- ~~Not~~ much efficient.
- More participation of public in it.
- Less prevented to corruption and red tapism.
- Among all the classes of society.
- Accountable to the public.

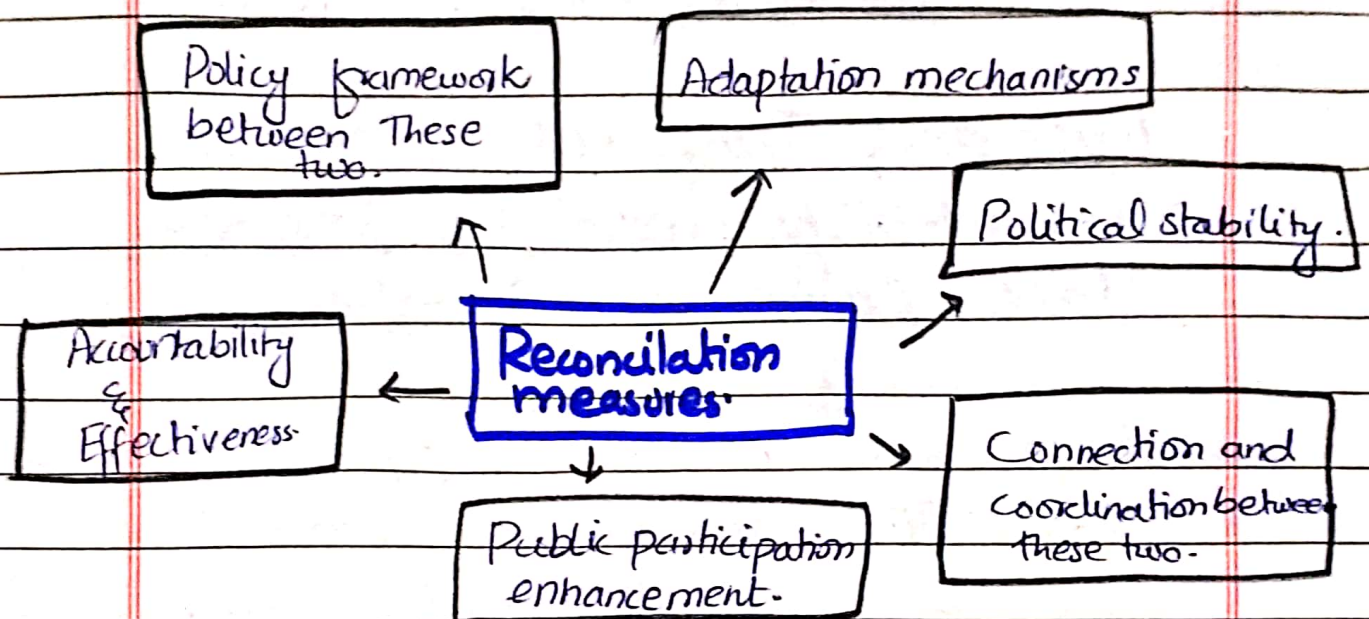
Administrative leadership

- The administrative leadership is for the sake of administration.
- Selected through rigorous training and procedures.
- Less efficiency.
- Less participation of public.
- More prevented to the corruption and red tapism.
- Mostly elitist class.
- Accountable to the officials.

- Flexibility is more

- Rigid in structure and function.

Reconciliation among the politics and administrative leadership.



Conclusion:

The politics administration dichotomy move towards the different eras with its development. The emergence of scientific methods then to other sciences, post world war era, and the latest new public management enhances this dichotomy. However, these two are contradict

to each other in their role and function. Several policy measures are formulated to come to know about the reconciliation of these two.

Question #06

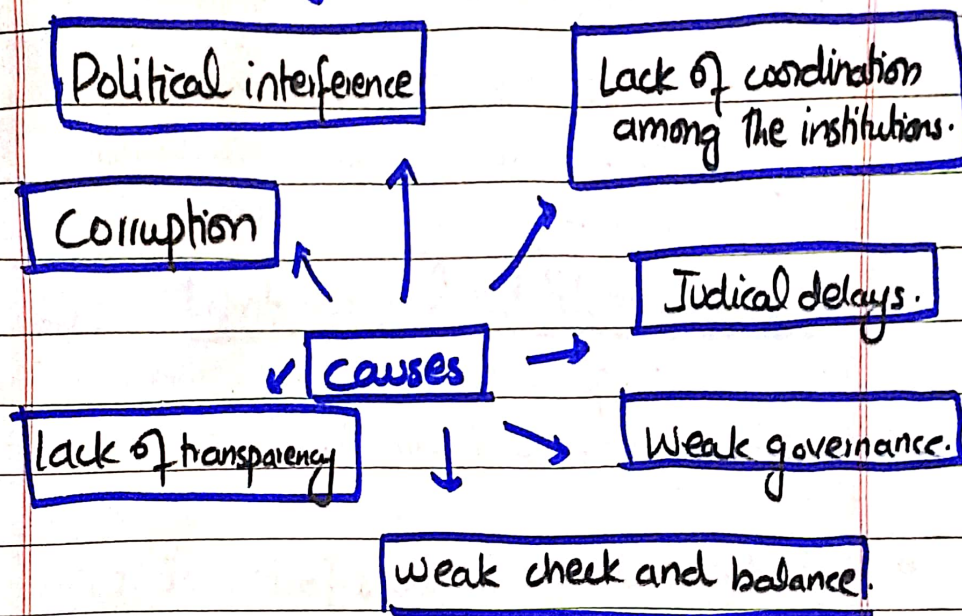
Fair and Transparent system of accountability needed for democratic state. Causes and Remedies.

