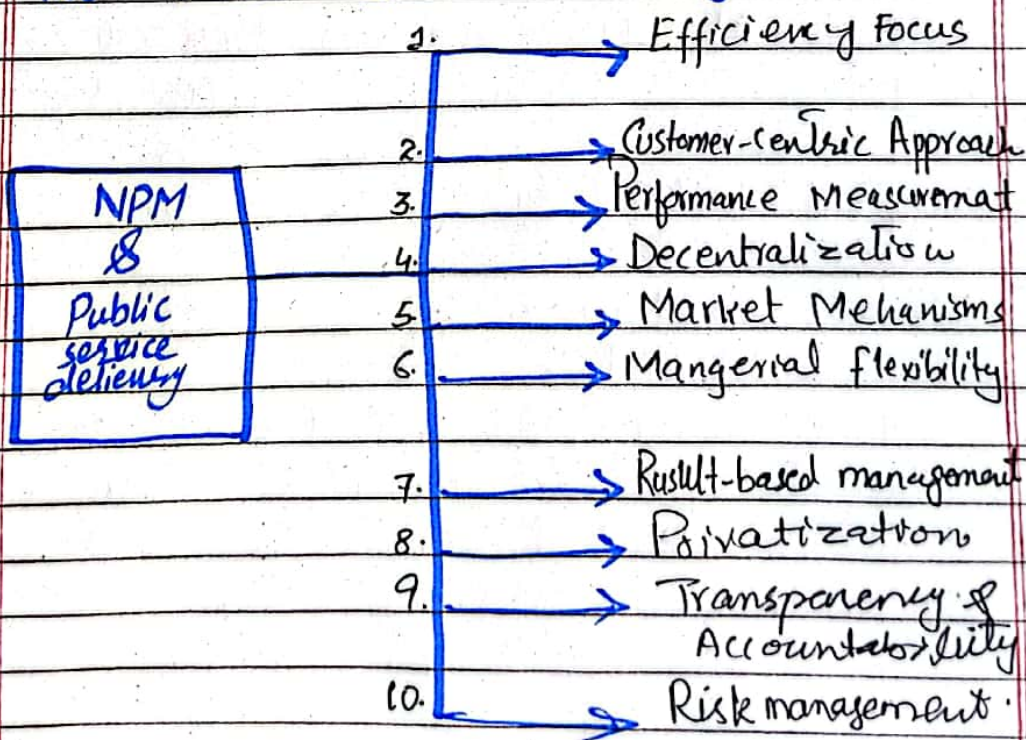


QNO. 4 New Public Management hails from The Public service delivery. In your opinion, how viable is NPM without local government in developing countries, in their complex of Public sector. Explain in points with introduction and conclusion.

Introduction :-

New Public Management has pivotal approach in shaping Public service delivery, emphasizing efficiency, performance and customer centric practices. Assessing its viability in developing countries, particularly in the absence of active local government involvement reveals critical considerations.

New Public Management hails from the Public Service delivery :-



1. Efficiency Focus:-

NPM emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness in Public Service delivery, aiming to streamline processes and achieve a better outcome.

2. Customer Centric Approach:-

Prioritizing customer needs, NPM seeks to enhance the quality of services by aligning them with the expectations and demands of citizens.

3. Performance Measurement:-

NPM introduces performance metrics and key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess and improve the efficiency of Public organizations.

4. Decentralization:-

It often involves decentralizing decision making authority to enhance responsiveness and adaptability at the local level.

4. Market mechanism:-

NPM incorporates market-oriented practices, introducing competition, outsourcing and market driven strategies to optimize resource allocations and service provision.

5. Managerial Flexibility:-

NPM promotes flexibility in managerial practices allowing public managers to adopt business-like strategies for better service delivery.

6. Result based management:-

It encourages a shift from input-based management to result based management focusing on achieving measurable outcomes.

7. Privatization:-

NPM advocates for outsourcing certain public services to private or non-profit entities to capitalise on specialisation and efficiency.

8. Performance based incentives:-

Incentive structures are often tied to performance, motivating public servants to meet predefined targets and objectives.

