

Q

Q : No: 04

A: Introduction:

Reforms are transformational factors which revamp the structures; especially Civil Services of a country. Stagnation of policies stalled growth makes the institutions obsolete and incompetent. It is essential for every organization such as Civil Services bodies to bring reforms to make the bodies more effective.

“The Art of
a Policy / Plan Is
Choosing What To
Do, And What
Not To.”

↳ Margaret

B: Reforms To Be In Civil
Services Making It More

Effective and Efficient:

a: Integration of AI, Technology & Modern Tools:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and modern technological tools are effective and efficient instruments to ensure a growth in an organization.

↳ Pakistan National AI Policy Initiative

b: Structural Reengineering & Legal Reforms:

Countries such as Pakistan lack development both in institutional structures and in legal sphere. Modern era is of competition which requires more adaptive and responsive system. These reforms ensure success of a project in institutions.

Policies, in Pakistan,
Are formed in Contingency
Not as Proactive
Measures.

↳ Ishrat Hussain

c: Ensuring Transparency and
Accountability by Practicing
of Rule of Law:

Rule of law and
constitutional application
is an important element
to ensure transparency
and accountability. An institution
will be vulnerable to
perform without their presence.

Transparency is
Key to Trust Govern-
ance.

Kofi Annan.

d: Capacity Building & Vocational
Trainings Ensure Competability
and Relevance:

Policy-makers hand-

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over the craft do implementers if their capacity is not aligned with the requirement of a draft, it will lead to a failure.

Similarly, modern methods and techniques shall be taught to bureaucrats in order to make them more relevant.

Palcistom Administrative Machinery
Is Adopted From
Brittish Which Requires
Reforms.

↳ Kofi Annan.

C: Necessity for Reforms:

a: Strengthening Institutions:

The above reforms are prerequisite to be adopted in a project so that to strengthen institutions.

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b: Reducing Waste of Resources:

Similarly, the reforms will guarantee usage of required resources and, reduce the exploitation and misuse of them. It's a key element to make a project successful.

c: Improving Performance:

Moreover, they will ensure the active and vigilant performance of policy-implementors. It plays a key role in service delivery.

d: Increasing Effectivity & Efficiency:

Effectiveness and efficiency are the backbone of a project and policy where the success directly relies on them.

e: Ensuring Optimal Use of Resources for Higher Productivity:

Optimal use of resources ensures exaggerated productivity. It in return saves a project from failure.

f: Boosting Public Engagement
& Responsive Organizations:

Services have to meet public demands which are possible when their presence is ensured.

Governments
Succeed When Citizens
Are Partners, Not
Spectators.

↳ Peter Drucker.

Conclusion:

In short, a project will succeed if timely reforms are adopted with modern more effective and efficient ones, else there will be money chances of resources'

waste, slow performance and unsatisfactory results. It is imminent to bring changes in order to expedite the service delivery.

Q: NO: 05

A: Introduction:

Local governments provide the closest service opportunity to the people of a country than any other form of governments. Citizen-oriented forms of governments and institutions are highly effective to serve them and resolve public grievances.

B: Importance of Local Governments:

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a: More Responsive & Participatory Body:

Local governments are closer to the citizens and can handle the issues of grass-root level. They play a pivotal role to increase their efficiency by giving a close ear to people.

Decentralization
Is Bringing Government
Closer to the People.
↳ World Bank

b: Citizen Engagement and Mobility:

Local governments provide the will on ground to participate and mobilize. Citizen mobility is a golden feature of local government making them empowered.

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c: Access to Resources & Services:

Local governments also ensure to provide an accessible reach to resources to the public in a region.

d: Grievances Resolution:

It has the power to resolve the complaints and grievances of various regions effectively.

