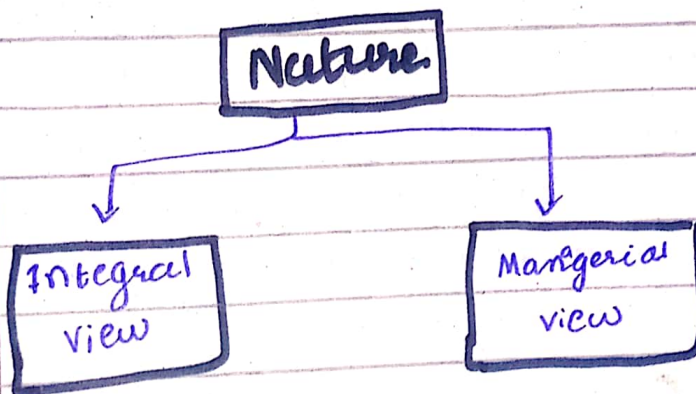


Q1.

Public Administration is the study of interaction of executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government from managerial, political and legal perspectives to implement public policies and programs.

Nature of Public Administration.



There are two broad views about the nature of public administration.

1 Integral view.

According to this view, administration is the sum of total activities, manual, clerical, technical, managerial etc, which are undertaken to realize the objectives. This view believes that public adminis-

teration comprises all types of operations undertaken by all persons from the lowest to highest order to implement public policies.

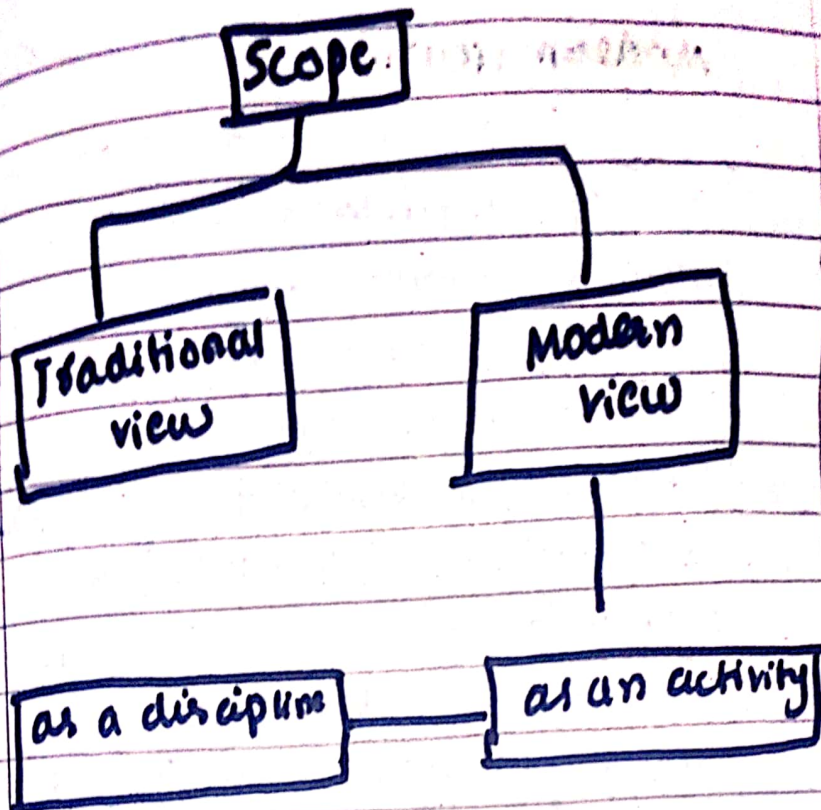
③

Managerial view:

According to this view, administration comprises the work of only those who are engaged in performing managerial functions in an organization. In this view, public administration focus on planning, organizing, directing, controlling and coordination of government operations. It believes in getting things done not doing things. Luther Gulick, Henry Fayol, Herbert Simon support this view.

Scope of Public Administration.

The scope of public Administration is evolving and is still in the process. Hence the scope of public administration is not clear yet. However there is argue over the scope between Traditional and Modern views of followers.



1 Traditional view:-

The traditional writers restricted the scope of public administration to the executive branch of public administration only. In narrow sense public administration covers the organization, personnel, practices and procedures essential to effective performance of the civilian functions entrusted to the executive branches of the government.

Modern view:

Modern writers have extended the scope of public administration to all three branches of government, according to them public administration is the whole government in action. In a democracy, all major the legislative in form of law and legislature also exercise control over administration with the view to see that the policies are implemented as it intends. The judiciary has the power to restrain public administration from illegal acts. Therefore, all three branches of government are part of the study and practice of public government. By the scope of the public administration, we mean its concern is as an activity and as a discipline.

1 as an activity:

Public administration embraces all the activities of government. Hence as an activity, the scope of public administration is no less than the scope of state activity. In modern welfare, state people expect many things - a wide

variety of services and protection from the government. Luther Gulick has given the elements of administration as an activity in the acronym that is POSDCORB.

P - Planning

O - Organizing

S - Staffing

D - Directing

C - Co-ordinating

R - Reporting

B - Budgeting

as a discipline:

Public administration deals not only with the process but also with the substantive matters of administration such as defence, law and order, education and more. which require not only POSDCORB techniques but also some specialized techniques. For example, Public administration has its own techniques which are much and more vital to efficient ~~public~~ than POSDCORB techniques. Therefore, the study of public administration deal with both the POSDCORB techniques and substantive concerns.

Difference between Public and Private Administration

There are a lot of differences between the public and private administration. Some of them are discussed below.

- ① Public Administration has set rules from government whereas Private administration is flexible compared to it.

Constitution of state defines the environment of public administration.

and place constraints on it. The constitution of Pakistan, for instance, place public administration under three master i.e. Parliament, Judiciary and the political executives on the other hand Business operators under flexible and relatively controlled environment regulated by the rules internally designed by business or regulated by governments.

Public administration has a sovereign authority where as private administration has no sovereign authority.

Public administrators derive their authority from the constitution which sets their agencies structure, broad functions and even environment so they exercise legitimate power in carrying managerial activities on the other hand private managers serves their business interest. They even have to seek help from government to enforce their legal contracts in case there emerge any dispute among private parties.

There is high involvement of politics in public administration where as there is low involvement of politics in private administration.

Public administrators are excessively under political control and its direction is set under the political motives of government. where as private administration is not subject to political direction and there is low involvement of politics.

Public Administration is welfare motivated where as private administration is profit motive.

Public administration is conducted with primary objective to serve the public interest to ensure equitable welfare of the people. where as Business corporation and enterprises are set with sole objective of stakeholders, wealth maximization and accumulation of profits on long-term basis.

Strengths and weakness of public machinery in Pakistan.

The planning machinery of Pakistan refers to the institutional and administrative framework used for development planning and implementation in the country.

The strength of planning machinery in Pakistan is

centralized Machinery
proper structure.

strategic planning capabilities, whereas the weakness of planning machinery in Pakistan are.

political interference

lack of coordination

Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation

Outdated Methodologies.