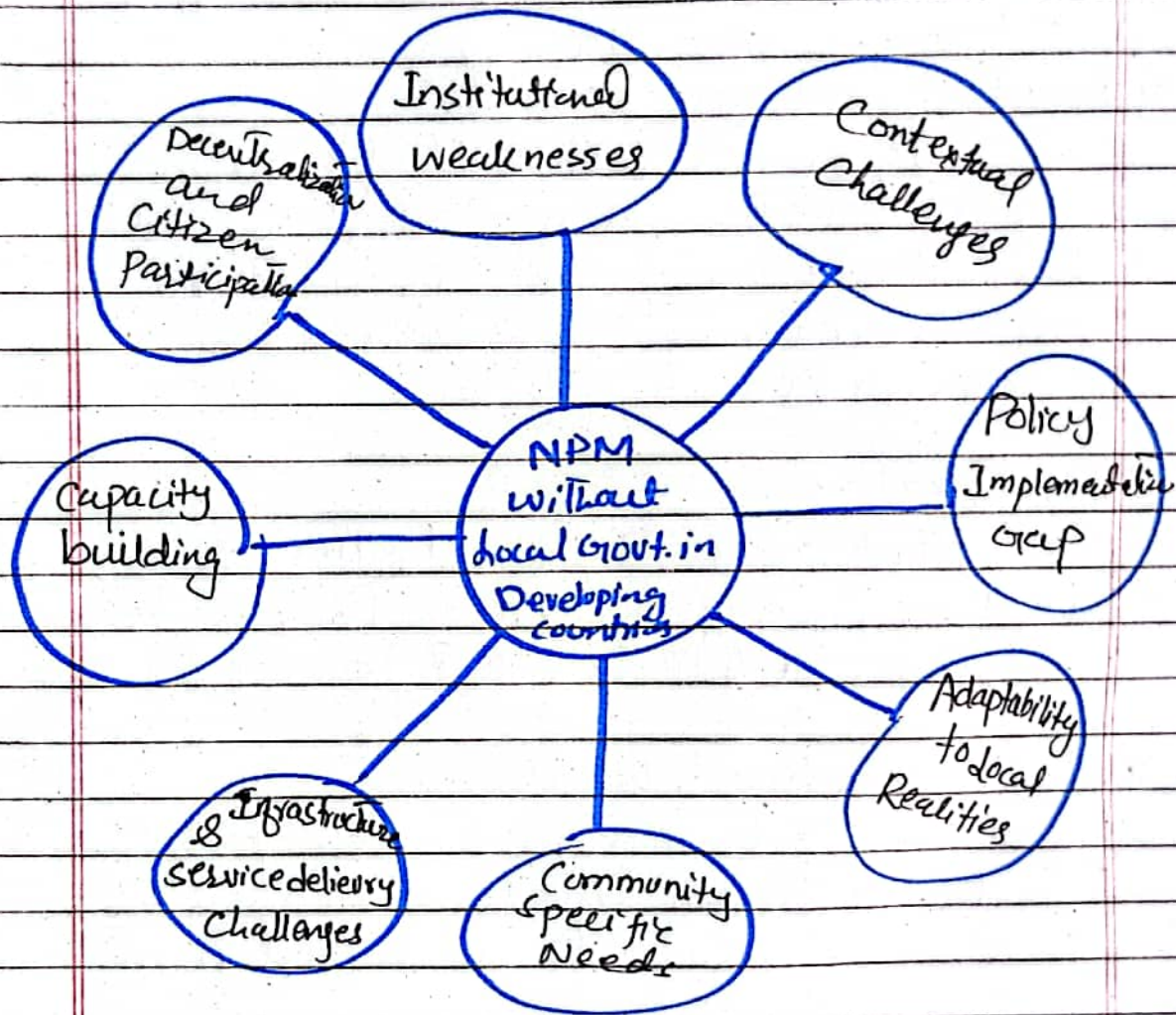
9. Transparency and Accountability:-

NPM underscores the importance of transparency and accountability, aiming to build public trust through clear reporting and performance evaluation.

10. Risk management:-

It incorporates risk management principles, recognizing and mitigating risks to ensure continuous improvement and adaptability in public service delivery.

Viability of NPM without Local Government in developing countries:-



Local government

1. Institutional weaknesses:-

without local government involvement, institutional weaknesses in developing countries may hinder the effective implementation of NPM principles.

2. Contextual challenges:-

Developing countries exhibit diverse socio-economic contexts that require tailored approaches in public sector management.

