

## Public Administration as a Social Science

The concept of the separation of politics and public administration suffered during the New Deal era and the World War, and it faced criticism on the global stage. Critics like Luther Gulick, L. D. White, and Paul Appleby rejected the notion of the separation of politics and public administration. Gulick described the separation as "impractical, impossible, and undesirable," arguing that it had led to a tragic demise, as it is a fact that public administration is inherently intertwined with politics and policy. Paul Appleby, a staunch supporter of the New Deal, opposed the separation of politics and public administration, contending that policy formulation is part of public administration. He dismantled the traditional concept of this duality, which is based on the belief that policy formulation is a political act, and the implementation of that policy is an administrative act. According to Appleby, public administration theory is also a political theory. His book "Big Democracy" brought the duality of politics and public administration to the forefront. Van Riper wrote:

As we all should know by now, politics and administration are inextricably intermixed. Both are central to effective action. One problem is to bring them together in a symbiotic association yet keep each in its proper place. The other is to understand that the "proper place" of each will vary through time. There is no permanent solution, no fixed paradigm, to this or any other ends- means continuum. Therefore, it is evident that the concept of the separation of politics and public administration was compromised after the Great Depression. However, R. K. Saprú points out that this duality has not ended, and its significance remains today. He presents three reasons for its persistence in the field of public administration education:

The following points present various aspects of the relationship between politics and public administration in the context of public institutions and governance:

1. Basis of Free Study of Public Institutions: This concept suggests that the study of politics and public administration can be separated in such a way that they can form the basis for a new field of study, free from the constraints of working through a specific agency dedicated to public affairs.
2. Business Approach in Public Institutions: Woodrow Wilson observed a lack of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in American government bureaucracy and attributed it to political interference. He argued that the separation of politics and public administration is still important today to escape misconduct and incompetence.
3. Explanation of the Relation of Administration and Politics: The significance of the duality of politics and public administration has grown in modern times because it challenges whether any other relationship beyond their separation is possible. Some argue that public policy's formulation and its application are deeply intertwined, and they both influence each other.
4. Democratic Accountability: Woodrow Wilson proposed a graded concept of democratic accountability, emphasizing the need for public agencies to be accountable to the legislature, which is in turn accountable to the public. However, implementing this concept can be challenging as the administrative bureaucracy is often separate from the elected officials.
5. Feedback in Public Administration: The feedback mechanism in public administration

plays a vital role in democratic accountability. Administrative agencies should be responsive to the public's needs and preferences. Public policies are shaped by both the political system and the bureaucracy. 6. Representative Bureaucracy: The concept of representative bureaucracy suggests that the administrative staff should reflect the diversity of the population it serves. This can enhance democratic accountability by ensuring that public administration is more attuned to the needs and interests of various demographic groups. 7. Public Participation: Public participation is another key element in enhancing democratic accountability. Engaging the public in decision-making processes can help ensure that policies and administrative actions align with the public's preferences and values.

8. Impact of Political Systems: The political system of a country significantly influences its administrative structure and functioning. The legal and constitutional framework, as well as the balance of political powers, can affect how public administration operates. 9. Role of Parliament: Parliamentary systems of government often involve direct interaction between politicians and public administrators. Elected officials may hold administrators directly accountable for their actions and decisions. Therefore, the relationship between politics and public administration is complex and multifaceted. While there are calls to separate them for the sake of efficiency and accountability, it remains a subject of ongoing debate and discussion in the field of public administration. The political system, feedback mechanisms, and public participation all play a role in shaping the interaction between these two domains.

