

I Origins of the Administrative State and the Development of Public Administration

1-1 The Administrative State

Overview

- We will begin this lecture by understanding “**social management**” and “**political-administrative relations**”, the important viewpoints/axes in the analyses of administrative phenomena.

Three factors of administrative phenomena; “**system**”, “**organization**” and “**activities**”, will then be explained with their relations to the study of administration and other subjects in political science within the Faculty of Law.

- Compared with the structure of nations in the 19th century, the structure of modern states has become extremely complicated and expansive, creating new types of administrative issues.

This change in social structure can be perceived as a change from “**agricultural society**” to “**urban society**”, a perception that allows us to understand the characteristics of current administrative issues.

- **What is a “modern administrative state”?**

In thinking about government activities, it is indispensable to understand the history of nations: from the emergence of sovereign states to the formation of the **modern state** through people’s revolution. We will also cover the influence of **liberal policy**, industrialization and **urbanization** of modern states in the 19th century.

- We will then discuss how government activities have come to rule the society using financial policies, and how they contributed to social development after **the wars** and **the Great Depression** of the early 20th century. This expansion of government activities and the accumulation of the ability to control society have become key factors in the process of the emergence of the **welfare state**.

- Finally, we will focus on the background and current issues in **administrative reform**, policies based on the theory of “**New Public Management**”, enforced as a response to the impasse of the welfare state after the 1970s.
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< References >

Morita, Akira, Chapter 2 in *Gendai no Gyosei* (Translation: *Modern Administration*), The Society for the Promotion of the University of the Air, Tokyo, 2000.

Nishio, Masaru, Chapters 1 & 2 in *Gyoseigaku* (Translation: *Study of Public Administration*), Yuhikaku, Tokyo, 2001.

1-2 The Study of Public Administration –Origins and Development

- The study of modern public administration started in the United States. We will study the background of the political tradition in America and how the study of public administration began.
- Basic ideas of the early study of American public administration and **The Theory of Political-administrative Separation** will be introduced.
- We will then discuss the change in the premise of **The Theory of Political-administrative Separation** and the development of **The Theory of Political-administrative Fusion**.
- We will explain the theory of “Administrative Responsibility”, “Policy Studies” and “Political Process Analysis” developed as **The Theory of Political-administrative Fusion** and study the history leading towards the theory of “New Public Management” introduced in 1980s.

< References >

Morita, Akira, Chapter 3 in *Gendai no Gyosei* (Translation: *Modern Administration*), The Society for the Promotion of the University of the Air, Tokyo, 2000.

Nishio, Masaru, Chapters 3 & 4 in *Gyoseigaku* (Translation: *Study of Public Administration*), Yuhikaku, Tokyo, 2001.

1-3 Theories of Administrative Reform

- Background of administrative reform seen worldwide at the end of the 20th century
Impasse of the welfare states and dissemination of the theory of “**Neo-conservatism**”
- In order to understand the various theories of administrative reform, it is important to recognize **the change in the concept of the people** as being a fundamental of the society, and the change in **the concepts of “administration” and “public”** derived as a result.
“Public” – “Private”: From distinction to continuance
- Trial for the adaptation of **financial experts** and **the mechanism of the “market”**
Financial experts: Act economically by pursuing self-interest
Mechanism of the “market”: Constituted by financial experts
- Seeking efficient supply method of public service
Various options for administrative policies: e.g. characteristics/numbers/expertise of
the supply entity, system for the burden of expenses etc.
- Development of administrative reforms in industrialized countries
Privatization and **deregulation** as the first step
“New Public Management” (NPM) as the second
- Development of administrative reform and introduction of “NPM” in Japan

< References >

- Morita, Akira, Chapters 3 & 4 in *Gendai no Gyosei* (Translation: *Modern Administration*), The Society for the Promotion of the University of the Air, Tokyo, 2000.
- Hood, Christopher, Chapters 1 & 4 in *Administrative Analysis: An Introduction to Rules, Enforcement and Organizations*, Wheatsheaf Books, Brighton, 1986.
- Nishio, Masaru, Chapters 3 & 4 in *Gyoseigaku* (Translation: *Study of Public Administration*), Yuhikaku, Tokyo, 2001.

※ Other references for more information

In Japanese:

Osumi, Soshiro, *New Public Management –Rinen/Vision/Senryaku* (Translation: *New Public Management –Concept/Vision/Strategy*), Nippon Hyoronsha, Tokyo, 1999.

Inatsugu, Hiroaki, “Public Sector no Henyo” (Translation: “Change of the Public Sector”) in *Bunken to Jichi no Design* (Translation: *Decentralization and the Design of Autonomy*), ed. Morita, Akira, Yuhikaku, Tokyo, 2003.

In English (although rather old...):

1) Dunleavy, P. and C. Hood, "From Old Public Administration to New Public Management", *Public Money & Management*, 14 (3):9-16, 1994

2) C. Hood, "A Public Management for All Seasons?", *Public Administration*, 69(Spring) , 1991