

**DR. BINAY SOREN**

**Professor & (Director)**

**Institute of Public Administration**

**Patna University, Patna**

**Mob No. 9431025217**

**Email.Id. binaysoren1@gmail.com**

**E-CONTENT**

### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Prof. L.D. white** :”Public Administration consists of all operations having for their purpose the fulfillment or enforcement of Public Policy”.

**Luther gulick** :- Public Administration is that part of the science of administration which has to do with government and, thus concerns itself primarily with the executive branch where the work of the government is done.”

**Prof. Pfiffner** : Public administration is the coordination of collective efforts to implement public policy.

Woodrow Wilson: Public Administration is detailed and systematic application of law. Every particular application of law is an act of Administration.

**H. Walker** : The work which the government does to give effect to a law is called public administration.

### **Nature of Public Administration**

There are two divergent view regarding the nature of Public Administration:

(A) **Integral View:-** According to this view, the Public Administration is the sum- total of all the activities undertaken in pursuit of and in fulfillment of Public policy. These activities include not only managerial and technical but also manual and clerical. Thus the activities of all persons from top to bottom constitute administration although they are of varying significance to the running of administrative machinery.

(B) **Managerial View:-** According to this view, the work of only those persons who are engaged in the performance of managerial functions in an organization constitute administration.

The above two views differ from each other in many ways. The integral view includes the activities of all persons engaged in administration whereas the managerial view restricts itself only to the activities of a few persons at the top. The integral view postulates all types of activities from manual to managerial, from non-technical to technical whereas managerial view takes in to account only the managerial activities in an organization.

### **Scope of Public Administration**

**Two views about the Scope of Public administration are**

**(A) The POSDCORB View**

**(B) The Subject matter View:**

The Public Administration embraces the entire area and all the activity of the government. The Luther Gulick sums up the scope of the subject in the word “**POSDCORB**”, which means Planning, Organising, Staffing, Direction, Coordinating, Reporting and Budgeting.

**P Planning:-** planning means working out in broad outline the things that need to be done, the method to be adopted to accomplish the purpose set for the enterprise.

**‘O’ Organising** means the establishment of the formal structure of authority through which the work is sub divided, arranged, defined and co-ordinated for the defined objective.

**‘S’ staffing** means the whole personnel, bringing in and training the staff and maintenance of favourable conditions of work.

**‘D’ – Directing** means making decisions and issuing orders and instruction and thus guiding the enterprise.

**‘Co’ Coordinating** means the all important duty of inter- relating the work of various divisions, sections and other parts of the organization.

**‘R’- Reporting** means keeping those informed to whom executive is responsible about what is going on.

**‘B’ – Budgeting** means all that goes with budgeting in the form of fiscal planning, accounting and control.

**POSDCORD** views takes into consideration only on common techniques to all organizations and ignores the study of Subject-matter with which an agency is concerned.

## **The Subject Matter View:**

The subject-matter view of Public Administration has come into reckoning in reaction to the POSDCORB view. Both represent the whole truth.

Pfiffner has divided the scope of Public Administration into two heads:

- a) Principles of Public Administration
- b) Sphere of Public Administration

Principles of Public Administration:-

In this Public Administration studies the following problems

- i) **Organization** : It means the structuring the individuals and functions into productive relationship.
- ii) **Management of Personnel**: Concerned with the direction of these individuals and functions to achieve ends previously determined.
- iii) **Method and Procedure**: The technique of Administering, the process of working, i.e. the How of administration.
- iv) **Material and Supply**: The tools with whose help administration work is carried out.
- v) **Public finance**: Without which personnel cannot be employed and work cannot be performed.

vi) **Administrative accountability:** Both in terms of internal control and external responsibility to law courts, legislature and the people.

**Sphere of Public Administration :** In this sphere of Public administration includes the central government, state government, its regional and local authorities and also public corporations.

**Walker** has also given a more comprehensive account of the scope of Public Administration. He divide it into two parts:

a) **Administrative Theory :** It includes the study of structure, organization, functions, and methods of all types of public authority engaged in carrying out the administration of all levels, i.e. national, state or regional.

b) **Applied administration :** It is includes because of new and fast growing field of Public administration. He has made an attempt to classify the main form of applied administration on the basis following principal functions: Political, legislative, financial, defensive, educational, social, economic, foreign, imperial and local

To sum up it may be said that Public administration includes the totality of government activity. Public administration studies the administrative branch of

the executive organ, yet its scope is very wide and it varies with the people's conception of good life.

