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Sobana Qamar Batch 356

MCQs: Part-I Public Administration

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D. | 6. C  | 11. A | 16. B |
| 2. A. | 7. C  | 12. B | 17. A |
| 3. A. | 8. A  | 13. A | 18. A |
| 4. C  | 9. B  | 14. A | 19. C |
| 5. B  | 10. C | 15. B | 20. C |

## Part II

### Question # 02:

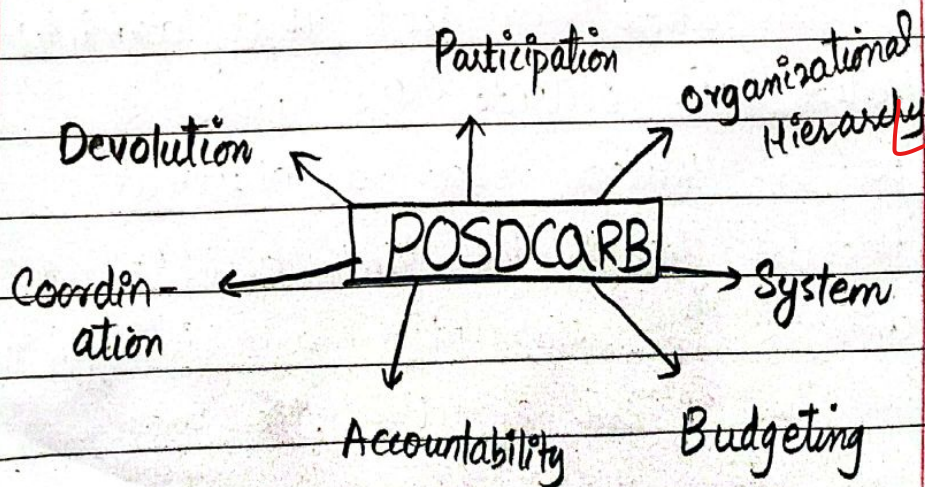
#### Introduction:

Woodrow Wilson said in his book "The Introduction of Public Administration" in 1887 that administration lies outside the sphere of politics. Wilson was a classical theorist and he was a strong critique of corruption and inefficiency in the system of US. He was of the view that administration must

be kept separated from the politics. Because administrators do not know how to run the business of the government. Furthermore, the role and scope of Public administration in a society and in Pakistan is increasing with the passage of time after the development and transition from traditional public management to new public management.

## Role of Public Administration:

### In A Society:



## 1- To Ensure Accountability:

The role of public administration is to ensure accountability in the practices of the government.

## 2- To promote inclusive participation:

Public administrators must ensure inclusive participation of individuals in policy formulation.

## 3- To promote coordination:

There should be liaison between the top leadership to the bottom level employees.

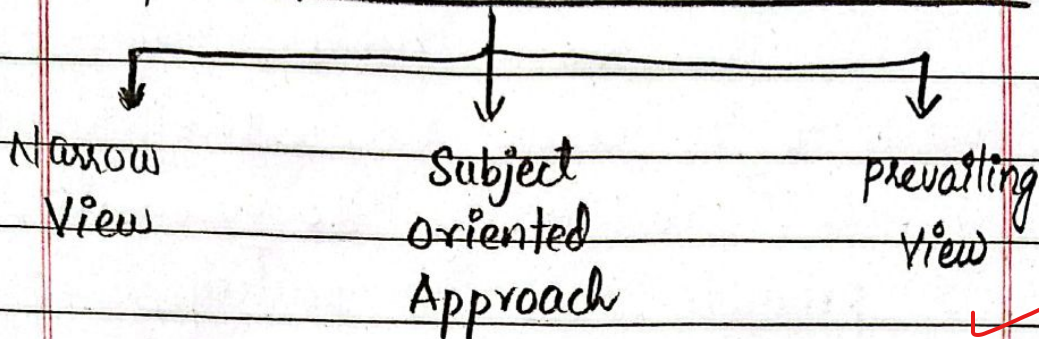
## 4- To Ensure Rule of Law:

It is important to ensure rule of law. Because when there is rule of law then there is predictability.

## 5- To Ensure organizational hierarchy:

To ensure organizational hierarchy and to promote the organizational breakdown structure.

# Scope of Public Administration



## 1- Narrow View:

This view approach focuses on the two theories.

### 1- Public Choice Theory:

In public choice theory, the central is public and all the decisions and policies of the government revolve around the public.

### 2- Neo Tylorism:

Neo-tylorism focuses that the reason for the dysfunctionality of the institutions of government is that government give subsidies to sectors.

## 2. Subject Oriented Approach:

Important proponents of this approach are Prof. Woodrow Wilson and L.D. White and they are on the view that politics must be kept separated from the administrative purposes.

