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“Advancement in Public Administration in the Recent Era”

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Abstract

Effective public administration is a strong tool for socio-economic and political development at the national, regional, and international levels, according to several developmental studies scholars. The traditional approach to public administration, however, is inadequate to meet the demands and difficulties of growth in the period of a liberal economic system. Major changes have been made to public administration structures all over the world to make them dynamic and effective in order to speed up the development process at the local, regional, and global levels. To increase the conductivity of the world economy, however, public administration must be digitalized urgently.

Keywords: Public administration, socio-economic and political development, development process.

Introduction

The efficient method of administering the resources present in a given region through certain governmental institutions for the shared and desired goal is called administration. It also refers to the arrangement and application of people and things for any shared objective. Public administration is the process through which a legal government makes decisions on how to handle people's affairs. Public Administration is strongly tied to state development policies since it determines the extent of each institution's authority and responsibility, as well as the allocation of the resources at hand. Public administration (PA) is typically described as an organisation or entity that directs the use of resources, both human and the common objectives. It is connected to the administrative actions of the government at both the national and local levels. Public administration is primarily concerned with policy creation and policy execution that is determined by political entities. In a broad sense, public administration is the collective effort of governmental institutions to implement public policy. The establishment of a public administration institution in government is critical because it helps governments design effective and efficient public policies, examines the implementation process, and evaluates its success. As a result, it has a direct impact on government administrative activities.

Public Administration in the Modern Era

Janet and R. Denhart presented a successor model of NPM in the late 1990s, which is essentially a new public service model called as 'Digital Era governance.' It was primarily concerned with "themes of reintegrating government duties, needs-based holism, and digitization." The "Australian non-profit e-democracy project" is a wonderful example of this, since it encourages academics, politicians, business people, senior public employees, and many other critical stakeholders to participate in high-level policy debates. Governance in the digital era gives a more open and connected platform for policy research, as well as the ability to study and manage new areas of connectedness inside and outside regions. As a result, digitization of public administration has become an unavoidable requirement for regional and global growth.

Emerging Public Administration trends

The changing character of international relations in prior centuries has also had an impact on conventions of public administration in the globe and implemented several changes in the

public sector administration. Federal, state, and municipal governments across the world have responded to the COVID-19 epidemic in a variety of ways. Public administration professionals are negotiating the severe economic and social demands that have been placed on them since the outbreak began, and they have learnt the importance of flexibility and adaptation within multi-level governance structures.

Although the epidemic has created numerous concerns and challenges in government, there are other developments to keep an eye on. In this essay, we look at eight contemporary trends and concerns in public administration, both related to an unrelated to the epidemic.

1. Enhanced Digital Governance

The COVID-19 pandemic's problems have ushered in the next stage of government digitalization. For many government entities, digital transformation has progressed from "nice to have" to "must-have." Governments have accelerated their digital journey in three key areas to meet increased service demand while working virtually:

1. Increasing the number of digitally savvy employees.
2. They are expanding their digital infrastructure.
3. Investing in civic engagement.

2. Better Data Management

Data is becoming increasingly significant both within and outside of government. Government agencies are creating innovative methods to maximise the value of their data, including sharing it appropriately and responsibly. The trend toward fluid, dynamic data is changing how the government and its partners in academia, nonprofits, and the business sector use and exchange data globally.

This might involve reusing data to gain new insights into the past and present, as well as producing educated future forecasts. Organizations can develop programmes based on intelligence architecture. Past performance, along with real-time data, can assist public authorities make better judgments in the future.

3. Predictive Public Services

Citizens increasingly demand government agencies to provide personalised, frictionless, and proactive services in their everyday lives. State and municipal governments, for example, are investigating the greater use of digital tools, such as automated text message reminders, while managing the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children. (Hanumanthappa, September 2015)

Governments are exploring numerous initiatives to modernise their services and implement the concept of seamless service delivery, including:

1. Dedicating totally to digital services.
2. Building infrastructure to support such seamless services.
3. Providing proactive assistance in response to life events.

