

Define Public administration. What is the relationship between Public administration and Politics?

INTRODUCTION:

Public administration refers to the implementation of the government policies and the management of public resources. Whereas, politics involves the processes and activities associated with governing, decision-making, and the allocation of power. There are several key aspects of the relationship between public administration and politics, involving their distinct roles, policy implementation, policy advice, and administrative neutrality. Similarly, political direction, accountability, and influence and interactions also show a relationship between public administration and politics.

DEFINING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- Public administration is the detailed and systematic execution of public law.
~ Woodrow Wilson ~

• Public administration is the fulfillment or enforcement of public policy, as declared by the competent authorities.

~ Marshall E. Dimock ~

• Public administration is a supreme act! You put your soul fully but don't lose heart.

~ Dr. John Celes ~

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS IN DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS

1. Woodrow Wilson's View

• Public administration lies outside the proper sphere of politics and administrative questions are not political questions.

2. Goodnow's View

• Elaborated on distinction between politics and public administration, which are then in all the government system.

3. Luther Gulick's View

• Argues that separation between the two is impractical, impossible and undesirable. Administration is involved in politics and policy process.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

1) Distinct roles:

Public administration focuses on the implementation of policies, providing services to the public and managing administrative tasks. Conversely, Politics deals with policy formulation, decision-making and the exercise of political power.

2) Policy advice:

Public administrators often provide advice and expertise to political leaders. They offer technical knowledge, analysis, and recommendations on policy options, implementation strategies and potential consequences.

3) Administrative neutrality:

Public administration is expected to maintain political neutrality and impartiality. Administrators are tasked with serving the public interest and implementing policies regardless of political affiliations. This ensures fairness, equity, and the rule of law in the administration of public affairs.

4) Political direction:

Politics sets the overall direction, priorities and goals for the public administration. Political leaders define the ^{policy} public agenda, make policy decisions and sets the strategic direction for governance. Public administrators work within this political framework to carry out the policies and deliver public services.

5) Accountability:

Political leaders are accountable to the public for policy decisions, and public administrators are accountable to political leaders for the effective and efficient implementation of those policies. Political processes, such as legislative hearings, provide avenues for holding administrators accountable.

6) Influence and interactions:

Politics can influence public administration through changes in the government, policy shifts or political pressures. Political leaders may seek to influence administrative decisions. Conversely, politics can influence public administration. Conversely, public administrators may engage in advocacy and provide input into the political process based on their expertise and experience.

CONCLUSION:

deals with policy implementation and resource management. Both public administration and politics have distinct roles. However, in case of policy advice, administrative neutrality and some other areas, they show relationship in some aspects.