

Nature of Public Administration:

Public administration is a distinct type of organization and coordination that is related to

the affairs of the government. Public administration revolves around three important functions of

government, which are related to carrying out public affairs, providing public services, and

controlling them. In other words, it is the government's responsibility to carry out all activities

related to the public through the offices of civil servants. Public administration is the essential

part of government that bears the burden of providing complete public services, and this is why it

is associated with the offices of public administration. There are two main perspectives on the nature of public administration: the Integral View

and the Managerial View. 1.3.1 Integral View: According to the Integral View, public administration encompasses all

activities that are performed to achieve the objectives and purposes of an organization. These

activities range from manual tasks to clerical tasks and managerial tasks. In this view, everyone

from office service workers to secretaries and chief executives is part of public administration. The advocates of this perspective include Henri Fayol

and L.D. White. 1.3.2 Managerial View: According to the Managerial View, public administration is primarily

concerned with the managerial activities involved in planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating, and controlling. This theory focuses on the administrative functions carried out by

a select few individuals at the top of the hierarchy. It defines public administration not as 'doing

work' but as 'getting work done.' Some prominent supporters of this theory include Luther Gulick, Herbert Simon, Smithburg, and Thomas. Both

perspectives have fundamental differences. The key distinction between them is the

involvement of management and operation in public administration, which can be described as 'doing' and 'getting done.' However, the correct interpretation of the term 'public administration' depends on the context in which it is used. As a field of study, public administration examines the government's efforts to enforce laws and impact public policy. As a process, it includes all actions involved in implementing a public policy, from policy formulation to its final implementation. As a profession, public administration organizes and oversees all activities within government organizations. Different perspectives on public administration, such as the Integral View and the Managerial View, offer varying interpretations of its nature and scope.

#### Scope of Public Administration:

To understand the scope of public administration, it is necessary to study the following theories:

1. **Narrow or Traditional View:** Various thinkers of public administration, such as Simon, Luther Gulick, and Woodrow Wilson, have advocated the narrow or traditional view of public administration. They have accepted that the relationship of public administration is with the executive branch, meaning that the formation of laws and policies is implemented through the executive branch. According to the narrow view, the government consists of two parts: the legislature and the judiciary, which are not within the purview of public administration. Therefore, public administration does not provide any role to the legislature and judiciary. In public administration, the focus is on the organization, procedures, and methods of the executive branch. From this perspective, the scope of public administration encompasses the following areas:

- o Study of the Executive in Action
- o Study of the General Administration
- o Study of the Problems of Organization
- o Study of the Problems of Personnel
- o Study of the Problems of Supply of Material
- o Study of the Problems of Finance
- o Study of Administrative Responsiveness