3. **Decentralization and Citizen Participation:-**
Local government serves as crucial intermediaries between citizens and central authority. The absence of local government may limit citizen engagement, hindering the customer centric focus central to NPM.
4. **Policy Implementation Gaps:-**
Effective Policy implementation is challenging without active involvement from local governments. Local authorities play a vital role in translating policies into actions.
5. **Adaptability to local realities:-**
NPM's success often relies on adapting strategies to local realities and local governments are better positioned to understand and navigate these complexities.
6. **Community specific needs:-**
Local governments are more close to the community specific needs, and their absence may result in a one-size fits all approach.
7. **Infrastructure and service delivery challenges:-**
Local governments are instrumental in addressing infrastructure challenges and ensuring effective service delivery at the grassroots level, a critical aspect of NPM's objectives.

8 Capacity building:-

Local governments play a role in capacity building at the local level, a factor essential for the successful implementation of NPM practices.

Conclusion:-

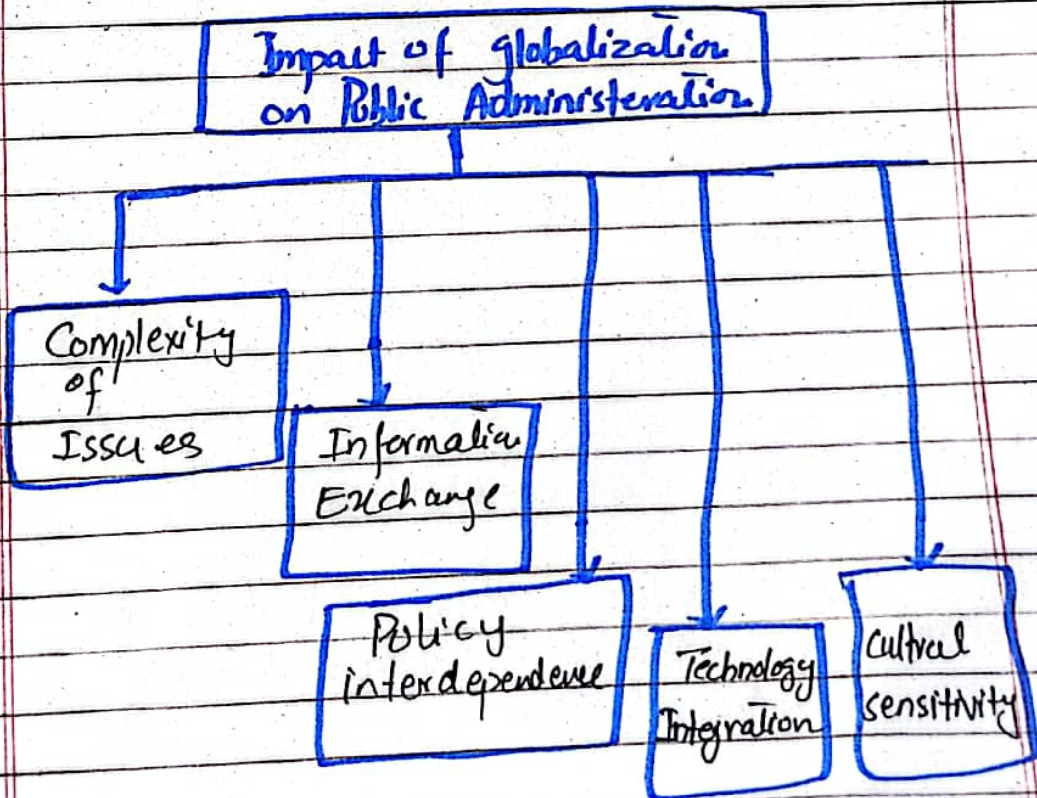
In the complex landscape of developing countries, the viability of NPM is linked to the involvement of local government. The challenges posed by institutional weaknesses, contextual intricacies, the necessity for decentralization and the role in policy implementation underscore the importance of local governance in enhancing the success of NPM initiatives. Strengthening local government structures is imperative for realizing the full potential of NPM in transforming public service delivery in developing nations.



QNo.6 What are the impacts of globalization on public administration? How does this change the role of public administrators at various levels?

Introduction:-

Globalization, characterized by increased interconnectedness and interdependence among nations, has significantly influence on Public Administration across the globe. This phenomenon has brought about multifaceted changes in the roles and responsibilities of Public Administrators at various levels.