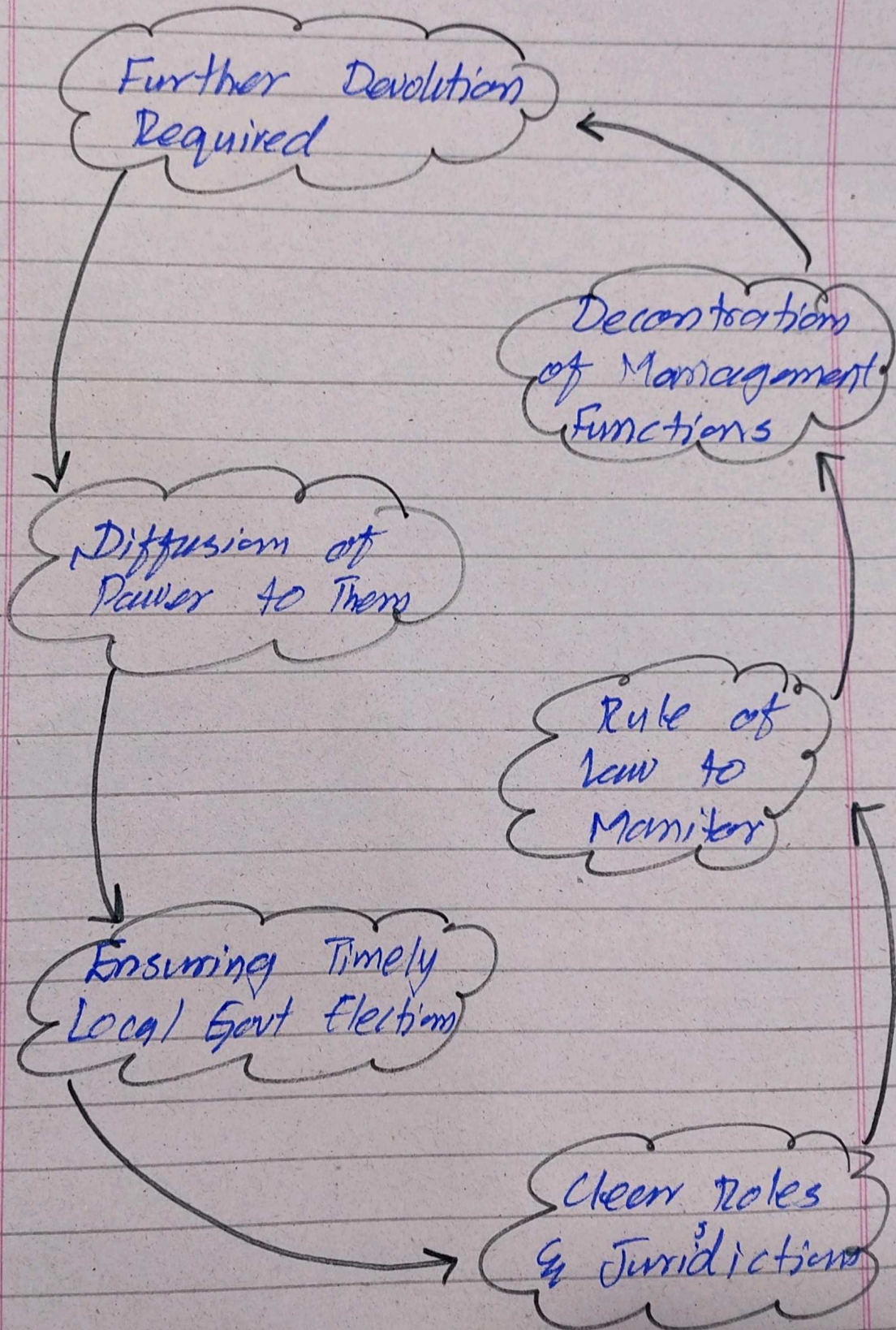
e: Empowered Civil & Communal Societies:

Similarly, in local government form countries civil and communal societies are more powerful than unitary ones.

f: Inclusion of Diverse Ethnicity:

It is a platform where marginalized groups and minorities can easily participate.

C: Ways to Empower Local Governments:



a: More Devolved Decentralization:

Local government can be made more effective by making them more devolved and divided.

b: Power Break-down to Local Bodies:

Power diffusion is a prerequisite that ensures its effectivity and efficiency.

c: Timely Local Government Elections:

Local government elections shall be on time so that the essence of them be not strained.

d: Clear Roles Between Local & Provincial Bodies:

Jurisdiction clarity is eminent requirement to let people make decisions in their domains.

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e: Rule of Law to Ensure its Fair Practice:

Law shall be practiced and have a close watch-dog role to ensure the fair and transparent distribution.

f: Distribution of Managerial Functions:

Management functions have to be handed over with clear roles, so that local bodies practice without any ambiguity.

Conclusion:

In short, local bodies in a country hold significant place to provide services to people. There has to be measures taken to expedite the local government performance by taking particular measures.

⑬

Q: NO: 06

A: Introduction:

Budget is an important tool that a country runs its system. It places a mark on the performance of organizations and public institutions. It is a tool ~~to~~ to manage economy and watch the performance of a bureaucracy. Its role, in this regard, is pivotal.

B: Budget As An Instrument To Manage Economy:

What Gets
Measured, Gets
Managed.
— Peter Drucker

a: Fiscal Disciplines

Through budget, a government strives to

reduce the fiscal gap
and to ensure more and
more growth to it.

b: Allocation of Resources:

It allows a government to allocate resources to various institutions and public organisations of a country.

c: Economic Growth & Mobility:

It ensures the growth of an economy by making more trade with other countries to manage economic prosperity.

d: Social Safety Nets & Support Programs:

Government further curbs the crime rate by allowing citizens to get access to support programs to ensure economic growth.

e: Profit-Oriented Services:

Similarly, governments try to divert services into profit-oriented schemes which in return pay back the economy.

f: Investment & FDI:

Developed countries invest and take ventures in abroad countries to get resources and skills that lead to achieve their goal.

