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Part-I MCQs

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (c)

4. (c)

5. (a)

6. (b)

7. (a)

8. (d)

9. (c)

10. (b)

11. (c)

12. (b)

13. (d)

14. (d)

15. (d)

16. (c)

17. (a)

18. (d)

19. (b)

20. (c)

DATE: / /

Part-II

Q. NO. 2

A. Introduction:

Planning is a word which has been derived from the word "Prevoyance", which means to look ahead. Planning is key for the success of any organization and government. Planning is necessary for utilizing the resources of a state for the development of the people. It may be short-term or long-term planning. It can also be an economic planning or development planning. Overall, the aim of planning is the development of a country in every aspect.

B. History of Planning Mechanism in Pakistan:

Planning has been initiated in Pakistan when Planning Board was established in 1948. In 1953 Planning Board was changed into Development Board. Likewise, in 1958 the Development Board was changed to Planning Commission and now it is known

DATE: / /

Planning Commission of Pakistan.

Planning Board (1948)



Development Board (1953)



Planning Commission (1958)

C. Understanding Five years plans in Pakistan: Loopholes:

Pakistan has started its five years planning since 1955. The economic planning have been successful in certain respects but they are not sufficient to address the long-term development needs. There are bureaucratic and administrative challenges that hinder those planning from achieving their goals. Lack of precision in planning and poor implementation of the planning machinery are hindrances for their successful operation. The eight five years plans in Pakistan are given below:

- 1) First five year plan (1955-1960)

DATE: / /

- 2) Second five years plan (1960-1965)
- 3) Third five years plan (1965-1970)
- 4) Fourth five years plan (1972-1978)
- 5) Fifth five years plan (1978-1983)
- 6) Sixth five years plan (1983-1988)
- 7) Seventh five years plan (1988-1993)
- 8) Eighth five years plan (1993-1998)

D. Overview of planning Machinery and its Challenges in Pakistan:

The Planning Commission is at the apex of planning machinery in Pakistan. The purpose of planning machinery is to formulate and frame policies and planning for economic and overall development of a country. However, due to laissez-faire approach and lack of precision and clarity in plan formulation, it is unable to achieve the targetted needs of planning. The structure of Planning Commission is as under:

- 1) Prime Minister (Chairman)
- 2) Finance Minister (Member)
- 3) Planning and development Minister (Member)
- 4) Chief Ministers of all the provinces (Members)
- 5) Chief Secretaries of all provinces (Members)
- 6) Others (Members)

DATE: / /

At the provincial level there are planning and development departments which do some jobs as the planning commission of Pakistan at the federal level.

Moreover, there are two important sanctioning machineries which are National Economic Council (NEC) and Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC). These are important for regulating the operation of the planning machineries. The ineffective performance of these sanctioning machineries is also proving a hindrance to achieving the long-term development needs.

E. Identifying the weaknesses of planning Mechanism of Governments in Pakistan

The aim of all the planning mechanisms in Pakistan is to achieve the long-term development goals. They are designed to improve governance and the human capital in order to ensure the overall development of the country. However, due to certain factors, they have become unable to address the

Long-term development needs.

Political instability is the cause of interruption in the development plans which need continuity and smoothness.

Moreover, different martial laws in the country have also interrupted the functioning of the civilian government thereby weakening the planning machinery.

Likewise, red-tapism and bureaucratic formalities have created problems for the development plans. Red-tapism leads to corruption and waste of resources. Bureaucratic formalities make the planning mechanism dormant by delaying the execution of the plans.

In the same manner, there is lack of coordination between the planning machinery and the sanctioning machinery. They are not working in tandem to achieve the organizational goals.

Last but not least, there is lack of political consensus in the country for the development goals of the country. These things

DATE: / /

make the planning mechanisms ineffective and they are unable to achieve the targetted needs of development.

F. Critical Evaluation:

The planning mechanisms in Pakistan have provided a base to economic and overall development of Pakistan. They have achieved their short-term goals but are unable to achieve long-term goals or to ensure the continuity of planning in the country. There is a need of stable government, efficient bureaucracy and national harmony for the success of planning in Pakistan.

G. Conclusion:

In Short, planning mechanisms are backbone of every successful nation. They are important for smooth governance and development of citizens of a country. Pakistan must make its planning mechanisms operational for ensuring stability and prosperity in the country.

Q. No. 3

A. Introduction:

"Public administration is to care for or look after people, to manage affairs" (C.E.N Gladden)

Public administration, therefore is concerned with the service of people. The administrators are responsible for carrying out the duties of government in order to ensure the prosperity of the public. For this purpose, public administrators formulate public policies which help in realizing the objectives of public service. In this way the welfare and development of citizens can be ensured.

B. Defining Public Policy:

Public policies are those policies and plans of government or an organization which they formulate and which is associated with the concerns of public. Policies are made at the highest level and are carried out by the whole of the organizational structure. Duties and responsibilities are

divided among the executives and officials in an organization. All these administrators work in harmony to accomplish the goals of an organization and to provide relief to the public.

C. Purposes of Public policies:

Public policies can do a number of functions and have certain purposes. They are as follow:

1. They ensure the welfare of all the citizens.
2. Ensures Speedy Service delivery.
3. Public policies aims at establishing rule of law.
4. They can also aim at maintaining law and order in society.
5. They provide equal opportunities to all irrespective of race, colour, religion or ethnicity.
6. Public policies aims at poverty alleviation and ensuring better Standard of life of people.
7. Public policies make leaders accountable to people for their actions.
8. Finally, they ensure people participation in governance through political empowerment of people.