1. Complexity of issues:-

Globalization has led to an influx of complex issues, requiring public administrators to navigate intricate challenges such as cross-border trade, environmental concerns and international security.

2. Information Exchange:-

Public administration is impacted by the globalization in terms of information exchange fostering a need for enhanced information management and communication skills.

3. Policy interdependence :-

Public administrators now operate in a context of policy interdependence where decisions made in one country can have ripple effects globally.

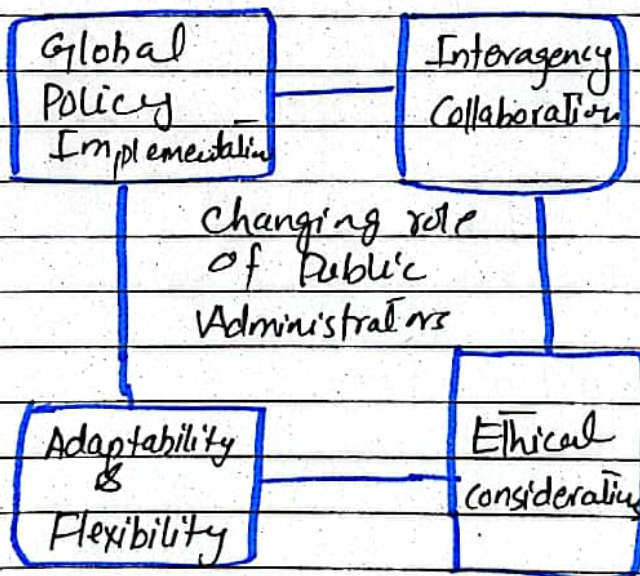
4. Technology Integration:-

The integration of technology in governance has become imperative among administrators in streamlining processes.

5. Cultural Sensitivity:-

Globalization requires public administrators to be culturally sensitive and aware of diverse perspectives, as they engage with an increasingly multicultural and international audience.

Changing role of Public administrators:-



1. Global Policy Implementation:-

Public administrators are now involved in implementing policies with global implications, fostering a broader understanding of international relations and cooperations.

2 Interagency Collaboration:-

Collaboration among different government agencies and international bodies has become crucial, making it essential for public administrators to foster partnerships and coordinate efforts across borders.

3 Adaptability and Flexibility:-

The dynamic nature of global issues requires public administrators to be adaptable and flexible in responding to emerging challenges, adjusting policies swiftly to address evolving circumstances.

4. Ethical Considerations:-

Globalization introduces ethical considerations, compelling public administrators to navigate complex moral landscapes, balancing the interests of their nation with global welfare.

Conclusions:-

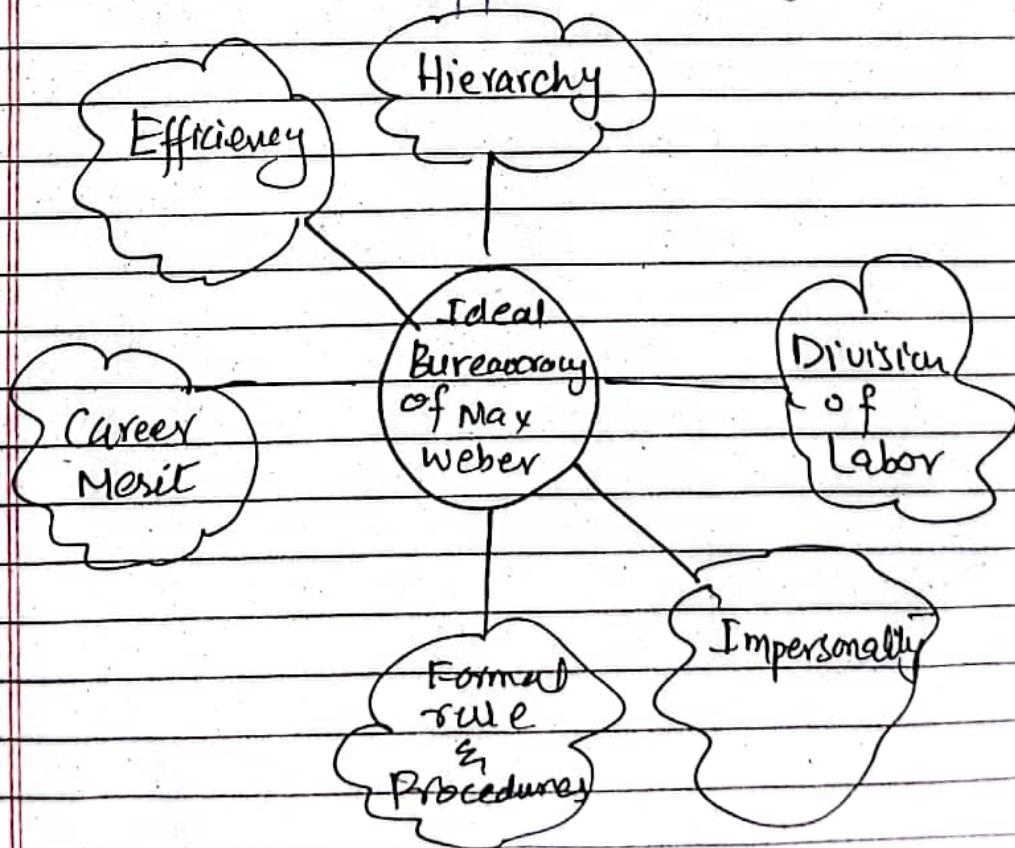
In conclusion, globalization has transformed the landscape of public administration, presenting both challenges and opportunities. Public administration must meet the demand of interconnected world.