→ They said that there must be the employment of the techniques of private sector ↓ the public sector. (to)

## 3. Prevailing View:

They are on the view that for the smooth functioning of the public administration, administrative reforms and the administrative law must be placed intact.

## Role and Scope of Public Administration in Pakistan:

### 1- 5 years program :

The government 5 years program of 1950s is the best example of role and scope of public administration in Pakistan.

### 2- Civil Service Reforms :

The 1973 reforms of civil service by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is depicting the role and scope of public administration.

### 3- Mushraff Devolution Plan :

Mushraff devolution plan in order to strengthen the role of local government is best interpreted as role and scope.

### 4- Public Private Ventures :

Different public private ventures that are running in the country example.

### 5- Citizens Online Portal :

Citizens Online Portal where any time citizens can

submit their application or complains  
is best example of role and scope.

## 6. Uraan Pakistan 2025:

The recent Uraan Pakistan 2025 program, in which much importance is given to SEs in the improvement of the public private partnership and the role of government.

## Question # 06:

### Introduction:

The vision of a separate, expert, and politically neutral bureaucracy influenced the development of modern public institutions. As per the Max Weber ideal of bureaucracy, the bureaucracy must be expert and organized.

in order to better understand the functions of the government and to perform the administrative tasks.

The role of civil services is getting improved all across the world with the passage of time.

In 21<sup>st</sup> century, new public management and its principles shape itself in the administrative reforms of the country and the practices of new public management is much common in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## Role of Civil Services:

### 1973 Administrative Reforms:

The 1973 administrative reforms of Bhutto has improved the status of civil services in a positive way.

#### 1. Civil Services Academy:



## 2. Subject Oriented Approach:

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As a result of 1973 Bhutto's reforms, civil service academy was established for the training and improvement of the civil servants. The civil servants are going through CTP and STP trainings to improve themselves.

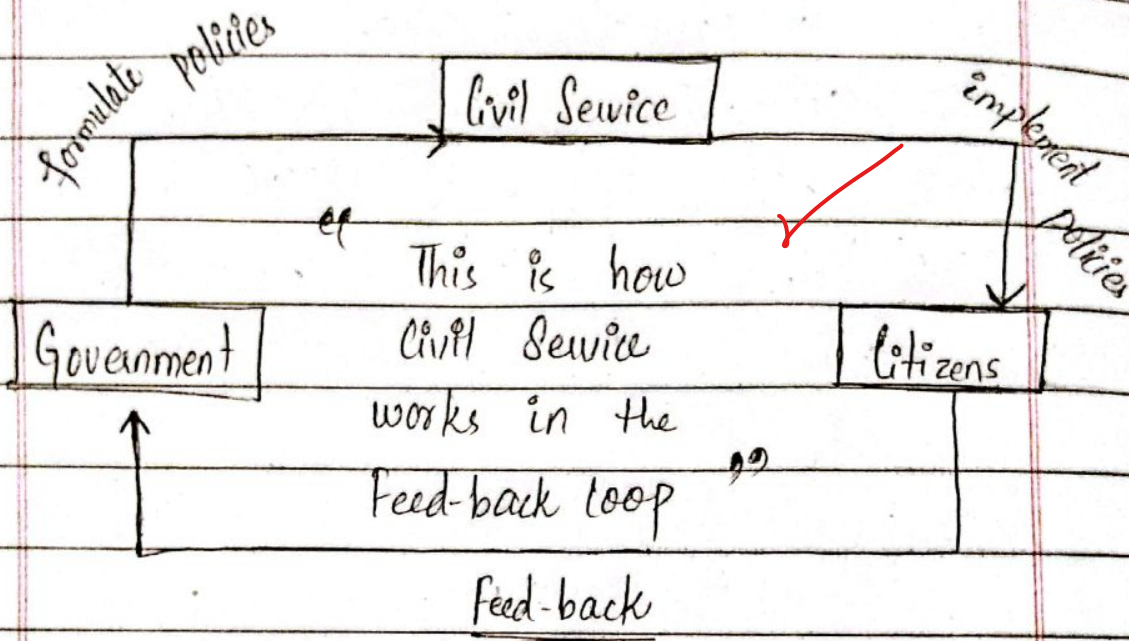
### Mushraff's Reforms in Civil Services:

Mushraf Reforms in civil services has negatively impacted the role of civil servants. He abolished the post of Deputy Commissioner (DC) with DCO and make Nazim more powerful.

### 1- Civil Service : An Arm of Executive Branch:

Civil service is also known as the administrative branch and an important arm of the

executive branch. Its important role is to execute the policies of the government.



## New Public Management

### and its Principles:

The term new public management is growing its roots in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. New Public Management deals with the modern challenges. Its techniques are innovative and focuses on the deployment of new

tools in order to enhance the growth and productivity.

