

Scope of Public Administration:

2. Broader or Modern View, POSDCORB View, and Welfare View are other theories that

contribute to a comprehensive understanding of public administration. 2.

Broader or Modern View: According to the modern or broader view, public administration

encompasses the study of all three branches of government: the executive, legislature, and

judiciary. Thinkers who support this view believe that public administration is not limited to just

the executive branch but includes various activities related to the government's specific components: the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

Thinkers such as Waldo, Nigro, Dimock, Elton Mayo, Marx, and others advocate this theory. In this perspective, public administration should involve the study of the activities of all

three branches of government, including the executive, legislature, and judiciary. It is believed

that public administration cannot be restricted solely to the activities of the executive. Therefore, this view emphasizes that public administration should study the functions of all three branches

of government. In general, this view asserts that the executive's tasks include drafting laws, providing

essential statistics, and convening parliamentary sessions, among others.

Public administration

also oversees the proper implementation of policies and laws to ensure they are carried out

effectively. The judiciary has the authority to adjudicate on matters such as filing cases, summoning witnesses, and enforcing court decisions. Thus, public administration plays a role in

all these aspects. F. A. Nigro and L. G. Nigro emphasize that all three branches of government

are integral to the study and functioning of public administration, making it a comprehensive

theory of public administration. POSDCORB View: Luther Gulick introduced the POSDCORB view on the scope of public

administration. This theory is supported by experts like Henry Fayol, Luther Gulick, and Urwick, among others. According to this theory, public administration primarily involves the study of technical and managerial activities. Luther Gulick coined the acronym "POSDCORB," which

stands for: P - Planning

O - Organizing

S - Staffing

D - Directing

CO - Coordinating

R - Reporting

B - Budgeting

These elements represent the core functions of management and are considered crucial aspects of

public administration. The POSDCORB view focuses on the administrative and managerial

aspects of public administration, emphasizing the importance of planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting, and budgeting in the effective functioning of government organizations.