4. Measures for Total Cyber security

Cybercriminals now have more possible targets in the public sector as government organisations spend more in digitalization, including increased efforts to use data and anticipatory services. Improving the nation's overall cyber security is a national priority, because a single cyber attack on a single government target can put an entire industry or sector at risk. Officials at all levels of government are

striving to break down organisational silos, uncover weaknesses, and hire qualified cyber security workers.

5. Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity

Another issue that has arisen as a result of growing digitalization and data consumption is ensuring that government entities promote diversity, fairness, and inclusion. Responsible groups are increasingly focusing more on the root causes of systemic inequality and investigating how policies are developed, implemented, and evaluated. Some of the ways being employed are as follows:

1. Comprehensive design of government services.
2. Co-creation and civic participation
3. Data ownership and equity
4. Equitable distribution of public goods.

6. Workplaces those are adaptable and remote

Organizations are reconsidering how they will carry out their tasks. The epidemic ushered in the future of government employment, from distant work to telemedicine and online classes. This trend parallels the emergence of flexible and remote workplaces, which include strategies for managing a distributed workforce and offering high-quality citizen services remotely.

7. Agile Management

The COVID-19 epidemic has once again highlighted the significance of quick, adaptable, and mission-driven governance, and public administration offices throughout the world have proven that they are up to the challenge. Government institutions must be able to make swift decisions and move forward with confidence, especially in times of emergency. This is required in policymaking, law, procurement, and the workforce, to name a few areas.

8. Restoring Public Trust

For years, faith in the government in the United States has been around historic lows. Understanding that "the government" is not one entity consisting of numerous separate entities that fulfil different responsibilities and give different services is one of the keys to regaining this confidence.

Deloitte Insights, a worldwide research firm, offered the six "archetypes" of government agencies listed below, each with its own set of challenges and techniques for regaining trust:

1. Educator: Share information, skills, and resources in order to enlighten, influence, or drive a result (example: Census Bureau).
2. Enforcer: Enforce rules and regulations by discovering misbehaviour and imposing penalties (example: law enforcement agencies).
3. Innovator: Drive new ways of thinking and doing, or invest in the innovation of others (example: NASA).
4. Regulator: Create rules and regulations to effectively discourage undesirable or unlawful conduct (example: Food and Drug Administration).
5. Retailer: Provide goods and services to outside consumers or employees in a competitive atmosphere (example: U.S. Postal Service).
6. Retail-Like: Offer a service, generally for a price, but there is no competing alternative (example: Department of Motor Vehicles).

Government agencies may identify their archetype, focus on public perception, research what has worked for other

agencies in their archetype, and develop methods to improve their reputation. It might be a difficult task, but restoring government confidence is doable.

Conclusion

Following the paper's extensive examination, it is stated that public administration plays a critical role in the socioeconomic development of communities on a national and global scale. For centuries, public administration has been involved with the internal and foreign affairs of governments. (Dr. Hanumanthappa D. G, 2015) However, in the contemporary age, particularly after the Washington Consensus, the state's obligations have shifted. The responsibility for socioeconomic development has now transferred from the public to the private sector, and the state is responsible for enacting laws that promote the growth of the private sector. As a result, the modern period of development is defined by democracy, privatisation, and decentralisation, which necessitates flexible investment and trade laws and regulations in order to attract foreign direct investment and remove trade barriers. The roles of public administration have also been altered in this context. It is now focused with the art of coordination between public and private organisations. It assists the government in developing, implementing, and evaluating such policies so that the private sector can grow inside and beyond the state's borders. The Digital Era of Governance can provide a more open, transparent, and connected venue for public policy research, as well as assist global connection expansion. (Hanumanthappa, September 2015), As a result, the process of digitization of public administration is seen as unavoidable for regional and global growth.

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