

Public Administration

Q.No.2:-

Introduction:-

Any country which wants to plan its economic, administrative and social developments, has to follow the formulation of certain broad objects and objectives and transformation of well defined physical targets. These objectives are directions of plan. There are different durations of plans. They can be short, medium and long term. However, in Pakistan it is normally have five years of plan.

Defects of Short Term Planning:-

There are many short term defects in Pakistan short term planning, yes in Pakistan this is a problem. for example,

The long term planning need long duration to full the planning or project. However,

mostly projects are due because of

Short term planning i.e. the term of five year. Therefore, the criticism of short term planning is correct.

Fault of Planning in Pakistan:-

Pakistan, like other developing countries, is caught up in the vicious circle of poverty. Since partition, the Government of Pakistan is anxious to raise standard of living of the people but it has not yet been able to come out of the bog of poverty. The faults of planning are as follows.

1) Lack of Basic Data in Ground level:-

Accurate statistical information about the existing conditions of the economy for the planning. In Pakistan, the data on natural, human and financial resources provided to the planning machinery is mostly inaccurate and unreliable. Thus, this can affect the plan's implementation, and plan ends in failure.

2) Lack of Public and cooperation:-

Lack of cooperation and mistrust of the Government had remained an important hurdle to effective planning in Pakistan.

3) Political Instability :-

Political instability affects the planning.

The rapid change over of the government

Set up, has led to unplanned and

haphazard economic growth ~~For example,~~

If a government starts a project then

after five years its government term will

end and new government comes into

power and stop that project and start

new project. So this creates a ~~statis~~

quo position in growth of country.

4) Role of Foreign Assistance :-

Pakistan has been relying on foreign

aid for economic development since

the first day of ~~economic planning~~ (F)

Pakistan. Aid giving countries have their

own political and economic interest.

Aid can only be ignored if the strategy

of self reliance is adopted in Pakistan

5) Natural Calamities :-

Agriculture is the backbone of our

country. It almost contributes 24.1% of

GDP (PBS). Exports of raw material

and manufactured goods decline. Moreover, expenditure on the import of food grain increases. Further rain, flood, decreases the agricultural process. Thus weak the planning.

6) Dualism in Planning:-

Dualism → another important constraint on the effective planning Pakistan.

Differences in social customs, differences of technology and a gap in the level of per capita income between the four provinces of the country have stood in the way of effective planning in Pakistan.

7) Ambitious Plans:-

If we look at the objectives of first five year plan and the seven subsequent plans of Pakistan. We will find them too ambitious. They are not properly phased in time. which creates hurdle in ¹⁴ ₁₅ implementations of plans.

Conclusion:-

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The Planning should be long term strategy to complete the plan or project.

The short-term planning is good for short time but later on it will create hurdle for the long-term planning in future. Therefore, the planning should be sustainable and every government should connect and continue the same existing plan to complete it. This will make Pakistan growth.

Q. No. 3

Introduction:-

Policy means a decision as to what shall be done and how, when and where. Policy deals with basic issues, basic to the working of the whole administration much. These issues may be simple and limited in nature or they may be complex and numerous. For simple issues, it will be easier to take decisions; for complicated issues, decisions may require considerable research and study and analysis.

Purposes of Public Policy:-

There are many purpose of public policy some are as follows:

a) Regulatory Policy:-

Regulatory policy is designed to limit the actions of persons or groups so as to protect the general public or a substantial portion of public. For example, people are prohibited from selling drug to protect the future generation and environment.

