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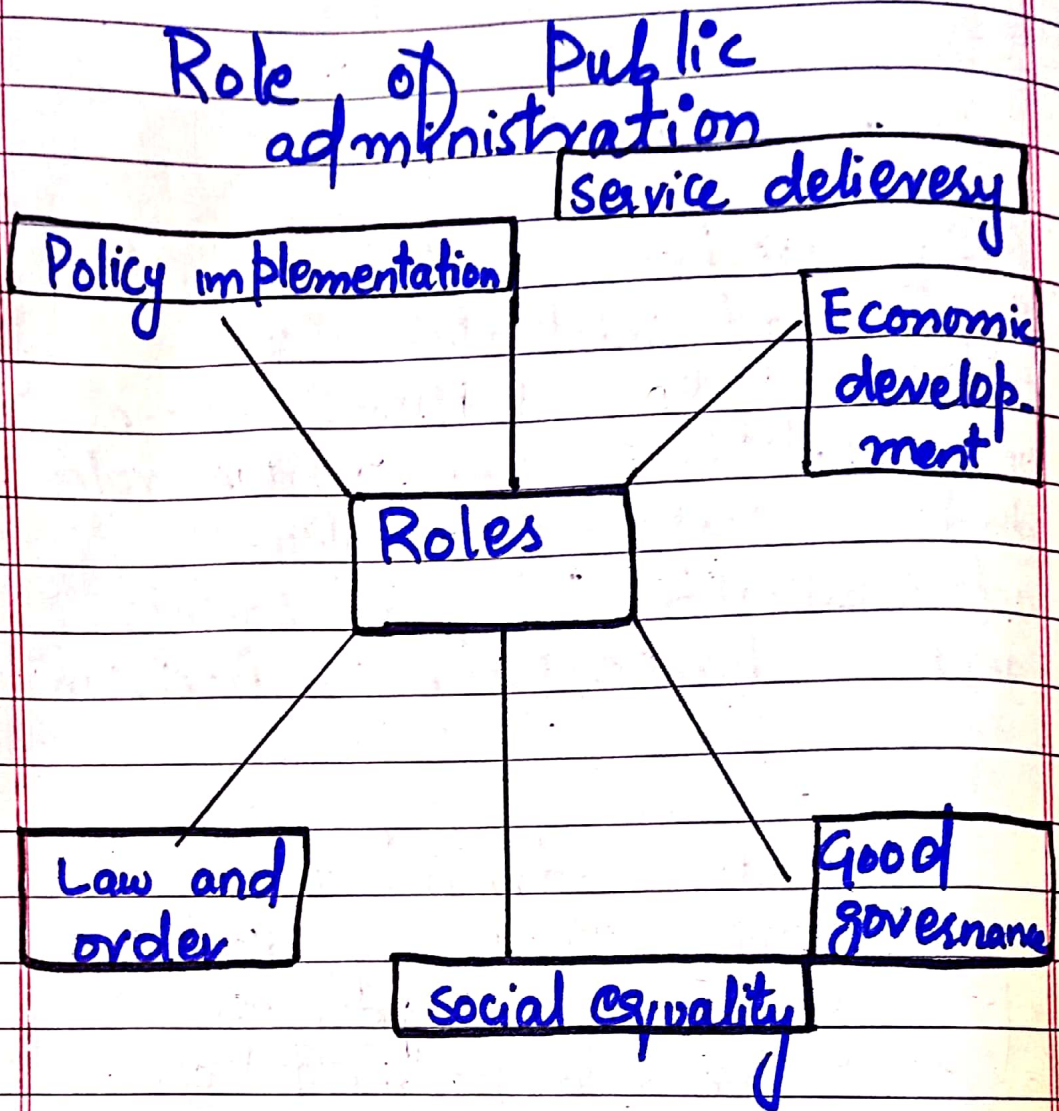
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Subjective Part

Part - II

Q2: woodrow wilson said,
" the administration lies
outside the proper sphere
of politics." Define the role
and scope of public
administration in a society
and particularly in Pakistan "

Public administration
refers to the implementation
of government policies
and the management of
public affairs through
planning, organizing, directing
and controlling resources
to achieve societal goals
effectively. woodrow wilson
assertion that public
administration lies outside
the proper sphere of
politics" emphasizes the
need for a professional
apolitical bureaucracy to
ensure impartial and effective
implementation



The above schematics follows the roles of public administration. Each role in public administration goes with their flow of performances.

The Role of Public Administration

① Policy Implementation

Translate political decisions into concrete actions and service for the public.

Ex Education, Healthcare.

② Service Delivery

Ensures equitable access to essential public service such as health and education

Ex local government providing Sanitation

③ Economic development

Facilitates sustainable development by growth and by regulating markets, promotes industries

Ex Formulating fiscal policies to control inflation

④ Law and order

Maintain social order and enforces law to protect citizens rights.

