

Public Administration

NOA - Mock-6

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Q: No: 02

Ans:

## Nature and Scope of Public Administration

### Introduction

Public Administration is based on the ideology to serve the people. It deals with public management, public policy, social reforms, institutional reforms and policy formulation and execution. Nature of public administration is diverse with its working limbs of coordination and policy formulation and execution. Scope of public administration is large that stretches over

three main pillars of nation the including legislation, executive and judicial. Additionally it is different in nature from privatization.

A. { Nature and }  
 [ Scope of Public Administration ]

## 1. Hierarchical Structure

Public Administration is based on hierarchical structure. Woodrow Wilson said Public Administration and Politics are two different disciplines. Hierarchy in its nature ensure uninterrupted flow of information from both sides. Its nature is diverse and bound which ensures fully cooperation and coordination.

## 2) Bureaucratic Nature

Public Administration is based on bureaucratic nature. It ensures strong and powerful administration.

Bureaucracy is strong pillar of public administration. It makes it natural and bureaucratic.

## 3) Policy Formulation and Execution

Public Administration plays vital role in policy formulation and execution.

It enhances its scope and importance. It plays vital role in daily life.

It is responsible for fully execution of policy that also ensures positive and useful feedback too.

## B. Public Administration is Different from Private Administration

1) Public Administration is wide in its working limits while Private Administration is limited

The horizon of Public Administration is wide and national. Private administration is limited upto a limited number of people. As Luther Gullick said, "Public Administration brings collective change".

2) Public Administration works for society while Private Administration works for limited class or group

Public Administration is based on an idea of social reform while Private Administration works for selected class or group of people. Privatization does not aspire for social reform. It is public administration that works for all individuals collectively.

3, Public Administration brings social change while Private Administration brings change in community

Private Administration has conservative approach. It is even not responsible for people around them. While Public Administration is broad in perspective and vision for societal reformation.

## C. Strengths of Public Administration in Pakistan

### 1) Result Oriented

Public machinery in Pakistan is change result oriented. It provides result with strong mechanism. It abides by law at first hand and provides relief & assistance.

### 2) Execution of Laws in Short time period

L.D White said, "Public Administration plays vital role in execution of laws and rules." This aspect of Public Administration is strong and make it strong. Execution of laws ~~is~~ properly ensures good governance.

### 3, Administrative Cooperation

Its hierarchical nature ensures strong and uninterrupted communication. It ensures coordination among different departments. This strength of Public Administration blesses it distinguish position in society.

### D. Weakness of Public Administration in Pakistan

#### 1) Change Resistant

Public Administration has some cons like pros. It is change resistant. It seeks conservative hierarchy as the perfect mechanism. Resistance to change is resistance to development than hindrance growth.



### 2) Corruption due to lack of Accountability

Another flaw in public machinery is of corruption. Due to <sup>and accountability,</sup> inadequate salaries, public servant accept bribe. This manipulates law and handicaps public confidence in the system.

### 3) Lack of Check and Balances

Last but not the least, lack of checks and balances creates gap in effective service delivery. This makes civil servants free of answerability. Resultantly it leads towards mis-governance and institutional weaknesses.

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, the nature and scope of public administration is of worth in its hierarchy, bureaucracy and policy execution. However, it's different from private administration in its scope and breadth. Additionally, it is vital in its result orientation, execution of laws and institutional coordination. Its weaknesses are also possible to address that would ensure a peaceful and strong administration in Pakistan.

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## (Q: No: 06)

Ans:

### A Fair and Transparent System of Accountability in a Democratic State

#### Introduction

Fairness and transparency are the core values of democracy. Because accountability plays bright role in the development of a nation. Pakistan, being a developing country, faces economic crises and lack of accountability. Although, public administration holds transparency and fairness its pre-requisite. These are many causes for the failure of system of accountability.

in Pakistan that includes political instability, corruption, poverty, population growth, and absence of rule of law and institutional weaknesses. However, possible measures taken in right direction would ensure better accountability in Pakistan in true letter and spirit.

## A. Causes of the Failure of System of Accountability in Pakistan

### 1. Political Instability

Pakistan has been facing the menace of political instability. This has made it fragile in almost all sectors. Political interference hinders proper accountability in Pakistan." reported Transparency International.

## 2) Corruption and Poverty

Pakistan ranks 133rd country out of 180 globally and 6th out of in South Asia in corruption index 2024.