2) Distributive Policy:-

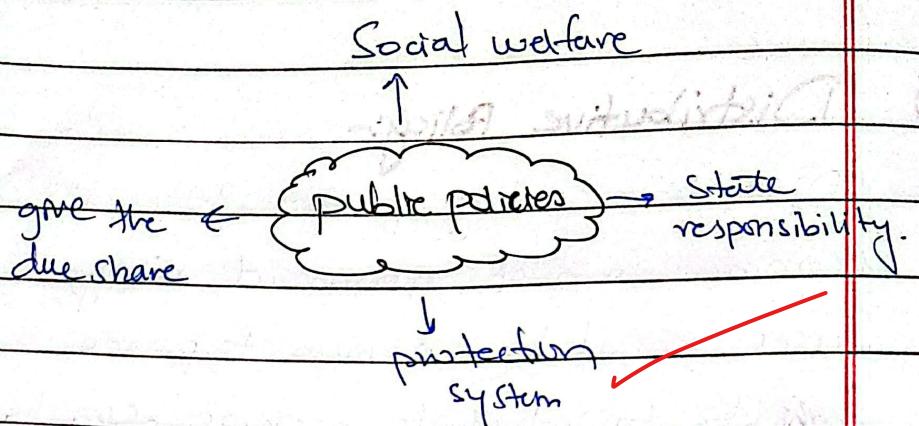
Distributive policy, perhaps the most common form of government policy, uses general taxes revenues to provide benefits to individuals or groups, often by means of grants or subsidies. For example, government gave subsidies to health and agriculture projects and department to promote social welfare.

3) Redistributive policy:-

Redistributive policies take taxes from certain groups and give them to another group. For example, redistributive policies are those that deal with income stabilization, helping to support those who are unemployed or retired.

4) Constituent Policy:-

Constituent policies are intended to benefit the public generally or to some the government. Foreign and defense policies are good examples of the first set of constituent policies.



Case of PIA Privatization:-

The PIA is a state own enterprises.

The government want to privatized it.

However, the privatization give a

Success and failure of it.

Successes:-

i) Efficiency and Innovation:-

Private firms driven by profit and competition often streamline operation, reduced bureaucracy, and innovate faster than state-owned enterprises (SOEs).

ii) Cost Reduction:-

Market principles can lower operating costs benefiting consumers through lower prices over time.

iii) Reduce Burden:-

Reduce the burden on governments, allowing them to focus on core responsibilities and

public service

problems

4) Revenue Generation:-

The sales of assets provide cash for governments, especially in indebted nations.

While indebted nation still we have the problem.

Faults:-

5) Public interest vs profit system:-

Profit motives can override the public interest

or public good, leading to reduced service

quality, limited access, or higher prices for

essential like travel for one place to another.

2) Corruption and Political favoritism:-

Privatization processes have been marred

by corruption, political favoritism, and

asset stripping, as seen in Russia and

other developing nations.

3) Monopoly:-

If privatization not properly regulated,

then private monopolies can emerge,

leading to exploitation. Thus, create the

elite capture and the ruling class will

govern it.

Conclusion:-

Therefore, the public policies should be for the interest of public and state. It should not be interest of political persons.

Thus, it can be better by providing subsidies and bettering the quality. It gave profit to the state and also the ~~soe~~ to be protected.

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Q.N. 5

Introduction:-

Civil Service one of the most important pillars of the Government. The civil service is the backbone of the government and the state. If the civil service reformed well then it can tackle the governance issues. Therefore reforming the civil service is a must need thing to do by the government.

Reforming Civil Service:-

Pakistan was unable to meet the governance challenges and the SDGs which are for the promotion of the social, economic, institutional and justice system. The efficient civil service is characterized by good governance, which means sound policy making, efficient service delivery, and accountability and responsibility in public resource utilization.

2) Services at Federal and Provincial level:-

The concept of Superior Services should be replaced by an equality of all services at federal and provincial levels. Terms and conditions of all the services in matters of recruitment, promotion, career progression, and compensation, would be similar.

Provide Equal opportunities to all:-

To provide equality of opportunity to all deserving civil servants the National Executive Service (NES) and Provincial Executive Service (PES) ought to be constituted to man all the federal and provincial secretarial positions.

2) Reforming District level Management:-

Most of interaction between an citizen and government takes place at the district level. All employees serving in Grade I-16 will become part of the district services and serve in the districts of their choice.

throughout their career. Direct recruitment to Grade 17 and above should be made on merit through Public Service Commission.

3) National Executive Service:-

All Pakistan Services will consist of the National Executive Service, the PAFS or DMG and the PSP. The federal Service will comprise Foreign Service, PAFS and Pakistan Taxation Service. Direct recruitment to the other existing services through the central superior services through the central superior services examination should be discontinued in phase manner.