Ex police and judiciary ensuring justice and security.

⑤ social equality

Reduces inequalities by addressing marginalized communities' need through affirmative action and welfare programs.

Ex poverty, alleviation

⑥ Disaster management

Coordinate relief efforts during natural disasters or emergencies.

Ex Responding to floods or earthquakes through rescue.

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Scope of Public Administration in Pakistan

① Policy implementation and good governance

Ensure the execution of policies to meet national priorities
Ex: Ehsas Program to reduce poverty

② Economic development

Manages public enterprise taxation and trade to stimulate economic growth
Ex: "EPEC" program for health care

③ Social welfare

Address issues like poverty, illiteracy and health care disparities
Ex: Sehat Sulaat Program for free health care

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④ Decentralization and local governance

Empowers local governments to improve service delivery at grass root levels
Ex Devolution plans under 18 amendment

⑤ Law enforcement and national security

Maintains internal stability and enforces the rule of law
Ex Coordination between police and judiciary

⑥ Regulation of private sector

Regulates industries trade and financial institutions to ensure compliance and fair competition
Ex Role of State bank of Pakistan

Challenges of Public Administration in Pakistan

① Political Interference

Political interference hinders the autonomy and efficiency of administrative process.

② Corruption and lack of accountability

Corruption and lack of accountability weakens public trust and hampers development.

③ Resource Constraints

Resource Constraints lead to insufficient funds and infrastructure service delivery.

④ Inefficient Bureaucracy

Red tap and outdated systems reduces responsiveness. The loopholes bring obstacles in the development

⑤ Poor governance

Poor governance and weak institutions and lack of transparency affect policy outcomes

Conclusion

Public administration is the back bone of a well-functioning society, bridging the gaps between policy formulation and public welfare. While Woodrow Wilson vision of separating politics

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from administration remains
Ideal, decentralization and
accountability can help
Pakistan to curb
the challenges

Q5: How the accountability
can be ensured through
program evaluation, performance
measurement and audits.
Discuss the various types
and methods of account-
ability in Pakistan

Ensuring accountability
through program evaluation.

Program evaluation:

Program evaluation
is systematic assessment of
the design, implementation
and outcome of public policy

Role in accountability

Assessment evaluates
if program achieve intended
goals

Example:

Evaluation of health
programs to ensure
equitable health service

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② Performance Management

Performance measurement involves setting performance indicators and monitoring the extent to which goals are gained.

Role in accountability

Quantifiable metrics: Tracks outputs and outcomes e.g. response time for public services

Example

Monitoring key performance in education and law enforcement agencies

③ Audits:

Audits are formal examination of financial records, processes and adherence to laws.

Role of accountability

Ensure public funds are used appropriately and prevents fraud.

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Types of audits
Financial audits. Accuracy of financial assessments
Performance Examination on efficient use of resources
Compliance. Ensure policy, laws
Example.

Annual audits for auditor general of Pakistan for public sector departments.

Types of accountability in public administration

1 Political accountability

Elected representatives are answerable to the public and legislative for policy decisions.

Ex Ministers being questioned in parliamentary sessions.

2. Administrative accountability

Civil servants are accountable for implementing policies and ensuring efficient service delivery.

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3. Legal Accountability

Ensures compliance with laws and regulations
Ex Public interest litigation (PIL) to hold public officials

4. Social Accountability

Civil society and citizens hold the government accountable through advocacy and feedback mechanism

Ex NGOs

5. Financial Accountability

Ensures transparency and accountability in the management of public funds

Methods of Accountability

1. Legislative Oversight

Parliamentary Committee scrutinize policies, budgets and administrative actions

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2. Judicial Mechanism

Courts hold public officials accountable for violating Constitutional or legal provisions

3. Citizen Participation

Feedback through surveys, town hall meetings and participatory budgeting

4. Transparency initiatives

Promoting open data, freedom of information laws and public disclosure for financial records

5. Performance appraisals

Annual evaluation and public reporting of key performance metrics

Conclusion:

Accountability in public administration is a multi-faceted process that ensures transparency, accountability and public trust

