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Paper: Public Administration

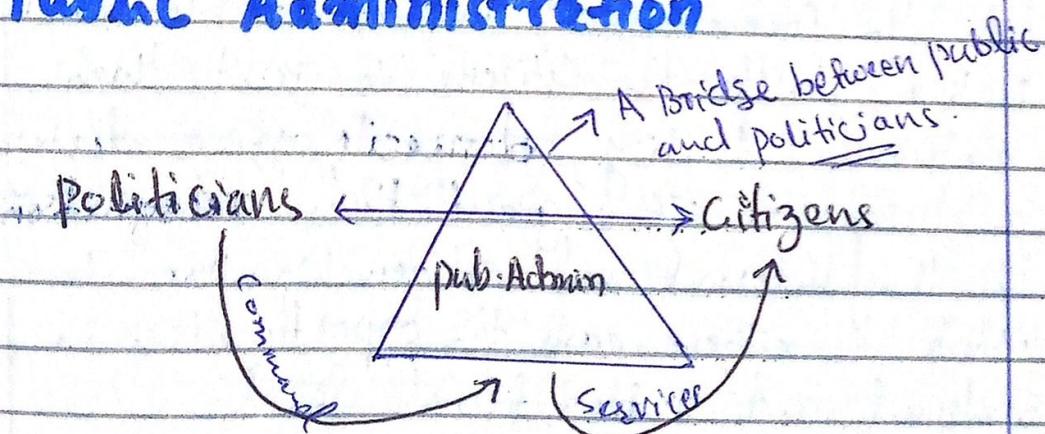
PART-II

Q.NO: 02

A) Introduction

As the societies shifting from civilized to more civilized and the states from agrarian to security and from security to welfare. The role and scope are increasing of public administration in the society of pakistan. It plays an important role from an individual birth certificate to death certificate. Moreover, the scope of the subject is increasing with arising the demands and dependence of the citizens on the administration.

B) Public Administration



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c) The Role of Public Administration in the Pakistani Society

i) Individual level

1) Making of Birth certificates

Public administration in Pakistan plays a vital role in the society of the country. As its role starts from the birth of an individual to the death of a person. It starts its service from the birth of a child with his birth certificate by a village council secretary.

2) Making of other Important documents, like domicile and CNIC etc.

Moreover, public administration in Pakistan plays a vital role, while in the formation of important documents. NADRA assists the citizens to grant them national identity, domicile office district and passport office grant them recognition in the international citizenship. Due to which the citizens cash the opportunities in national and international level.

Ques. (3)

(3) Security of life, property and liberty

public administration in Pakistani society provides protection to life, property and liberty to its citizens. No one can harms the life of the citizens due to the presence of security forces institutions. Who protect the citizens from internal and external threats. Moreover, it's also protects their property from land mafia and liberty from state to expresses openly their views about their rights.

ii) Social level

1) Infrastructure development

public administration in Pakistani society plays a vital role in the development of infrastructure. The roads, streets, parks and the building of rivers and social institutions are all carrying out by the public administration in the country.

2) Providing health care services

public administration is

~~(2)~~ (1)

Pakistan, provides healthcare services. There are district headquarter hospitals in every districts of the country. Where the doctors and other staffs are available to assist the citizens 24 hours.

③ Educational and Human Development:

PA also take due care to provide proper education and ensure human development in the country. After every 10 Km is a primary school and after every 30 Km is a high school. Moreover, colleges and universities are also constructed and a well qualified and expert administration are present in it around the year to educate the citizens. Moreover, the government also allocate fund i.e 2024-25 budget 4% were allocated for the human development.

D) The scope of Public Administration in Pakistani Society

1) Managerial and Functional
Specialized scope

public administration in general and

Q5

public administrators in specific play have vital scope in the Pakistani society. They worked under the specific rules regulations to address the issues of target people. Moreover, they are recruited according to their relevant qualification and expertises. Who are functional specialized in their domains. They provide standardized and dignified in their domains of speciality to the citizens.

(3) The Scope of Principles

Public administrators work according to the defined principles by the authorities. Such as; planning, staffing, budgeting, reporting and evaluations. All of them are provided and evaluated before implementing a project. For example the Mohammad Dam projected started by the administrators by providing them staff, budget and road map. So, public administration has a vital scope in the societies of Pakistan.

E) Conclusion

Public administration plays a vital role and scope in the societies.

of pakistan as it provides services from an individual life from birth certificate to death certificate and construction and implementing of developmental projects. Moreover, it has wide scope as the administrators are experts in their specific domains and work according to the defined rules regulations.

A. No: 5

A) Introduction

Accountability can be ensured in public administration through programme evaluation, performance measurement and audits. There are two types of accountability the one is internal and the other is external. Through the internal the administrators are accountable internally to the superordinate and externally to the public, executive and judiciary.