Pakistan's rank in poverty is 40.5% and 52nd in IMF's global poverty index. This precarious situation is because of lack of accountability.

## 3) Population Growth

Pakistan is growing in population. This is an another of unaccountability. The incumbent government has not collected data sheet for accountability successfully. "Pakistan ranks 5th most populous country with population of 240.5 million as of census 2023."

### 4, Absence of Rule of Law

Pakistan's rank in Global Justice Index is 129th across 149 countries. This is why absence of rule of law is a big cause of lack of accountability in the country. It gives chances to the perpetrators.

### 5, Institutional Weakness

Pakistan is also suffering from institutional weakness that negatively impact its transparency and fairness. According to report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Pakistan lacks institutional building and research and innovation. This may be tackled by reforming institutions in true sense.

## B. Remedies for Restructuring of Accountability in Pakistan

### 1) Strong Political Stability

To revitalize accountability, Pakistan should reshape its political culture. Strong political stability would add more in national excellence. ~~It would blow air of dialogue and tolerance.~~

### 2) Elimination of Corruption and Poverty

Elimination of corruptions and poverty will produce transparent and fair culture in public domain. It would reduce poverty, crime rate and social unrest in the country.

### 3) Ensuring Rule of Law

Law is ultimate authority of any nation, its supremacy will ensure peace and justice," Black's Law Dictionary. Rule of law would increase public trust and it would support public-private partnership.

### 4) Institutional Reforms

Institutions play central role in the prosperity of democratic state. Dr. Ishrat Hussain said in his book, "Governing the Ungovernable", "Pakistan should work on institutional reforms and building. Obviously, institutional building ensures strong system of governance through positive coordination and cooperation.



## Conclusion

To sum up, accountability plays bright role in prosperity of a democratic nation state. It is truth that Pakistan has failed in achieving strong accountability. However, it is not beyond its capacity. There in, Pakistan should address the precarious causes of accountability failure by taking initiatives in true manner. The day would be not far when Pakistan would be enlisted among strong and developed nations.

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(Q: No: 08)

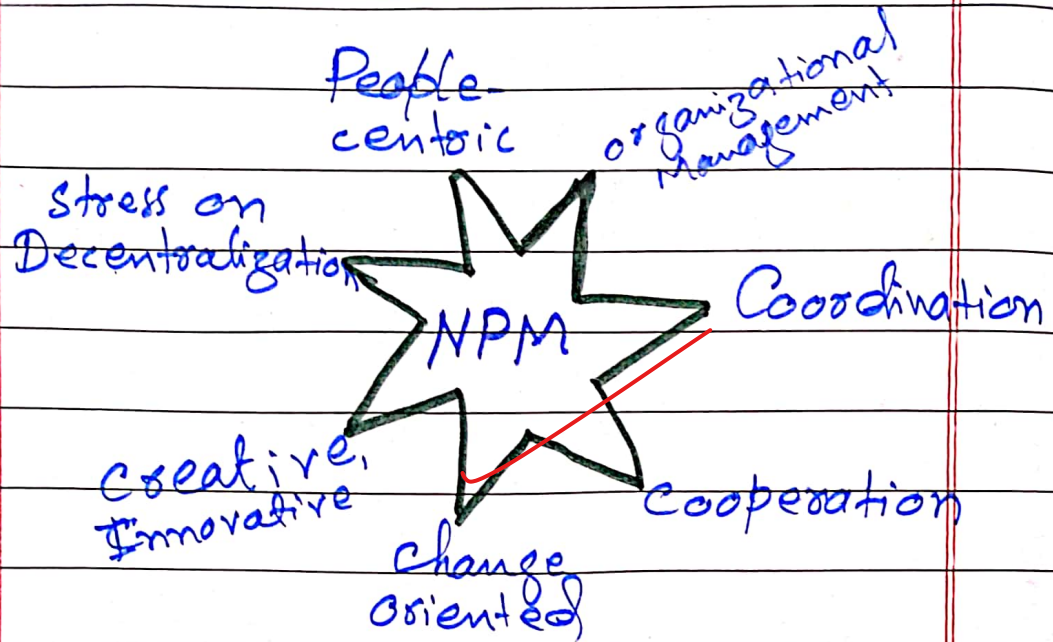
Ans:

b. New Public Management

Introduction

New Public Management is a set of rules for public management. It is based on the societal structure to address the rising issues in management. New Public Management's working limbs include management of organization, coordination, cooperation, ensuring creative and innovative learning environment, change oriented and public-centric. It ensures people centric policies and laws. It is social and people centric in nature.