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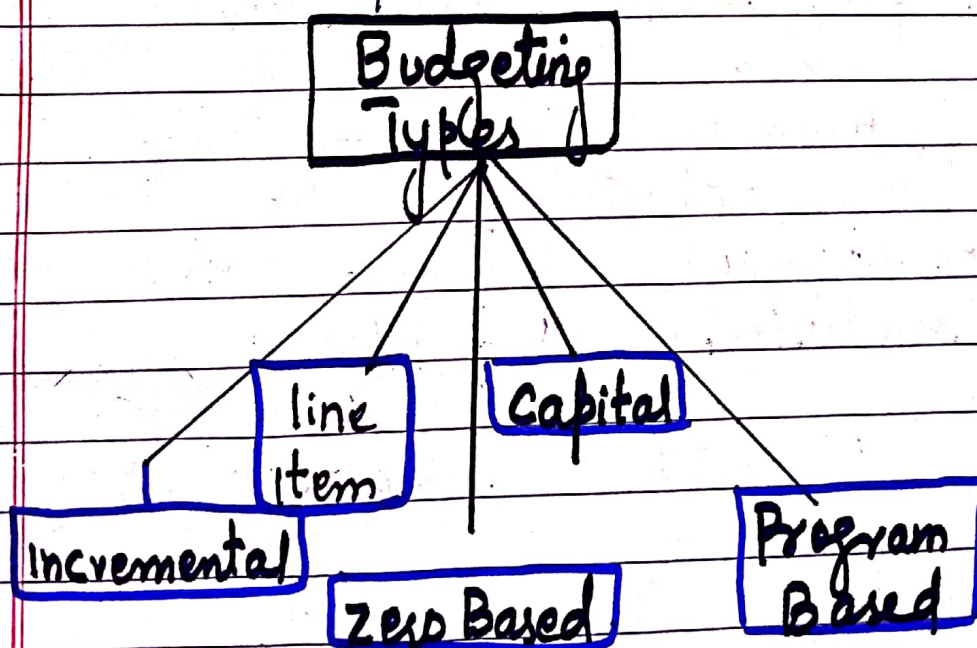
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Q:7 Define Budgeting and its various types. Best ways to use budget as policy and managerial tool of administration.

Budgeting and various types

Definition of Budgeting:

Budgeting is a process of creating a plan to allocate resources, typically financial, over a specific period of time to achieve organizational or policy objectives.



Types of Budgeting

1. Line Item Budgeting

Focuses on allocation of funds to specific categories or items (e.g. salaries, equipment).

2. Performance^② based Budgeting

Links funding to specific outcomes or performance metrics. Encourages efficiency and effectiveness in achieving goals.

3. Zero-Based Budgeting

Requires justifications for all expenses from scratch, regardless of previous budget. Promote cost-effectiveness but is time-intensive.

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④ Program based Budgeting

Groups expenditure by programs or projects rather than departments. Aligns resource with strategic priorities.

⑤ Incremental Budgeting

Adjusts the previous year's budget by a percentage increase or decrease. Simplifies the process but may perpetuate inefficiencies.

⑥ Capital budgeting

Focuses on long term investments like infrastructure or major projects. Ensures sustainable development.

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Using Budgeting as Managerial tool

1. Setting Priorities

Budget reflects government policies by allocating resources to critical sectors like health, education and infrastructure.

2. Economic stability

Fiscal policies embedded in budgets, such as taxation and government spending are tools to stabilize the economy.

3. Social equity

Budgets promote social equality by funding targeted welfare programs for marginalized groups. Ex: subsidies for low income families, women empowerment schemes and scholarships.

Managerial Tools

1. Planning

Budgets set clear objectives and allocate resources to achieve them efficiently.

2. Control

Ensures financial discipline by monitoring expenditures against budgeted amount to avoid spending.

3. Accountability

Budget enhances transparency by requiring departments to justify their expenditure.

4. Performance Evaluation

links resource allocation to measurable outcomes, enabling an assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.

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The budget serve as both strategic policy instrument and a practical managerial tool, by effectively allocating resources, ensuring accountability and evaluating outcomes.

Q8: What is administrative reform? if it is merely limited to reform in the structure of civil services or the scope of public administration reform can be broadened to privatization. Regulations deregulation and de-centralization in an organization discuss?

Administrative Reform

Administrative reforms deliberately refers to efforts to enhance the efficiency, responsiveness of government

Is limited administrative service
 to civil servants

While reforming the civil servants is a vital component of administrative reform the scope of reform extends far beyond reconstructing administrative frameworks

Broader scope of administration

1. Privatisation

The transfer of ownership and management of state owned enterprise (SOEs) to private entities to enhance efficiency

2. Regulation:

Establishing regulatory frameworks to promote

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accountability and transparency
in both fair competition
private public and
sectors

3. De-regulation

Reducing excessive government control over industries and market for fostering competition and innovation. This encourages private sector participation and improves economic performance.

4. Decentralization

Transferring authority and decision-making from central to local governments. This improves service delivery and promotes participatory government to ensure decisions are made closer to people affected by them.

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Broader scope of administrative reform

1. Institutional Strengthening

Strengthening Institutions by empowering them with powers such as judiciary police and anti-corruption bodies

2. Digital Transformation

Leveraging information and communication for the transforming and reforming.

3. Capacity Building

Providing them training and resources to civil servants to equip them with skills necessary to tackle modern administrative challenges

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4. Public private Partnership

Collaborating with public private partnerships to enhance infrastructure and service delivery while sharing risks and benefits

Conclusion:

Administrative reforms is a multi dimensional concept that transcends the restructuring of civil servants. It includes broader initiatives such as regulation, decentralization, deregulation and digital transformation