## Reinvention of Government:

In 1970s, in the United Kingdom. There was a government of the Margaret Thatcher when she focused on the term the reinvention of government in order to improve the performance of civil service and the government institutions.

## Rolling Out the Frontiers of State:

In this, at the time of Ronald Reagan in the United States, he focused on the rolling out the frontiers of the state in order to minimize the role of the government. To make the government to

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intervene less in the affairs of the market.

## Principles:

- 1- Innovation: New Public Management talks about innovation, innovative ideas.
- 2- Competition Based Market: It talks about the competition based market.
- 3- Employment of ~~Public~~ Services to the Public Services: Private It talks about the employment of private sector to the public sector.
- 4- Challenge the Status Quo: It challenge the status quo and traditional roles of organization and place its focus that how to improve the performance in order to cater the modern challenges.
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## Question # 08:

### Introduction:

The administrative reform refers to the bringing changes in the structure and the system of the government. It refers to improve the structure and system of the institutions in such a way that it will increase the capacity of the institutions, organizational structure and management aspects.

The administrative reforms not only link with the changes in the administrative system of the civil service but also link with the privatization, regulation, de-regulation and decentralization in an organization.

### Administrative Reforms:

Administrative reforms

refer to reforms, changes and improvement in the structure of the government institutions.

## Principles of Administrative Reforms as per World Bank:

As per World Bank, there are following principles of the administrative reforms.

### 1- Inclusive Participation:

World Bank stated that the inclusive participation must be ensured in order to do the administrative reforms.

### 2- Capacity Building of the Institutions:

Capacity building of the institution is very important to bring innovative changes.

### 3- Accountability Ensurance:

Administrative reforms must be carried out in order to establish the accountability mechanism.



#### 4- Transparency Mechanism:

The transparency mechanism must be ensured. Administrative reforms are carried out in such a way that all the policies and its implementation must be transparent. A public office is like an opaque and glass wall where all the view is visible to the public.

The Scope of Administrative Reforms is Broadened and Not Limited to Civil Service Reforms Only:

#### 1- Privatization:

Privatization must be carried out in order to improve the administration. For Example:

It is important to privatize all those state owned entities which are incurring loss to the country. For example, Privatization of PIA, Pakistan Steel Mills etc.

## 2- Regulation:

Administrative reforms must be carried out through the mechanism of regulation. The state must regulate all the state owned entities.

For Example:

Regulation of Oil Prices through Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA). Regulation of Electronic media through PEMRA.

## 3- De-regulation:

Sometimes, administrative reforms are carried out through the mechanism of de-regulation. By following the principles of the

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New Public Management and by applying the mechanism of the "rolling out the frontier of state" and the Margaret Thatcher "Re-invention of the Government."

→ The market should decide the prices by itself and less intervention of the government must be ensured.

#### 4. Decentralization :

De-centralization refers to the shifting of the some autonomy and power to the lower tiers. For example, administrative reforms can be carried out through the mechanism of the de-centralisation.

⇒ The de-centralisation of certain powers from the upper organ or the top tier to the lower organ or the lower tier.

## Conclusion :

Administrative reforms are the reforms which are carried out to improve the system of the government. These reforms are not only limited to the reforms in the civil service only but also include reforms through the mechanism of de-regulation, regulation, privatization and decentralization.

## Question # 05 :

### Introduction :

The accountability can be ensured through the program evaluations, performance measurement and audits. There are various types and methods of accountability in public administration. Accountability is one of the

important principle of the public administration and the good governance.

## Ensurance of Accountability through

### Program Evaluation:

Accountability can be ensured through program evaluation.

### \* Utilization of Gantt Chart:

In order to do the program evaluation, the Gantt chart must be utilized in such a way in order to get the estimate of the time and cost of the program.

→ Make oneself aware about the resources and money leakages.

→ Through this accountability can be ensured.

## Ensurance of Accountability through Performance Measurement:

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Accountability can be ensured through Performance measurement.

## \* Utilization of Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance indicator must be utilized in such a way that performance get evaluated. For example, One of the goal of SDG is Key-Performance indicator.

## Ensurance of Accountability Through Audits:

Accountability can be ensured through audit. Audit Accountant Officer must be held responsible for the ensurance of this accountability. Audit reports must be compiled in such a way that estimate the performance and accountability mechanism.

## Methods of Accountability:

1. Accountability through Key Performance Indicator.

2. Accountability through Ombudsman.

3. Accountability through Gantt Chart.

4. Accountability through Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs):

5. Accountability through Audit:

6. Accountability through Revenue Leakages:

### Types of Accountability:

Managerial  
Level  
Accountability

Organizational  
Accountability

Subordinate  
Accountability.

All these methods are used for the

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accountability purpose. ✓

there is a clear issue of time management  
you answers are decoded fine but  
balance the answers on 7 complete pages  
need improvement  
over all these are satisfactory answers  
give formal conclusion at the end