Economic Indicators
Are Satisfactory. It is
High Time To Move
Forward.

PM shehbaz

c: Budget As A Tool To Monitor & Control Bureaucracy:

a: Performance Evaluations:

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It allows a government to know about the ~~the~~ performance of a bureaucrat that how he has performed in tackling the ^{given} budget.

b: Resource Allocation:

His allocation of resources under the jurisdiction tells about his performance based on the priorities and rules of a country.

c: Accountability & Transparency:

Bureaucrats are held accountable and answerable against their choices for economic mobility.

d: Monitoring Evaluation Techniques:

It further tells about their plans and practices according to their performance.

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e: Watch-dog Institutions
& Committees:

Similarly, their
performance has been
watched by institutions
and various committees
to curb corruption.

↳ NAB

↳ FBR

↳ PAC

f: Legislative & Judicial
Overview:

Bureaucracy is also
answerable to the houses
of a country and courts
to justify their conduct.

↳ Constitution of Pakistan

Article: 184(3):

Suo Moto

↳ Article: 187

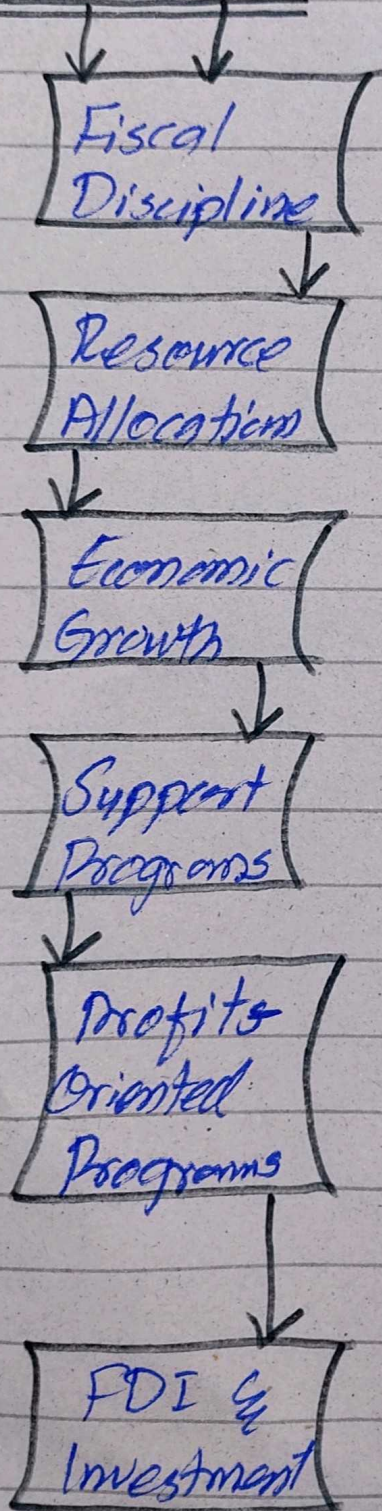
Judicial Writs

↳ Article: 158

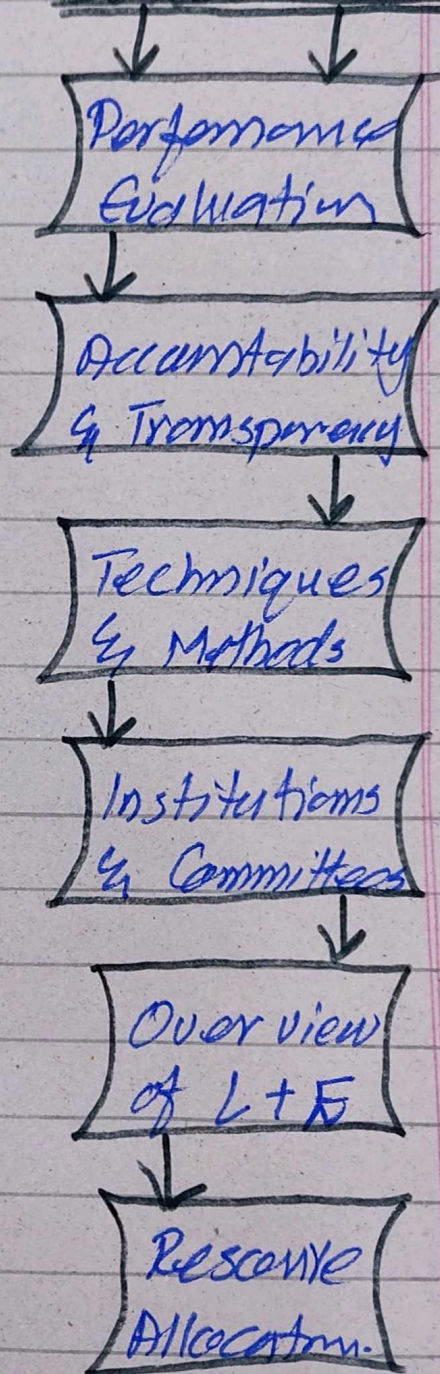
Financial Accounts

Budget To Control & Manage

ECONOMY



BUREAUCRACY



Conclusion:

