# Comparative public administration

# **Evolution of Comparative Public Administration**

- ► The comparative perspective in any branch of social science is not very old. Although in ancient times Aristotle initiated a comparative discussion between the city-states of Greece. Nevertheless,
- ▶ it can be said that this view did not become very popular in later discussions of political science.
- The real discussion of comparative governance began in the aftermath of World War II, especially in the 1950s. Almond, Powell, Coleman, Apter, Lucian Pye, etc., present comparative analysis in a larger field of comparative politics.

- ▶ Undoubtedly, this view of comparative politics has encouraged the interpretation and analysis of comparative public administration. Many countries gained independence after the Second World War. The first challenge of those newly independent countries was rapid socio-economic development. This requires a development administration.
- ► Must-Read- <u>5 Phases Of The Evolution Of Public Administration</u>
- A clear comparative discussion between the administrations of different countries in a particular environment was needed to dispel doubts about what that development administration would look like. Because the administrative model of the West can never be applied to these newly independent countries to get good results. As a result of comparative public administration, it is possible to arrive at what kind of administration is most conducive to the environment of those countries.

#### ▶ 1. Normative to Empirical

- ▶ Before the rise of CPA, public administration was a very norm conscious. There is a kind of set of formula and public administration in any country that has to adapt to that kind of formula for making public administration efficient.
- ▶ But after the world war, public administration focused on empirical reality. On the basis of that reality, public administration would be set up. So it was more focused on context rather than the norm.

# Idiographic to Nomothetic

▶ Idiographic means an understanding of a specific situation and identifies the unique characteristics of a particular administration. Instead of finding the uniqueness of a particular administration now, the focus is more on generalization. So that we can understand reality from a very abstract point of view.

## **▶** Non-Ecology to Ecology

▶ Instead of only focussing on administration it needs to be understood with the reference of social, political, and cultural context. Unless or until you know the ecology (Social, economic and cultural environment), it is very difficult to understand the nature of the administration.

### **▶** Objectives of Comparative Public Administration

- ► The main objective of comparative public administration is the classification of administrative systems. In the question of classification, there is cause-and-effect research to know the administrative similarities and differences of different countries based on experience.
- As <u>new public administration</u> takes refuge, comparative public administration does not. It believes in the notion of value neutrality.
- With Farrell Heady's analysis in mind, the **objectives of comparative public** administration can be listed in the following points.

- ▶ One of the aims of this is to build an enlightened knowledge by changing the previous statements about public administration.
- ▶ Public administration research should be expanded with development administration in mind. The nature of development administration will be determined by a precise comparative discussion of the administration in different countries.
- ▶ One of the purposes of comparative public administration is to build a general management model.
- ▶ A comparative analysis will be done on the ongoing problems of public administration.
- Another important objective is to search for theory by doing comparative research of public administration in different countries. And to put those theories into practice.

# Thank you