1) Analyse the differences and similarities between Public Administration and Private Administration.

**Ans:** The following similarities between the public and private administration may be noted:

1. Both public and private administration deals in common skills, techniques and procedures.
2. Both administration serves the people and also to maintain close contact with people to inform about their services.
3. In the recent period, the principle of profit motive is not so much based on private administration, because the objective of private sector is welfare to the people.
4. In public and private sectors, there are similar types of hierarchy and management systems. Both have superior-subordinate pattern of relationship in the organization.
5. In personnel management, the private organization have been influenced greatly by the practices of public organizations.
6. Both are trying to improve their internal working and also for efficient delivery of services to people or customers.

Henry Fayol remarked, “The meaning which I have given to the word administration and which has been generally adopted broadens consideration the field of administrative science. It embraces not only the public service but enterprises of every size and description, of every from and every purpose. All the administration must deal with the planning, organisation, command, coordination and control. Public and private administration are basically similar in skills, research and improvement, and public relations and so on.

**Points of Differences between Public and Private Administration:**

Paul Appleby, John Gaus, Ludwig Von Mises, Josiah Stamp, Peter Drucker, etc. are of the opinion that there are crucial differences between Public and Private Administration. In Paul H. Appleby’s book, “Big Democracy”, he have remarked that the governmental function and attitude have at least three complementary aspects that go to differentiate government from all other institutions and activities breadth of scope, impact and considerations, public accountability, political character. No non-governmental institutions has the breadth of government.

In the opinion of Josiah Stamp, both public and private administration are different in the spheres of uniformity, impartiality, responsibility, accountability, and serviceability. Herbert Simon observes, “In the popular imagination, governmental administration is bureaucratic, private administration is business like, governmental administration is political, private administration is characterized by red tape, private administration is non-political, governmental administration is characterized by red tape, private administration is not. Peter Drucker, the well-known management scientist, observes that the service (government) institution is a fundamentally different “business” from business. It is different in its purpose, it has different values; it needs different objectives and it makes a different contribution to society.

2) Describe the evolution and growth of Administrative Theory.

**Ans:** The growth of public administration has many facets. As a discipline the term Public Administration has emerged in the late 19th and beginning of 20th century. American President Woodrow Wilson contributed very much to the subject of Public Administration, he also known as the father of Public Administration. As a discipline Public Administration is not very older, it emerged during the 19th century last. During these years Public Administration has passed through several phases of development. We can broadly divide the growth of Public Administration into the following five stages.

**Period I (1887 – 1926)**

**Period II (1927 – 1937)**

**Period III (1938 – 1947)**

**Period IV (1948 – 1970)**

**Period V (1971 – continuing)**

**Period I (1887 – 1926) Public Administration Dichotomy :**

The discipline of Public Administration was born in the USA. The credit for initiating as an academic study of Public Administration goes to Woodrow Wilson. He is regarded as the father of the discipline of Public Administration. In his article entitled “The Study of Administration”, published in 1887, he emphasized the need for studying Public Administration as a discipline apart from politics. This is known as Principle of political dichotomy, i.e., a separation of Politics and Administration. Wilson argued that, “Administration lies outside the proper sphere of politics. According to him, politics “has to do with the expression of the state will” while administration “has to do with the execution of these policies.” In short, Goodnow posited the politics-administration dichotomy and he developed the Wilsonian theme of further and greater courage and conviction.

**Period II (1927 - 1937) Principles of Administration :**

The central belief of this period was that there are certain principles of administration and which is the task of the scholars to discover and applied to increase the efficiency and economy of Public Administration. Scientific management handled the business of administration becomes a slogan. Administrators and business school join hands to mechanistic aspect of management. They claim that Public Administration is a science. The great depression in the America contributed a lot to the development. These periods were the golden years of ‘principles’ in the history of Public Administration. This was also a period when Public Administration commanded a high degree or respectability and its product were in great demand both in government and business.

**Period III (1938 – 1947) Era of challenge:**

The main theme during this period was the advocacy of ‘Human Relationship Behavioural Approach’ to the study of Public Administration. The idea of administrative dichotomy was rejected. It was argued that Administration cannot be separated from politics because its political nature and role, Administration is not only concern with policy decision but it deals with the policy formulation. Similarly, the principle of Administration was challenge.

**Period IV (1947-1970):**