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How does the Scope of Public Administration influence the formulation and execution of public policy?

Introduction:-

Public Administration has a great influence in the making and execution of public policies. The public Administration which means to care for or to look after the people, and to manage the public affairs. In public administration, activities of the State performed by the central, provincial or local government.

Moreover, in making policy the Legislative branch of government is responsible for that. While in implementation and enforcement the Executive and Judicial Branch play an crucial role.

Public Administration, a non political machine:-

Public Administration is the non-political machinery of the Government. In which it carries the work for the welfare of the people according to the laws which are ^{set by} state. It is the permanent execution as distinguished from the political one. The public administrators are just to implement the policies of Government and to some extent influence the policy making. They are not allow to take part in the political activities.

Public Administration and POSDCORB:

In Public Administration, the Luther-

- Gullick sums up the scope of public Administration. In which it explains the planning, organization, Staffing, Directing, Co-ordination, Reporting and budgeting. All these concepts are helpful in making public policy and implementation of public policy.

Principles of Public Administration:

There are certain principles of public administration which are help in the policy making. These principles are as follows.

i) Organization:-

Organization means the structuring of individuals and functions into productive relationship. This also includes structure, hierarchy, authority and responsibilities.

ii) Management of Personnel:-

The Management of Personnel which is concerned with the direction of these individuals and functions to achievement in the ends previously determined. This aspect of administration is called Human Resource management.

iii) Method and Procedure:-

This means how the administration take place and what will be the process of working, which includes laws, rules, sops and orders.

iv) Material and Supply:-

This helps in administration working, which includes tools like pen, ink, cabin and cardboard.

v) Public finance:-

This includes financial management, without which personnel cannot be employed and work cannot be performed. It shapes the financial policy and policy implementation.

vi) Administrative Accountability:-

The public administrators are accountable of their action, internal and external both. For example, a departmental control is a internal type of accountability and parliamentary accountability and courts are for external accountability.

Legislation

Executive

public administration

Judiciary

State and Public Administration:-

In a State which includes citizens, Government and all branch of the Government i.e. Legislature, judiciary and Executive. Moreover, it also includes the federal, provincial and local government for public corporation.

State and Administration:-

The administration, which it includes structure, organisations and functions and method of all types of public authority. Which engaged in local to regional level for people's welfare. These administration have administrators to inform the institution regarding people interest need to be upheld.

Values of Democracy in policy Making:-

The Democracy which simply means people and authority. It means a political system in which the interests of the people at large prevail. The Basic democratic society, are individualism, equality and liberty.

Individualism

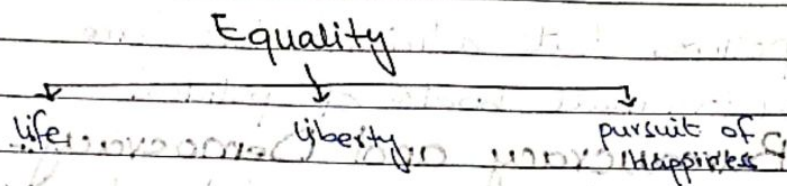
Individualism

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Dignity

Integrity

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Role of Public Administration:-

The public administrator have many roles but these three are basic which are as follows:-

i) Management approach:-

This is the executive function, emphasizes the management and organization of public organizations.

ii) Political approach:-

This is the legislative function, which mostly formulate the policies for the welfare of its people.

iii) Legal approach:-

The approach is related to the judicial function, emphasizes the administrator's role in applying and enforcing the law in specific situations. It also check the public administrators. All these branches play a crucial role in formulation of policy and implementation.

Politics and Administration:-

The dichotomy between politics and administration is one of the oldest issues in the public administration.

However, according to Woodrow Wilson, the politics is different from administration. However, politicians do make

policies but administrators are enforcement bodies of policies.

Bureaucracy and Democracy:-

Public administration had to do with the potential for conflict between democracy and bureaucracy. However, both have differences which are as follows:-

Democracy:-

Democracy have three standards. first, individual is the primary measure of human value and the development of the individual is the primary goal of a democratic political system. second, all persons are created equal, means different in wealth, status or position should not give one person or group; third, participation among the citizens in the making of major decisions.

Bureaucracy:-

The values are of bureaucracy i.e. first, Team work, second, bureaucratic systems were to be structured hierarchically, third have power and authority. So, in contrast; their democratic value of individuality, bureaucratic value of the group; democratic values of equality, bureaucratic hierarchy; democratic values of participation; bureaucratic value of top-down approach.

Conclusion:-

The public Administration, have a great influence to the formulation of public policy. Not only this but also in the execution of public policy. As public administration is very much connected to the all branches of government. Thus, they have influence the policy making and the executive branch is mostly concerned with the public administration. They help to change the policy making for the welfare of the people and enforce the policy accordance to the guidelines of the policy.