

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (2026)

18. **Supervision as a mechanism of control over subordinates is:**  
(A) The most effective mechanism of control (B) As effective as input control  
(C) More effective than behavior control (D) None of these
19. **In public sector planning, top-down approaches are most effective when:**  
(A) Policy goals are clear, and objectives are non-controversial (B) Street-level discretion is critical  
(C) Citizen participation is the primary driver (D) None of these
20. **In the context of 21<sup>st</sup> century public administration, which approach highlights collaboration among government, private sector, and civil society actors?**  
(A) Classical bureaucracy (B) New Public Management  
(C) New Public Governance (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. No. 2. Public Administration is inherently interdisciplinary. Conceptualize the field and discuss its linkages with five key related disciplines. (20)

✓ Q. No. 3. In an era of increasing reliance on public-private partnerships, does Public Administration continue to remain central to effective governance? Discuss. (20)

\* Q. No. 4. Differentiate between classical and contemporary theories of public administration. How can these theories, which hold contrasting views, be integrated in modern complex public sector organizations? (20)

✓ Q. No. 5. Differentiate between development administration and administrative development. Critically analyse the role of bureaucracy in development administration, especially in emerging economics like Pakistan. (20)

Q. No. 6. Separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches is crucial for checks and balances and ultimately accountable public administration. However, maintaining this balance is highly challenging and leads to institutional conflict. To what extent have these conflicts strengthened or weakened accountability and public administration in Pakistan? Critically evaluate with empirical and constitutional evidence. (20)

Q. No. 7. Digital governance has changed the traditional bureaucratic models and service delivery frameworks. Critically evaluate how the integration of such technological approaches in developing countries' contexts reshapes administrative decision-making processes, ensuring accountability and transparency, maintaining administrative sustainability, considering the administrative capability constraints, and financial and ethical challenges. (20)

✓ Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:- (10 each) (20)  
✓ a. Causes of globalization  
b. Challenges of Digital Governance  
✓ c. Evolution of Public Administration

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