Budget is an inevitable element for economic and bureaucratic watch-dog. It leads to growth of a country if led well and monitored closely. Similarly, it can bring catastrophes also if not tackled effectively. It has a great essence in the growth of a country.

Q: NO: 08

Part (a)

A: Introduction:

Public Administration has been evolving through various techniques and methods to find out best and effective ways of

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serving people. There are multifaceted theories which majorly focus on ~~to~~ classical view on Public Administration and New (modern) Public Administration.

B: Traditional Public Administrations

a: Background:

Traditional Public Administration came into discussion in mid-19th century. It added and made this approach more flexible than classical view.

b: Key Thinker:

↳ Woodrow Wilson

c: Approach:

This approach focused on state-led angle to deal public affairs of a country.

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c: Features:

i: Law & Order

It emphasizes on the role of state where law and rules are to be followed.

ii: Equity & Democracy:

It further focuses on citizen semi-active participation and democratic mobility.

iii: Centralization:

It is a centralized form of approach in Public Administration to deal public affairs.

iv: Efficiency & Effectiveness:

It focuses on efficiency and effectiveness through state-led laws and regulations.

v: Policy & Rule-Oriented

Similarly, it is is centralized and rule-based approach in Public Administration.

d: Limitations:

It is less participative and mobilized. It ignores mass participation of citizens and public engagement.

C: New Public Administration:

a: Background:

This approach was developed in 1968 (Minnowbrook-II) in response to classical and traditional Public Administration.

b: Key Thinker:

↳ Dwight Waldo

c: Features:

i: Participation of Citizens & Engagement:

This approach overtly emphasizes on citizens participation and engagement.

iii: Responsive Services:

Further more, it encourages services which have to be more citizens demand oriented. It emphasizes on responsive institutions.

iv: Citizen-Oriented Services:

It similarly deals to encourage an approach that is citizen-demand based to improve satisfaction level.

v: Policy-Implementer As a Facilitator:

Policy-implementer be a servant not an arbitrary authoritarian. It focuses on smooth and flexible approach.

d: Limitations:

It lacks grand reality. It neglects structural gaps and bureaucratic resistance. It overshadowed the private sectors efficiency.

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D: NPAA as The Better Choice:

a: Highly Relevant:

New Public Administration matches most of the issues of Dilcism and can resolve them.

b: Citizen-Oriented Approach:

It is citizen demand centric which will ensure prosperity and satisfaction.

c: Responsive Approach:

It is more responsive compare to other approaches.

d: Equity & Transparency:

It emphasizes on accountability to empowers citizens.

e: Flexibility & Grievances Based Approach:

It is more

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flexible and people centric than other approaches.

Conclusion:

In short, every approach of Public Administration has its own pros and cons. However, New Public Administration remains more relevant today in countries like Pakistan.

Part (b) of Q: 08

A: Introduction:

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) has a key role in modern days especially in civil services. It has both pros and cons. However, it is an inevitable part of today's services.

B: Opportunities for Civil Services due to ICT:

a: Process Expedited:

ICT has expedited the process of services for citizens in civil services.

b: Modern Tool of Services:

It is a modern instrument of dealing modern problems with accuracy.

c: Minimization in Human Discretion:

It reduced human discretion and stereotypes in work and increased efficiency.

d: Efficiency & Effectiveness:

ICT further has become an example of efficiency and effectiveness in services delivery.

e: Service Automation

It provides services automatically and lessened the burden in services and is used as an optimal choice in services.

f: Threats-Induced due to ICT:

a: High Initial Cost:

ICT needs to be installed with a high and cost-demanding budget which is a constraint in civil services.

b: Algorithm Stereotypes:

It plays algorithm biasness which may lead to marginalization.

c: Vocational Skills Requirement:

It need human capital to run it. It further maximizes the cost.

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d: Data & Privacy Concerns:

It may lead to the loss of public data which can lead privacy concerns.

e: Literacy & System Complexities:

It needs literate ones and only such people can be benefitted from ICT.

Conclusion.

In short, ICT plays a pivotal role in contemporary civil services. There have been both bright and dark sides. However, its essence lies in its effectivity and in a broader impact in civil services.

The End.