



#### **Public Administration**

- "Public Administration is a detailed and systematic application of law." by Prof. Woodrow Wilson
- "Public Administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose the fulfillment of public policy as declared by authority." by L. D. White.



#### **Public Administration**

- "By Public Administration is meant the activities of the executive branches of the national, state, & local governments." by Simon.
- "Public Administration is the art and science of management as applied to the affairs of the state." (Waldo)



## Functions Public Administration (POSDCORB)

- 'P' stands for planning
- 'O' stands for organization
- 'S' stands for staffing.
- 'D' stands for Directing.
- 'Co.' stands for Co-ordination.
- 'R' stands for Reporting
- 'B' stands for Budgeting



## **Administrative Theory**

- Administrative Theory
- Applied Administration



## **Administrative theory**

- Organizational Theory
- Behavior
- Public Personal Administration

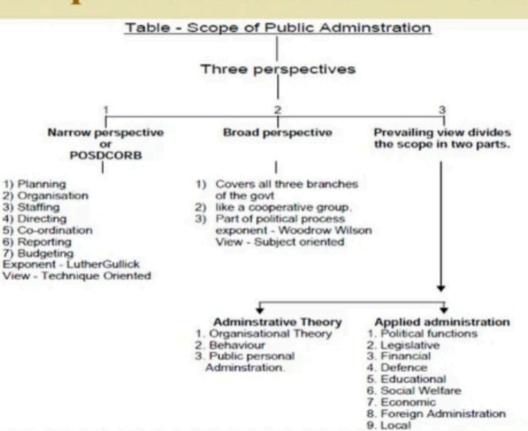


## **Applied Administration**

- Political functions
- Legislative function
- Financial functions
- Defense
- Educational function
- Educational function
- Economic Administration
- Foreign administration



## **Scope of Public Administration**





### **Scope of Public Administration**

- It is the basis of government.
- It is the instrument of change in the society.
- It plays vital role in the life of the people.
- It is an instrument for executing laws, policies, programmes of the state.

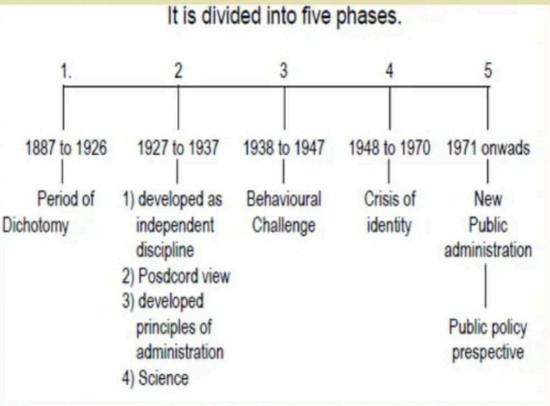


### **Scope of Public Administration**

- It is a stabilising force in the society as it provides continuity.
- It is instrument of national integration in the developing countries which are facing classwars.



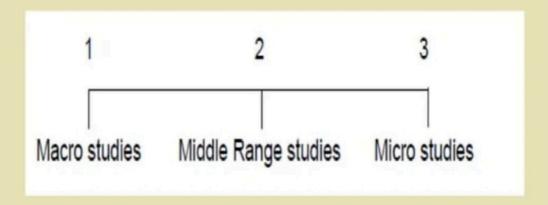
## **Changing Nature of PA**





## COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

 Comparative administrative studies have been conducted on three levels.



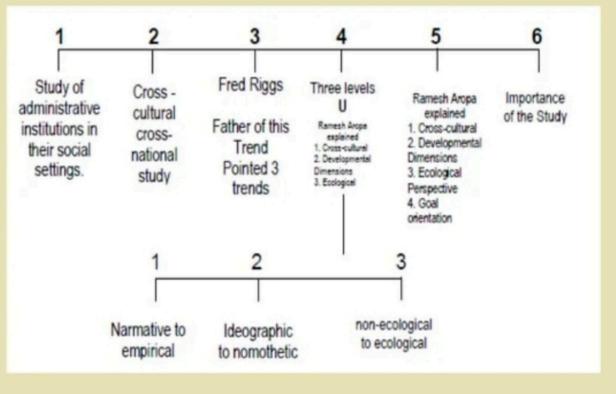


# Ramesh Arora has summed up the elements of comparative public administration

- Cross cultural Comparison
- Developmental Dimensions
- Ecological perspective
- Goal orientation



## Comparative Public Administration





# Difference between Traditional Public Administration and Development Administration

#### **Development Administration**

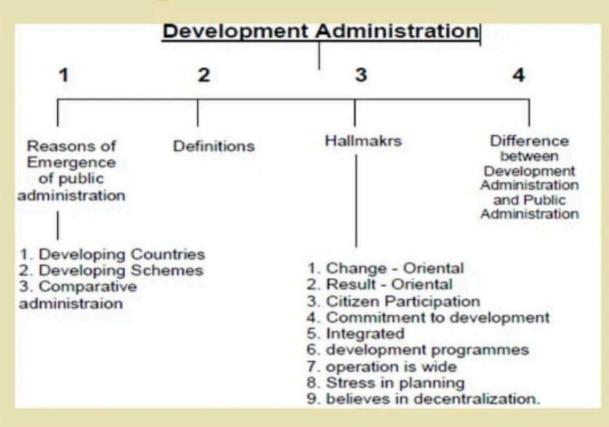
- Change Oriented
- · Goal and result oriented
- Flexible and dynamic
- Its objectives are complex and multiple
- Concerned with new tasks.
- Believes in decentralization
- Stress on planning
- Creative and innovative
- Stress on participation of people

