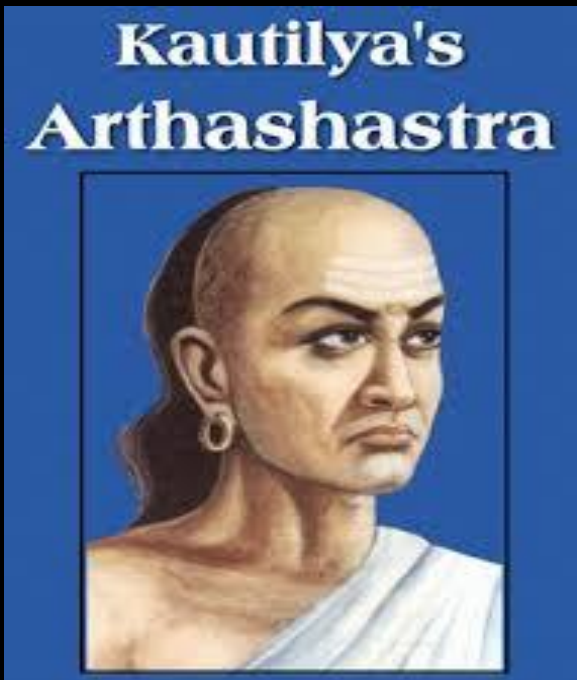


Introduction to Public Administration/ Public Policy

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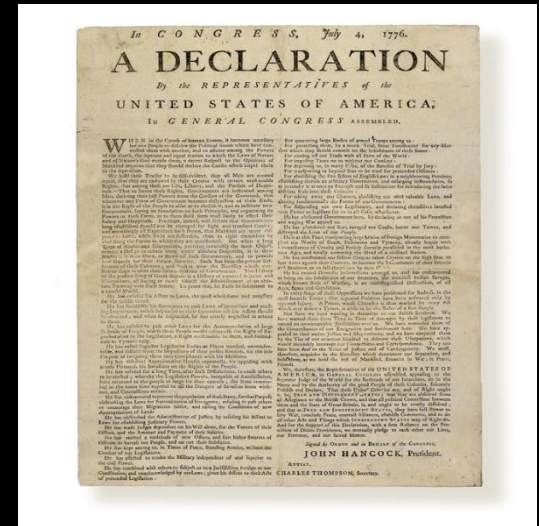
How it began?

State Sciences: Serving the interests of the absolute ruler in knowing about the subjects of his principality and about the state of its resources. It was thus known as “state sciences,”



American Declaration of Independence (1776)

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.



The National Assembly wrote their revolutionary ideals in the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* which said:

“Men are born free and equal in rights”

Rights include “liberty, property, security, & resistance to oppression”

It guaranteed freedom of speech, & freedom of religion, & equal justice



French Revolution (1789) :Liberty, Equality and Fraternity



Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

**“Your Liberty To Swing Your Fist
Ends Just Where My Nose Begins”**

It is this situation that created the demand for application of social knowledge furthering human cause

- Social knowledge for the purpose of social betterment
- Social knowledge would permit the gradual amelioration of social life.
- The object of social knowledge are the human and the community

- Starting point for many empirical research endeavors was indeed the observation that the Enlightenment, or liberal, promise of automatic harmonization of social life was not kept
- Industrialization and Urbanization <<<>>>> **Double Movement**
- Notion that there is a need for political action to address the “social question” should be based on extensive, systematic and empirical analysis of the underlying social problems.

- Political Science and Public Administration: Academic study of issues of public salience
- Later, political science and public administration perspectives were directly extended into the public arena, as were relevant aspects found in the disciplines of law, history, sociology, psychology, public health.
 - Giving birth to Policy Science

Public Administration

Five BIG Moments

- **Public Administration [Classical]**
- **Developmental Administration**
- **New Public Administration**
- **New Public Management**
- **Public Policy and Regulatory State**

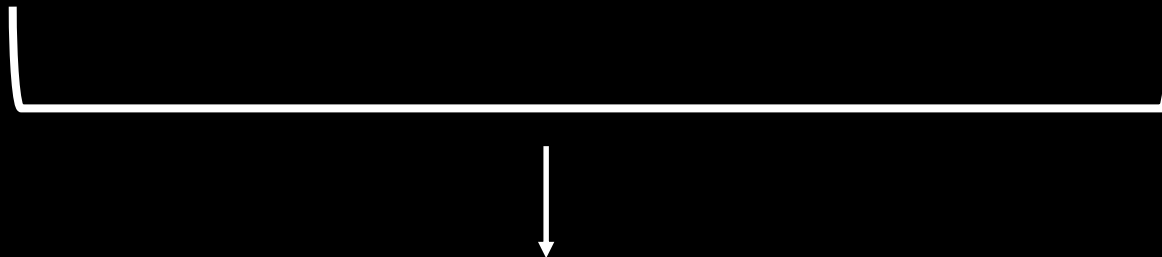
- Moment I:
- Public administration is what government does – conceiving, implementing and monitoring of government policies.
- Not studying phenomenon for its **own sake**.
- Policy problems are seen to occur in a **specific context**, a context that must necessarily bear on the analysis analysis subsequent recommendations
- Policy problems were seen as **technical questions**, resolvable by the systematic **application of technical expertise**.