## of New Public Management



### 1, Organizational Management

New Public Management mainly focuses on organizational management. It helps managerial roles in the organization.

### 2, Coordination

NPM ensures strong coordination among institutions and their wings effectively.

### 3, Focus on Decentralization

NPM focuses on devolution of power. It seeks strength in power sharing.

### 4, Change Oriented

NPM is change seeker. Change brings developments.

### 5, People-centric

NPM is based on the idea of public will. It is people-centric for social upbringing.

### 6, Creative or Innovative

NPM accepts newness. It believes creativity and innovation are pre-requisite of national and societal development.

## 7) Cooperation

New Public Management is focused on strong cooperation and consultation. It ensures collaborative learning in organization.

## Conclusion

Navigating the salient features of new public management, it becomes an evidential agent of change. New Public Management brings organizational change with its innovative change oriented approach and devolution of power to make it more inclusive and people-centric. Hence, it would broad the butter for change in true letter and spirit.

there is no need of intro and conclusion in 10 marks note

## C. Planning in Pakistan

### Introduction

Pakistan is making plans according to its national policy, economic security, national aspirations and geographical conditions. Pakistan's history is full of short term plans as of 3 years, 5 years ~~and~~ 7 years. Recently, Pakistan is working for economic security. Pakistan's planning is made on the basis of need by its stakeholders from all provinces, business community, political parties, military and civil bureaucracy and international representatives. However, there are many road-blocks in planning and formulation, yet it would address the concerns in true manner.

# Planning in Pakistan

## 1, Short Term Plans for Five Years

Throughout its history, Pakistan has followed short term plans. These plans in many cases have been ended without giving fruit. Such plans caused huge loss to the national economy.

## 2, Security Planning to Counter-Terrorism

Pakistan's another plan includes national security. This plan is based to counter terrorism in the country. It is under direct watch of Prime Minister and national security agencies.

### 3) National Economic Plan of Pakistan

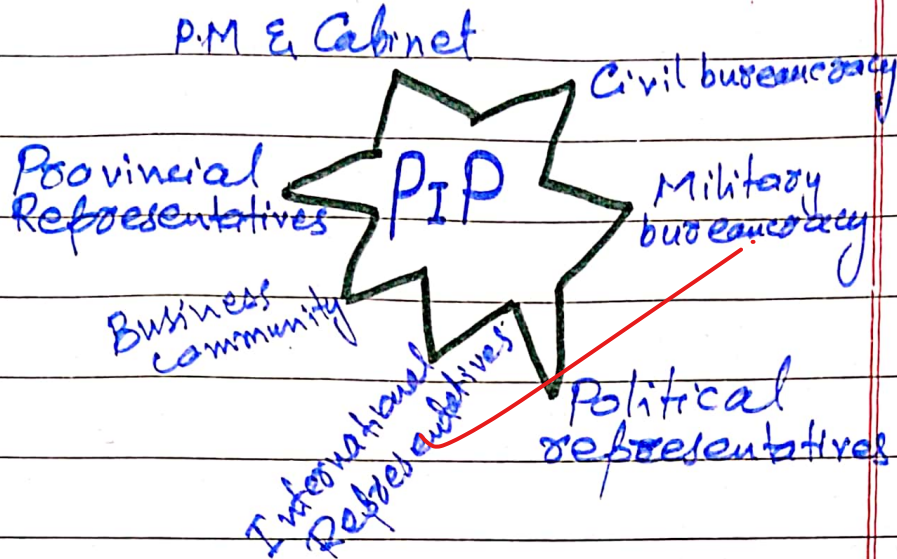
Another big plan is national economic security. This plan of Pakistan is for economic safety. It also focuses on the development of trade. It plays vital role in attracting foreign investment.

### 4) Poverty Alleviation Plan

Pakistan is also working on poverty alleviation. It has planned creation of employment and designed loans and grants for deserving people. It would reduce poverty rate and inflation in the country.



# Stakeholder of Planning in Pakistan



## Conclusion

Public policy and planning in Pakistan is of top priority in its national security policy (NSP) and Foreign Policy of Pakistan (FPP). Planning decides the future goals and aspirations of nation. Decisions taken in right way paves a path of prosperity for a nation like Pakistan in true spirit.