PART-II

Q. No. 2. Appropriate separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches ensure effective check and balance and hence accountable public administration. Discuss, the statement in the light of historic Watergate Scandal, which forced Nixon to resign as head of public bureaucracy. (20)

Q. No. 3. Privatisation as a global phenomenon has major implications for Bureaucratic role and scope, especially in state-dominated political system. Discuss, the statement with for or against arguments. (20)

Q. No. 4. Discuss in detail the Prismatic-Sala model enunciated by Fred Riggs in order to evaluate the under-developing society and its implications for public administration. (20)

Q. No. 5. Harnessing intrinsic motivation within the public servants is prelude to better public service delivery and effective curb on corruption. Discuss the statement in the light of public service motivation paradigm and its requisite ingredients enunciated by James L. Perry. (20)

Q. No. 6. Public sector innovation creates value for society either through new or improved processes or services. Discuss factors which hamper procedural innovation in public sector in Pakistan. (20)

Q. No. 7. There are three major forms of administrative decentralization; deconcentration, delegation and devolution each with different set of characteristics. Argue which one is the most suitable form within the Pakistan’s socio-political context? (20)

Q. No. 8. Write substantive notes on any TWO of the following: (10 each) (20)

(a) Zero based budgeting
(b) Judicial Activism
(c) Social Policy

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