4) Provincial Civil Services:-

The provincial services should include the provincial Executive Service, provincial Management Service, provincial technical Service. All direct recruitment to positions in G-17 and above, should be on merit based, with due representation of groups, minorities and women, with quota.

The recruitment in all cases should only be made by the federal and Provincial Public Service commission, through an open, transparent, and competitive examination and interview process.

Training and Program Skills:-

Career advancement is divorced from skill and knowledge acquisition and application. Promotion and placement policy should be aimed at rewarding those who perform well and demonstrate a potential for shouldering higher responsibilities.

Fiscal constraints and civil services:-

The fiscal constraints should be on government expenditures. However, the government need to institutional tax system so that all the citizens fall in the tax net without breaking it. This is the way the fiscal constraints to be upheld.

Tackle the Unemployment rate:-

Governments should create more jobs for the youth as the population is rising date by date with almost crossing

the 240 million plus. Create more useful department and increase the number of seats in the ~~government~~ service to tackle the unemployment issue.

Conclusion:-

The reforms in Civil Service must need to tackle the issue of ~~misgovernance~~ and improve social service. Therefore, the government should need to reform the civil services step by step. Moreover, the interaction between public and the government should be working in the interest of public.

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Introduction:-

The local government, which represents the government at ground level and the prime focus of local government is the effective service delivery. According to Adan, he believes that a bottom-up approach must be implemented in true letter and spirit, for people to attain maximum health and security.

Proper Devolution plan to effective Local Government:-

The National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB) in November 1999 was established. The aim was to develop and carry out the programme. Moreover it also includes the 5 D's which are as follows.

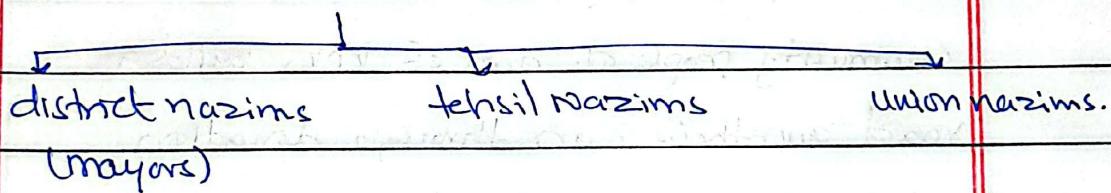
- 1) Devolution of political powers
- 2) Decentralisation of administrative authority
- 3) Decentralisation of management tasks
- 4) Dispersion of the power-authority nexus
- 5) Distribution of resources to district levels.

Promote Three-Tier Local Government:-

The Devolution of power plan ~~plan~~ laid the groundwork for the local government development of a three-tiered structure for municipal administration in Pakistan.

The plan established three levels of local administration in Pakistan: districts, tehsils (sub-districts) and Union councils.

Elected officials:-



Thus, ~~ensure~~ the efficiency in public service.

Administrative Changes

The divisional layer between districts and provinces administration was removed. Senior

District Coordination Officer (DCO) was to report to nazim (mayor) and interact with provincial government via the latter. The

mayor was now the head of the local government and had broad executive and

Fiscal responsibilities.

Community Groups:-

There was also the introduction of citizen community Boards (CCB) during the local government ordinance 2001. This granted the citizens residing within their respective localities to participate and volunteer in development activities that would benefit the community as a whole. For example, in Pakistan, the community people of area of KPK, build a road on their own through donation which is a community group work.

Implementation of the Devolution Plan:-

The Devolution plan should be properly implemented to get the maximum local government efficiency. However, failure to do so, will lack the efficiency in public service.

Lack of Representation.

The majority of democracies have right to be represented. the minority are being pushed to the sidelines. The DOPP allocated

Scots for women, peasants (in rural regions), urban workers (in urban areas), and religious minorities in all provincial local government status.

Resolve the Province and local hindrance:

The provinces are unwilling to give their powers to the local representation. Due to this factor the efficiency in public service will be decreased.

Conclusion:-

The local government which known to be the 3rd type of the Government have many issues with the provincial government. Moreover, this local governance can be better by implementation the above issue this can total change the governance and service of the local government. from ~~fostering local empowerment, grassroots participation, and the potential for better-tailored policy solutions.~~

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over all answers are fine and relevant but content is less
need improvement
add more headings