## Traditional Public Administration

- Status-quo oriented
- Emphasis on economy and efficiency
- It is hierarchical and rigid.
- Its objectives are simple and limited.
- Concerned with routine operations.
- Believes in centralization.
- Does not rely much on planning.
- It resists organisational change.
- Stress on directions from authority



## **Development Administration**





## NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Frank Marini (1971)

Administration' New Public Administration emphasis on the following themes:-

- Rejected the value neutral view
- Less generic and more public
- Stress on social equity



## NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- Anti-bureaucratic, anti-hierachical, antitechnical.
- Socially conscious and client oriented view.
- Stress on Decentralization of administrative process.
- Stress on qualitative transformation.



## Evolution of the Field of Public Administration

- A. Traditional and modern phase;
- B The different fields of public administration;
- C Selected major ongoing concerns of public administration in the Philippines (reorganization, decentralization and corruption).
- D. Home grown governance paradigm (Gawad Kalinga) as one that illustrates successful cooperation between government, business and civil society in the delivery of basic services, which after all is a core concern of modern public administration and good governance.
- E. For whom is public administration.

- To retrace the history and evolution of the broad discipline and examine the various strands and influences that have influenced the theory and practice – the praxis - of public administration in the Philippines.
- To examine the specific areas and fields of specialization of the field, taking cognizance of the many other emerging fields going beyond the traditional fields of public administration

## Phases in the Evolution of Public Administration

Phase		Indicative Period
Traditional / Classical Public Administration		1800s to 1950s
Modern Public Administration Development Administration New Public Administration New Public Management Reinventing Government PA as Governance		1950 to the present

#### Traditional / Classical Public Administration

- Public Administration can be traced back to human history. It has been suggested that it is as old as the ancient empires of China, India, Egypt, Greece, Rome and Mesopotomia.
- The institutionalization of administrative capacity for collective purposes is the foundation of public administration. Such arrangement has existed in all societies (Caiden (1982),.

- All societies are devoted to advancing the general welfare or the public interest. The idea that "public administration should not be considered administration of the public but administration for the public" has been practiced and expressed in the Code of Hammurabi, in Confucianism and in the funeral oration of Pericles. (Caiden 1982: 7)
- In other words, the idea of client-oriented public administration has its roots in ancient public administration.

 Caiden (1982) also noted that the genesis of Public Administration must have had originated from monarchial Europe where household officials were divided into two groups: one in charge of public affairs, i.e. the administration of justice, finance, training of armies, and the other is responsible for personal services. Rutgers (1998) supports this claim that (i.e. royal) administration had already been manifested way back in the mid 17th century and early 18th century in Prussia. • F.K. Medikus (as cited in Rutgers 1998) likewise argued on the study of public administration and its positions amidst the sciences in the 18th century. He advocated "cameralism" and claimed that it should be treated as an autonomous field of study of great importance to the state. Cameral science is designed to prepare potential public officials for government service. This practice flourished in Europe until the 21st century but it was, in the long run, replaced by administrative law and legal studies.

## Woodrow Wilson's 1887

1800s to 1950s. If the roots of Public Administration as a distinct field of study have to be traced, the tendency is to draw on classic essay, "The Study of Public Administration," which was written at the height of Progressive Movement in the US. It was in that essay that there was a serious claim that public administration should be a self-conscious, professional field. Wilson suggested the distinction between politics and administration i.e. administration should be politics-free and that "the field of administration is the field of business;" (Wilson 1953: 71) thus, establishing what became known as the "politics-administration" dichotomy. Although Wilson set a demarcation line between politics and administration

## Frank Goodnow (1900)

 Frank Goodnow (1900), the "Father of American Public Administration," presented a more meticulous examination of politics-administration dichotomy in his book, "Politics and Administration" that "supplanted the traditional concern with the separation of powers among the various branches of the government." (Shafritz and Hyde 1997: 2)  Politics administration dichotomy has provoked long-running debates which persist until today. It may be argued though that, as far as the Philippine experience is concerned, the dichotomy is artificial and that in practice, power and partisan politics have had a disproportionate influence upon the workings of public administration in the Philippines

## Leonard D. White, 1926

It was in 1926 that the first text in the field of public administration was written by Leonard D. White. His book, Introduction to the Study of Public Administration, is one of the most influential texts in public administration to date. One of his assumptions was that administration is still an art. He, however, recognized the ideal of transforming it into a science. Interestingly, his work avoided the potential pitfalls of the politics-administration dichotomy but rather concentrated on emphasizing the managerial phase of administration.

## Max Weber (1946),

 a German sociologist who is known as the "Father of Modern Sociology," made a lucid descriptive analysis of bureaucratic organizations. He presented some major variables or features of bureaucracy such as: hierarchy, division of labor, formally written rules and procedures, impersonality and neutrality; hence, providing a reference point in evaluating both the good and bad effects of bureaucratic structures. (Weber 1946 as cited in Shafritz and Hyde 1997)



Is there a Philippine Public Administration or Better Still, for whom is Public Administration?

> By; Alex Brillantes, Jr. and Maricel Fernandez June, 2008



# THANK YOU