QNO7.

Write a comprehensive note on the Ideal Bureaucracy Model of Max Weber. Evaluate its utility in modern e-governance and New-Public management (NPM).

Introduction:-

Max Weber, a prominent sociologist, developed the Ideal Bureaucracy Model as a conceptual framework for understanding efficient organizational structures. This model, outlined in his work "Economy and Society" (1922), aimed to establish a rational and systematic approach to governance.



1. Hierarchy:-

The organization has a clear and well-defined hierarchy of authority, with each level having authority over the one below it.

2. Division of Labor:-

Tasks and responsibilities are divided among individuals based on their specialization and expertise, leading to increased efficiency.

3. Impersonality

Decision-making is based on objective criteria rather than personal preferences or biases, fostering fairness and consistency.

4. Formal rules and Procedures:-

There are explicit written rules and procedures that guide the behavior and actions of individuals within the organization.

5. Efficiency:-

The primary goal is the efficient attainment of organizational objectives, with a focus on minimizing waste & maximizing productivity.

Utility of Weber's Bureaucracy in Modern E-Governance:-

Weber identified several essential features of an ideal bureaucracy including E-governance. The hierarchical structure and written rules provide a foundation for digital transformation allowing for the integration of technology to enhance administrative efficiency. However, the model may need adaptation to accommodate the dynamic nature of e-governance, promoting more agile and responsive structure.

Utility in New Public Management (NPM):-

New Public Management (NPM) emphasizes market-oriented reforms and managerial approaches in the public sector. The Ideal Bureaucracy Model complements NPM principles by emphasizing efficiency, accountability and performance measurement. However, the rigid hierarchical structure and formal procedures may clash with the flexibility and decentralization advocated by NPM. Balancing these aspects is crucial for successful integration.

Field.

Challenges and Criticisms:-

Critics argue that the Ideal Bureaucracy Model tends to be overly rigid and can lead to bureaucratic inertia. Additionally, the emphasis on written rules and procedures may hinder adaptability in rapidly changing environments such as those found in modern governance paradigms.

Conclusion:-

Max Weber's Ideal Bureaucracy Model offers a solid foundation for organizational design. Its applicability in modern context like e-governance and New Public Management requires careful consideration. Striking a balance between efficiency and flexibility is essential for successful implementation. Organizations must adopt Weber's principles to meet the evolving demands of contemporary governance.