- Identification of Problem
- Formation of Policy
 - Policy Adaption
- Implementation of Policy
- Evaluation of Policy

Gulick (1937) : POSDCORB



Max Weber – Ideal Type Bureaucracy



Modernization

PRISON REFORM IN TELANGANA

Total Inmates in Prisons of Telangana (May, 2018)

- 

1 Poor Physical and Mental Well-being



4 Illegal Activities in the Prison
- 

2 Inaccessible Legal Services



5 Limited Grievance Redressal
- 

3 Poor State of Infrastructure

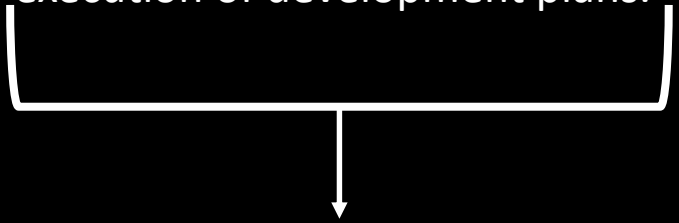


6 Limited Opportunities to Work



- Reforms : Discipline and Welfare
- No Private Time
 - Skills
 - Education
 - Mental Health
 - Infrastructure

- Moment – II
 - Post Colonial Societies:
 - Underdevelopment, Poverty, Soft States
- The task was nation building, economic development , strengthening of the Institutions and involving the people in the process of development and execution of development plans.

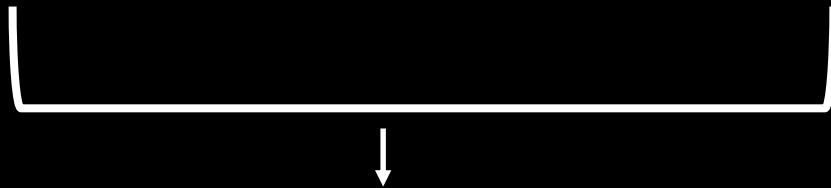


Development Administration

- Empowering and Deepening Scientific Institutions
- Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set (1978)
- Planning Commission
- Community Development Programme (CDP)
- Agriculture Extension Programmes

Moment III – Development and Administration is not Value neutral

The values of equity, responsiveness and administration cannot be addressed by value neutral approach. It alienated the less privileged and deprived



New Public Administration

Client Oriented Administration
Non-Bureaucratic Structures
Participatory Decision Making
Decentralized Administration

Case Study

- Polio Drops in Bihar
- Non Availability of Formal Credits

- Moment IV– Globalization, Economic Integration, State Failure/ Capture
Widening Disparity and Poverty



New Public Management

- Fundamental Rethinking: Government Steering, Rather than Rowing
- Empowering rather than Serving
- Market Oriented – corporatization of public services
- Government to Governance

- Moment V— Regulatory State
 - Public Policy : Beyond Government
 - Modern states are placing more emphasis on Regulation
 - the use of authority, rules and standard-setting
 - Displacing an earlier emphasis on public ownership, public subsidies, and directly provided services
- ↓
- Bureaucratic functions of regulation are being separated from service delivery.
 - the regulatory functions of government are being separated from policymaking functions

Welfare State versus Regulatory State

- The regulatory state and the welfare state are routinely presented as trade-offs, that is, alternatives and competing forms of state organization, reinforcing the disciplinary walls between these communities.

	Welfare State	Regulatory State
Logic	Social Justice	Procedural Fairness
Legitimacy	Output	procedural
Primary instrument of choice	Fiscal Transfer	Rule Making

This narrower conception results in a limited understanding not only of the modern state and its dynamics but also of the post-war welfare order itself

The dichotomy between the regulatory state and the welfare state and between regulation and redistribution tend to conceal the redistributive aspect of regulation and the regulatory aspects of the redistributive process.

The polymorphic approach to the state allows us to think:

- a state that promotes procedural regulations alongside redistributive and moral regulation.
- In this sense, the welfare state is the amalgamation of both fiscal and regulatory transfers, and it is a state that both commodifies and decommodifies

- **Example I**
- **Parental leave.**
- This policy typically rests on two instruments. The fiscal instrument ensures fiscal or cash transfers to parents, while the regulatory instrument determines who pays, to whom and for how long.

Example 2

tax expenditure – also known as tax benefits, tax incentives, tax subsidies, tax breaks, tax returns or, in a more derogatory vein, tax loopholes – are essentially transfers that are shaped by extensive use of regulations set out in the tax code. To the extent that they are designed with social policy aims in mind, they should be understood as a *sine qua non* of the welfare state.

Example 3

- **Agencification of the State**
- **Telecom Regulatory Authority of India**
- **Electricity Regulatory Authority of India**
- **Public Private Partnerships**

Thank you !