B) Types of Accountability of public Administration

There are two types of Public Administration accountability,

1) Internal accountability:

i) Accountability to superior

Public administration works through a proper hierarchical structure. In which the lower rank

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employees are answerable to the upper rank officers.

Divisional Commissioner



(DC) Deputy Commissioner



(AC) Assistant Commissioner



(AAC) Assistant, Assistant Commissioner

ii) Bound to roles regulation

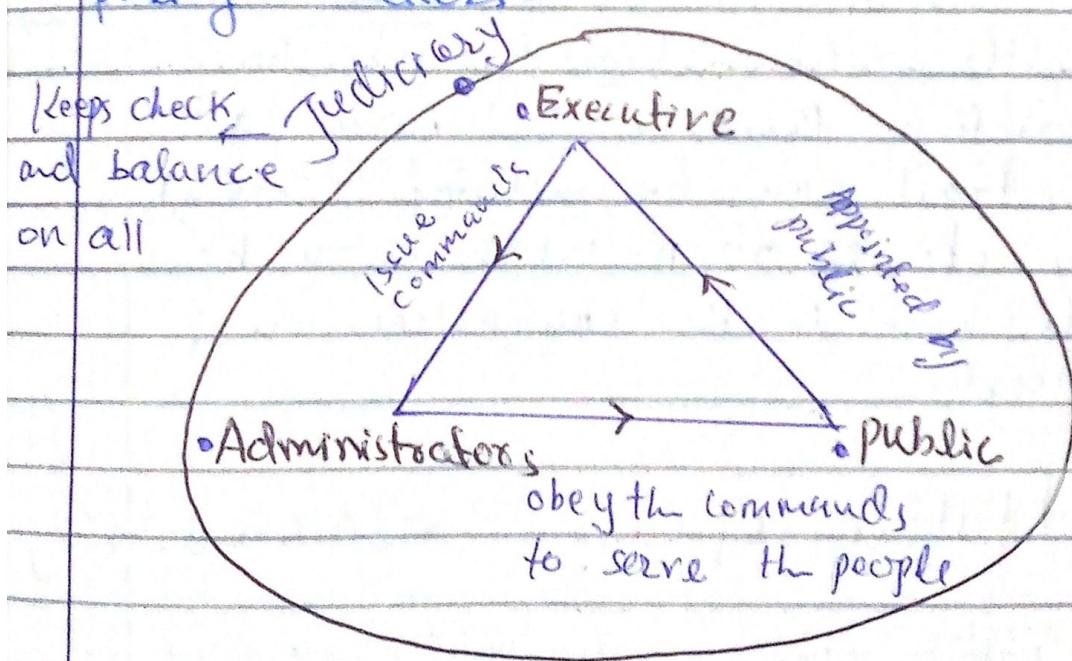
public administration in the country is not only accountable to the superior rank officers but also bound to the constitutional jurisdictions and laws. Public administrator cannot exceed from his constitutional jurisdiction to work beyond from their responsibility.

If, they are found doing so, so they are held accountable by stopping promotion, cutting finances and transferring to other areas.

2) External Accountability

(i) Accountable to Executive

Externally public administration is accountable to executives. Executives are appointed by the people, in return executive serves the people. For that purpose executive issues the orders to administrators. The administrators are bound to obey the orders. Moreover, executive can monitor and evaluate the project, if it is done on the appointed time, resources and in a manner as designed by the policy makers.



Accountability Model in public administration

ii) Accountable to Legislature

Moreover, Administrators are also accountable to legislature. In the legislature, they are criticised for faulty implementing their policies, fund misusing and summoning to the national assembly for questions and answering.

iii) Accountability to Judiciary

public administration is accountable to judiciary as well. According to the Criminal proceeding Code 22-A that, if a public administrator commits actions beyond from his jurisdiction then in judiciary a proper trial can be initiated through C.P.C code 22-A. Which may be leads him to the suspensions and dismissal.

iv) Public opinion and accountability

public opinion to public administration is another form of accountability. If, an administrator works against the

interests of its local people. Then the local people form their opinion about that officers and pressurized the political candidate to transfer or remove him from that post. As a result, he is transferred to another area.

v) Programme Evaluation

When the public administrators are instructed to execute a particular project. Then after execution and committee sits to evaluate their performance in the project. Either they execute it as designed, determined mismanagement of resources and human potentials. If found guilty then a legal actions can be taken against them. As a result, they held accountable through the programme evaluation.

vi) Performance Measurement

The public administration can also be held accountable through performance measurements. The records of the public administrators are noted down in his Annual Credential Report (ACR) in

which his overall, annual records are measured and evaluated by the seniors. According to his performance, he is given financial incentives and promotions.

C) Conclusion

public administration accountability is a multifacet mechanism. In which they are accountable internally and externally as well. They are accountable to their seniors, public opinion, executive, legislature, judiciary, evaluation of projects and performance basis. The accountability on the public administrators could be enhance through regular monitoring, finance evaluation and strict reward and punishment measures.