

Group - A

Q. No. 1.

The differences are:-

Development management

Management development.

- It refers to the practice of managing development projects

It refers to the evolution of management.

- Its beneficiary is communities.

Its beneficiaries include organization, customers, employees etc.

Q. No. 2.

The first general election in Nepal was held in 2015 BS. Through the election Matrika Prasad Koirala became the first elected prime minister.

B. P. Koirala

Q. No. 3.

Various types of land tenure system that were prevalent in Nepal are:-

- Birta

- Rakam

- Guthi

- Baikar

- Jagga dir

- Kipot.

Q. No. 4.

Total of 5 (five) members constitute public service Commission where one is the chair person and other ~~five~~ four are members as per Art. 242 of constitution of Nepal.

① Masters degree is the minimum educational qualification to serve as a member of PSC which needs to be from a recognized university.

Q. No. 5.

Some noteworthy innovations are:-

- a) ~~Participatory~~ i-voting in Estonia.
- b) Seoul SO + policy of south Korea.
- c) e-police in Estonia.
- d) 10X policy of Dubai. etc.

Group - 'B'

Q.No.6.

"Election is the backbone of democracy".

Election is the process of choosing people's representative through a standard process. It is considered as the major element of democracy. Democracy is about the rule by the people, for the people, to the people as per the 16th American President Abraham Lincoln.

In democracy, people elect the representatives among themselves and send them with power and authority to the position of rule and law making, breaking and amending. Democracy is such a system where people are above all (जनता जनार्दन). So, for electing such representatives, election is the most suitable means. However, some elements are there in election which makes such process a real trustworthy. It includes:

शांत स्वतंत्र स्वच्छ शुद्ध विश्वास निष्पक्ष भयरहितम्

सम्मिलित सम्मिलित निर्वाचन नव लक्षणम्
पारदर्शी

Through these nine characteristics of election (Peaceful, free, fair, transparent, credible, accurate, impartial, fearless, inclusive) and ————, election is much credible and we can ensure that there is the actual representation of people.

without such election, we cannot ensure following elements:-

- Transparency and accountability.
- Fairness and equality
- Good governance
- Rule of law. etc.

Hence, election is such that provides legitimacy to the government and hence the members forming government are transparent, accountable, ensure fairness and equality, maintaining good governance and rule of law.

Free, fair inclusive
election.



Satisfactory People's representation



people's supremacy,
sovereignty. ✓



Legitimate government
formation.



Democracy ensure.

Hence, we can conclude 'election is the backbone of democracy'.

Q. NO. 7.

Co-production, co-creation and co-governance are interrelated and interdependent topics. However, there are some differences between them which are as follows:-

Co-production.	Co-creation	Co-governance.
<u>Basis: Definition.</u>		
- It is the practice of involving citizens with government together, collaborate for planning, implementation and evaluation of development work.	It is the practice of citizen's involvement in the process of brainstorming to completion of work for creating/innovating new things or doing things in a new way.	It is the practice of involving citizens in the decision making process of the government.
<u>Basis: Focus</u>		
- It focus upon citizen's involvement in the production of goods and services	It focus upon citizen participation from the very beginning i.e. brainstorming	It focus upon decision making through citizen's involvement.
<u>Basis: Stage of involvement.</u>		
- From planning.	From innovating, thinking new, bringing up ideas.	In decision making

Basis: outcome.

- Citizen's participation in production so increase efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.	Bringing up new ideas or searching for new alternatives for old mechanisms / process. Hence, innovation.	Democratic and participatory governance.
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P.T.O →

Q. No 8.

"Role of public service officials in
Public service delivery".

Public service delivery refers to the process of providing the goods and services to the general public by the government, governmental agencies itself or by outsourcing to the private organization, civil society or such other voluntary organization. Service delivery is the duty of the government and to get service is the right of public.

Public service officials have pivotal role in public service delivery which can be pointed out in the points below:-

- 1) Policy implementation → It is one of the primary duty of public service officials to implement the policy made by the government faithfully.
- 2) Strategic planning → Next is about thinking strategically the means and methods on how effective service delivery can be ensured.
- 3) Crisis management → Public service official are also involved in crisis mgmt, setting out the plan of action for what to be done before, during and after crisis.

Group - 'C'

Q. No. 9.

PPP (Public private Partnership) is a collaborative approach where public and private sector come hand in hand with their expertise in respective field. It is an approach that is adopted world wide and so is done by Nepal as well. In this, there is the sharing of risk and resource, benefits and loss, management, cost etc.

Nepal has adopted PPP as one of its strategies to accelerate its infrastructure development and also improve public service. It is facilitated by legal instruments as constitution, periodic plans, budget, privatization Act, 2050 ~~to~~; PPP and investment Act, 2075; PPP and investment rules, 2077 and so on. However, despite having ~~strong~~ legal background, there are various problems associated with PPP in Nepal. Such problems are pointed out as follows along with some appropriate and feasible solutions:-

P. T. O →

Problems	Solutions.
1) Excessive regulation. - Economic regulation - Administrative regulation.	- Deregulation. - minimizing economic and bureaucratic hurdles.
2) Feasibility study. - No research before project - de	- detail analysis of the project before finalizing
3) Rent seeking tendency of private sector.	- Private sector to be responsible.
4) Political instability. - Ter. Post-pone of projects at middle of nowhere.	- Stable government formation. - Continuation of projects even if government changes. - maintain political morality.
5) Nepotism and favouritism in contracts.	- Focus on performance based contracts
6) to Government	
6) Resource constraints. - financial - Human resource.	- seek for FDI, ODA, grants, aids and loan at low interest. - outsourcing - Training and development of human resource.

7) Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only ritualistic. - no report and feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MIE to be made practical and not just for the sake of doing. - Taking report and feedback time and again.
8) Lack feasibility, adaptability, sustainability, flexibility, status-quo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look for more resilient projects, methods. - keep sustainability a prime concern. - change management.
9) Need on one side and project on other side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with public for need assessment. - setting SMART goals.

Concluding, if the ~~vision~~ actual vision of PPP is brought about in action then certainly, it is an approach which can bring about change in infrastructure development and also improve public services. But for this, both, public and private sector should be more responsible and identifying problems and implement appropriate solutions.