D. Public policies in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, public policies are made at the apex of the governmental organization. Pakistan is a democratic state and the people elect their representatives who are responsible to them. The prime minister is the head of government and the President is the head of states. There is a federal cabinet under prime minister. Policies are made by prime minister and his team and the policies are carried out by ministries, divisions and secretaries. The aim of the whole governance machinery is the service of public.

In Pakistan there are both successful and unsuccessful public policies.

1. Benazir Income Support Programme as Successful public policy for reduction of poverty:

The Benazir Income Support program in Pakistan is referred as the successful public policy. This policy has been appreciated by all the governments and international

DATE: / /

Organizations because of its Poverty alleviation target. This is giving relief to millions of poor people in the country. The poor people of Balochistan, KPK, Sindh and also Punjab are getting benefit from this program. Bilawal Bhutto declared that it is providing relief to some 12 million poor people only in Sindh. Similarly, it is providing relief to 8 million people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Hence, it is a successful public policy aiming to reduce poverty.

2. Military operations and the huge economic loss and loss of lives!

The military operations in the tribal areas have been unsuccessful to eradicate terrorism and the terrorist activities are still rampant.

According to estimates, some 3 million people died due to military operations started since the war on terror. This has led to fear among the public and deprived them of their basic human rights. People in the tribal areas are out of

DATE: / /

educational institutions due to frequent operations and loss of homes and dear ones.

Only 22% of children in FATA have access to primary education.

The people of the region cite military operations as cause of the underdevelopment and lack of education. Hence, the

counterterrorism strategy has been unsuccessful as a public policy and it needs to be redesigned in order to ensure the welfare of public.

E. Conclusion

To sum up, public policy should aim at ensuring the betterment of people. Pakistan must design its public policy while considering the needs of its people and the demography of the country.

Judicious public policies can turn failures into successes.

Q. No. 5

A. Introduction:

Local government is the lowest tier of government and it is very essential for successful functioning of the governance machinery. There are local people in the lowest tier of government who are well aware of the problems of people at the grassroot level. To ensure service delivery and good governance, local bodies can be helpful in addressing problems at the base thus facilitating the work of government.

B. Understanding History of Local government in Pakistan:

Local bodies were established in the era of Ayub Khan, with establishment of Basic Democracies Ordinance (BDO). Then, it went through an evolutionary process which can be described below.

(Basic Democracies Ordinance)
(1958)

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Local Governance under
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
(1973)
↓

Local Governance under
~~Per~~ Zia-ul-Haq (1977)
(reformed)
↓

Civilian Transitions
(1988 → 1999)
↓

Local Government Ordinance
(2001)

↳ Pervez Musharraf
boasted for giving 33%
Quota to women

All these Local
Governments were for some
Specific Purposes and have
their respective loopholes

I. Importance of Local governments in Service delivery:

Devolution of
power to the local bodies
can ensure service delivery.

It is easy and convenient
for local representatives to
ensure service delivery because
they are closer to people

and are well aware of their problems. They can respond quickly to the needs of people compared to provincial or central government. Services like education, sanitation and health can be best ensured by local representatives at the lowest tier of government.

D. Strategies for making local governments effective

Certain measures are needed to be taken to make local governments effective.

1. Establishing an independent local bodies with no interference of the provincial or the federal governments.
2. Devolution of power, especially financial power, is needed for successful functioning of the local bodies.
3. There must be coordination among the local, provincial and federal governments in Pakistan for effective service delivery.
4. Undue bureaucratic interruption should be checked to ensure the smooth functioning of the

Local bodies.

5. There should not be dissolution of local bodies by the respective provincial chief ministers.
 6. District executives should cooperate with local bodies in carrying out service delivery function.
 7. Finally, the law enforcement agencies should assist the local bodies in dealing with emergencies.
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Q. No. 6

A. Introduction:

The management of resources for the welfare of people is an important task of government and an administrator. An administrator has to look at the needs of people for an specific period of time and to arrange the resources for fulfilling those needs of people. For this purpose, governments develop budgets which guide them in utilizing the available resources and managing the

affairs of government.

B. Meaning of Budget:

Budget has been derived from "Bougette" which means purse. It is the document prepared by the government which contains the estimates of expenditure and revenue for a fixed period of one year.

C. How Budget Helps in Managing the economy:

The economy of a country should be managed in such a way that there should be precision in estimation of the needs of public which should be fulfilled by making certain arrangements. Budget takes into account the needs of people and develops a revenue plan to ensure the required expenditure. In this way, there is no burden on the economy and the revenue are managed accordingly.

Moreover, budget avoids the waste of money by fixing the expenditure for certain projects. Without these measures of budget, there is a deficit in

budget which can put a bad impact on economy.

D. How Budget can control and Monitor Bureaucracy:

Bureaucracy is an important actor in carrying out the financial and economic plans of the government. The government budget play an important role in controlling and monitoring bureaucracy. By fixing expenditures and revenues it sets duty for bureaucracy for realization of the required revenue.

Moreover, it gives bureaucracy the responsibility to disburse and manage the expenditure. In this way, the bureaucracy is responsible to the government. All this show that the budget is used as an instrument of control over bureaucracy and keep it within limitations for achieving the goals of organization.

E. Conclusion:

In short, budget is important instrument of government through which the

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Government ensures collection of revenue and incurring expenditure. It plays effective role in managing the economy and a tool to control bureaucracy.