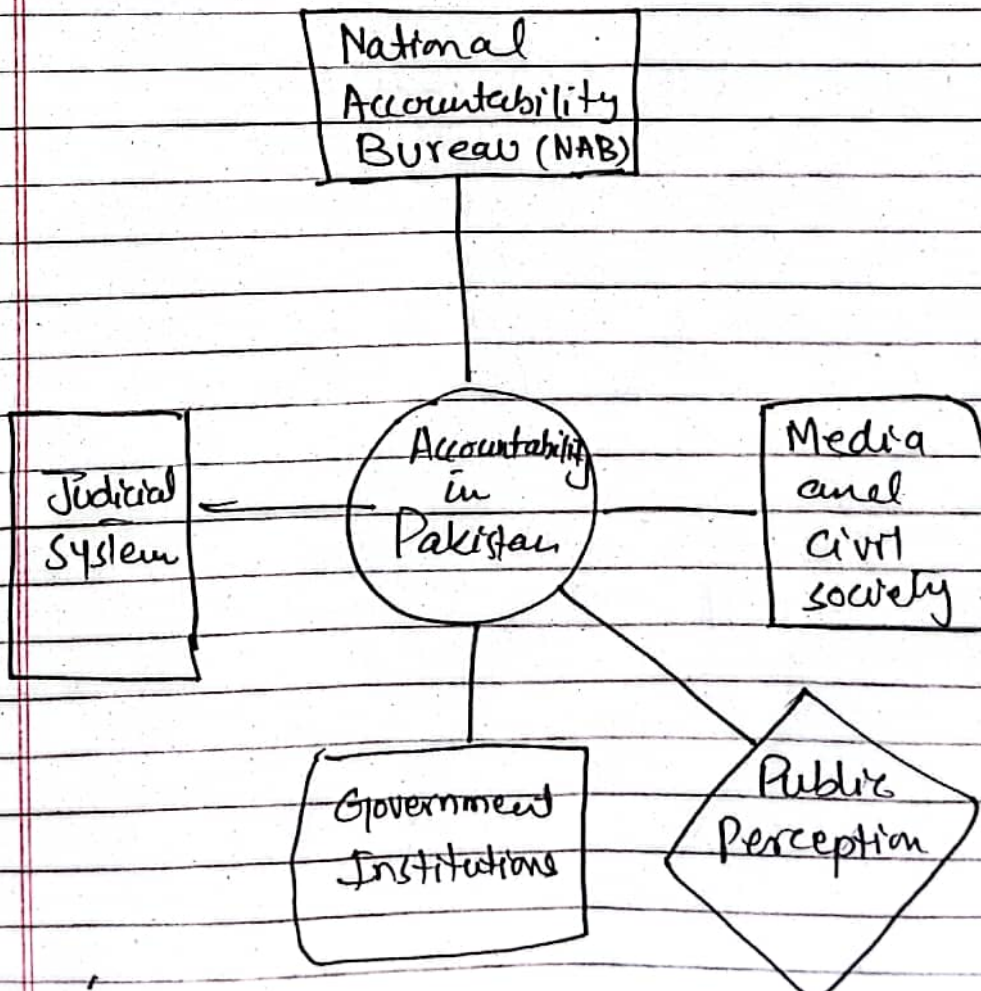
Q nos write a short note on following:-

(b) Accountability in Pakistan:-

Introduction:-

Accountability in Pakistan, like in many countries refers to the responsibility of individuals and institutions for their actions, decisions and use of resources. It is a key aspect of governance, ensuring transparency and integrity.

Accountability in Pakistan:-



1. National Accountability Bureau (NAB):-

NAB is an anti-corruption organization responsible for investigating and prosecuting corruption cases at the national level.

2. Judicial System:-

The judiciary play a crucial role in holding individuals and institutions accountable through fair and transparent legal proceedings.

3. Media and Civil society:-

These entities contribute by raising awareness, exposing corruption and advocating for accountability.

4. Government Institutions:-

Different government bodies are tasked with ensuring accountability within their respective domains, such as the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) & FBR.

5. Public Perceptions:-

Public awareness and demands for accountability create pressure on authorities to address corruption and malpractice.

Challenges and Criticisms:-

1. Selective Accountability

Critics argue that accountability efforts often appear selective, targeting political opponents while sparing those in power.

2. Legal Delays:-

Lengthy legal processes contribute to delays in accountability, allowing some individuals to evade consequences of their actions.

3. Political Interference:-

Allegations of political interference in accountability processes raise concerns about the independence of institutions like NAB.

4. Weak Legislative Framework:-

Some argue that the legal framework for accountability lacks clarity & strength.

5. Limited Successes:-

Limited success of accountability in every field.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, there are some accountability measures in Pakistan. While there have been positive sides in promoting accountability, challenges like select accountability, legal delays and political interference persists.