Introduction:

A fair and transparent system of accountability is needed for a democratic state. This is essential for the proper functioning of a state. However, there are some causes that are involved in threatening the democratic institution. These include the interference of the political leadership, lack of coordination among institutions, delays of judiciary along with many others. Yet, there is need of proper policy mechanisms to ensure the fair and transparent

system of accountability in a democratic state. Their proper implementation is also needed for proper functioning.

Causes of failure of a fair and transparent system of accountability in a democratic state.



• Political interference fails the system of accountability in democratic state.

Political interference in the democratic state can lead towards the failure of the fair and transparent system of accountability in a democratic state.

Molvi Tameez-u-din case

Shows

the political interference in democratic state.

- Lack of coordination among the institution is a cause of failure of fair and transparent mechanism.

The lack of coordination among the state institutions like executive, judiciary and legislative can lead towards the failure of fair and transparent mechanism in a democratic state.

26th constitutional amendment

shows

the curbing power of judiciary and more power to parliament.

- Judicial delays enhances failure of fair and transparent mechanism.

The judicial delays also play an important role in failing the fair and transparent mechanisms. According to a survey;

" In Pakistan, only one judge for one million people, however in USA one judge for 500 people.

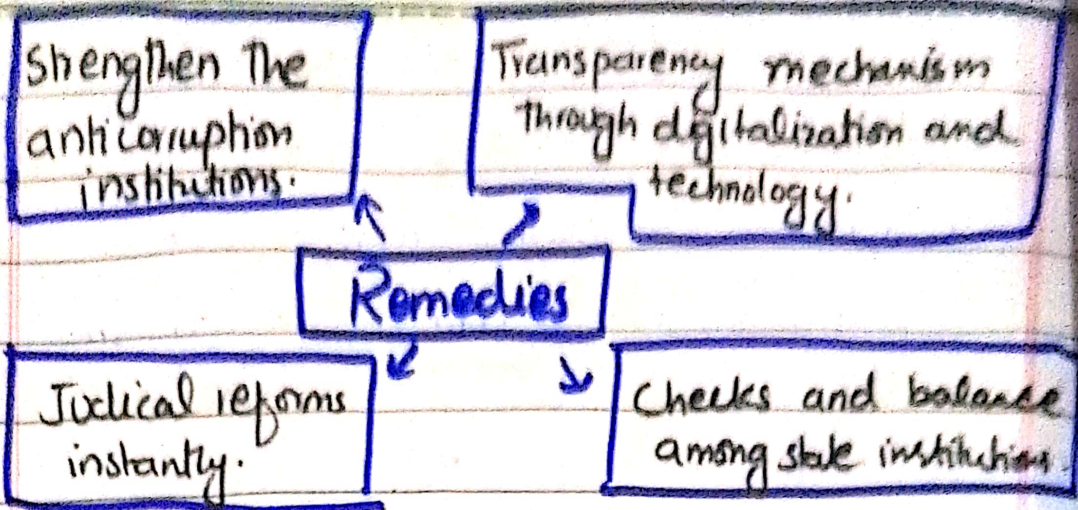
The fair and transparent mechanism undermines due to lack of transparency.

In a democratic state, there should be presence of the institutions for the transparency mechanisms. The lack of transparency can be a big cause for the downsizing of fair and free transparent mechanisms.

Corruption can also lead to a damage to fair and transparent mechanism.

Corruption has become a common threat in the institutions of a democratic state. Many factors like poverty, social circle maintenance influence the public officials to become corrupt. Due to which they involve in corruption scandals and hide one another corruption cases. This can be a damage for the fair and transparent system.

Remedies for the fair and transparent mechanism of accountability in a democratic state.



- Strengthening the anti-corruption institutions.

The corruption can be eliminated or minimized through the anti corruption institution in the state. Like Anti corruption wing against Money Laundering in Pakistan.

- Transparency mechanism through digitalization and technology:

Through the use of technology and the adoption of digitalization mechanism, corruption can be minimized. In this way, the surveillance mechanism can be used for the finding of corruption happiness at a place.

Judicial reforms instantly:

The delays in the judicial reviews can lead towards the corruption. The cases should be solved by judiciary instantly to overcome the issue and for the fair and transparent mechanism.

• Checks and balance among the institution:

There should be presence of an effective checks and balance mechanism among the different institutions of a state.

The USA effective checks and balance mechanism can enhance the effectiveness in a democratic state.

Conclusion:

The fair and transparent mechanism of accountability is crucial for the democratic state. If it is not present there will be no rule on that. There are many different

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most of democratic state institutions
However, several remedies can be
used to effective fair and transparent
mechanism of accountability in a
country.

