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Essay

13/20

## The Fate Of A Nation Is In The Hands Of Civil Servants

Good

### 1: Introduction:-

- 1) Hook
- 2) Supporting statements
- 3) Thesis statements.

### 2: Civil Servants and Bureaucracy a cornerstone in nation building:

- 1) What is bureaucracy.
- 2) Rule by law.
- 3) Secretariate system of bureaucratic authority.
- 4) Cadre system of organization.
- 5) Rigid and formal patterns of rank hierarchy.

### 3: Principles of Bureaucratic form:

- 1) A formal hierarchical structure.
- 2) Management by rules.
- 3) Organization by functional speciality.
- 4) purposely Impersonal.
- 5) Employment based on technical expertise.

### 4. Functions of Civil Servants in Policy making:

- 1) Intervention in legislation.
- 2) Civil servants and NGO's.
- 3) Civil servants as spokespersons of masses.

### 5: Execution of the Public Policies.

- 1) Governance led by

civil servants

2) Policy enforcement and its implementation

3) Policy evaluation and assessment.

6: Negative Connotations

7: Conclusion:-

The summary of the whole essay.

1: Introduction:-

"Government makes policies, and bureaucracy executes the policies by ~~make~~ implementing them on the people," said

Aldous Huxley. Civil service is the most important organ of any state system. Normally,

policies are made by political leaders or legislature.

but they are implemented by civil servants. Actually, civil servants are the

verify?



makes of fate of a nation, because they influence the law making process. After that they implement these policies on public and then evaluation is also under the leadership of civil servants. So from making of policies to its implementation and evaluation afterwards all is under the supervision of civil servants therefore we say that fate of a nation is determined by civil servants.

2: Civil Servants and Bureaucracy a cornerstone in nation building :-

Bureaucracy is the other term used by authors for civil servants. Bure-

-aucracy is derived from Greek word meaning rule by law. Civil servants or bureaucrats rule by laws. They can influence the making of law such as technocrats and implementation and evaluation is purely their work. Civil servants follow a secretariate system. There is a cabinet under the leadership of a prime minister and under them are national and provincial assemblies whose main function is legislation. Ministers of assemblies leads the Secretariate system of bureaucracy. Public Secretariates are often managed by civil servants. The CSP officers are ranked from Basic pay scale 17 to 22 Grade. Rigid and

Formal hierarchical patterns are followed in civil services. The cadre system in civil services includes twelve main groups. After passing the CSS exam one can choose any cadre or group. After you have selected the cadre or group it will be for life time you can not interchange the allocated group.

### 3: Principles of Bureaucratic System

In 1930s Max Weber, a German sociologist, was the first who wrote comprehensively on the civil services and bureaucracy. He gave us some major principles of working in



civil services. First one is the formal hierarchical structure. Command and authority are well defined in this system. Mostly **Bottom-up** approach is used for command and orders. In **Career Bureaucracy** is meant rule by law. So civil servants follow rules and impose these rule and make the implementation of rules and law assure. Civil services are based on merit system. Meritocracy is the cornerstone. The allocations, appointments, transfers and promotions all are merit based. The relationship among the civil servants is purposely impersonal. All rules and regulation are written. A Rigid Steel framework exist

in civil services. As Thomas Sowell said, "Bureaucracy is a giant mechanism operated by public officials."

#### 4. Functions of Civil Servants in Policy making:

The main formulation of laws and policies is done by legislature but civil servants as technocrats can suggest some important demands, ideas and basic needs & reaction of public because they are dealing with all this. After policy formation now it is in the hands of civil servants that how to implement and where



to implement. The execution of policies is the main function of civil servants. Either they can fully impose the public policies and keep check and balance on them or take it as mere formality. So civil servants or bureaucrats turn the fate of nation by implementing the policies. After the execution of policies the other major task of civil servants is to evaluate the enforced policies and its impacts. Evaluation is done on every hierarchical step. If any policy is not working or not giving the expected result it can be terminated at any point. Hence, the civil servants are the main culprits in policy making, implementation and evaluation.