

Comparative Public Administration

One of several scopes of public administration compared to the ones mentioned earlier. But it is one or may be called the only one in which the name of public science is explicitly involved. That is, the scope of comparative public administration (or some texts call it comparative public administration - which this article will use the term only with reference to the ideas of that scholar only). What should be mentioned as a starting point? However, for beginners, there might be interest or Some doubts as to why "Comparison" and even more public administration "Why compare?" The author would like to mention this issue as a starting point instead. As for the question of why to compare, Chalida Sornmanee and Chalermphong Srihong (1982) said that studying different subjects by comparison It is one method that will lead to a deep and wide understanding, and produces more benefits than individual education Virtually every field of study has been studied. And taught by means of comparison, such as academic politics and comparative governance. comparative literature comparative law. Therefore, the study of comparative public administration is the study of public administration on the basis of comparison. will study public administration Compare that to Roy C. Macridis (quoted in Tin Prachyapruit, 1995) explains that there are at least 3 objectives.

(1) Academic objectives – that is, comparisons and differences of structures, process and behavior of government agencies and officials to test the hypothesis of the theory

(2) to strengthen intellectual capacity in understanding and analyzing phenomena or the behavior of agencies and civil servants (intellectual) and

(3) to apply the knowledge gained to application in their administration system (practical) for the problem that public administration What is that comparison? It can be considered by separating the meanings of 2 words, namely public administration and comparison, which is a

comparative study of the structure, process and behavior of the government administration system and that of government officials

(1) with different localities, such as a comparison of Thai and American administrative systems and behaviors

(2) with different times, for example, comparing process structure and system behavior and Thai civil servants in the Sukhothai period and the Rattanakosin period, and

(3) with different levels, for example, comparing national administration with the ministry level.

Public Administration comparison thus means An attempt to bring out the process structure (or work practices) and the behavior of government agencies and bureaucrats are compared. in order to see the similarities and differences in terms of fact and the degree of phenomenon or behavior which is inherent in the national culture or different systems and similar This includes comparing theoretical models, which attempt to substitute variables for the specific name of the system, as well as methodological comparisons. This includes defining concepts in a measurable manner. Collection and analysis of data used And such efforts must be made both in terms of comparative studies of case studies. or from a small point in order to create a theory (inductive) and from studying using the theory as a prototype or from theory to a small point (deductive – Tin Prachya Power,; 19)

Considering the above meaning of comparative public management, it can be said that as a discipline If the beginning of public management education is based on Wilson's concept of public management, then comparisons also occur simultaneously. As Chairman Charoensinoran (2003) stated, even in the early stages of public administration education (or public administration), Don't take other countries' cultures seriously, as this course originated in the United States. Its main

purpose is to solve the internal problems of American society. However, it can be considered that Wilson was the first to start talking about knowledge/ European management experience, especially in France and Russia, is applicable to the United States. In other words, Wilson was an early initiator of comparative public administration research, or Chairman Charoensinoran (recently cited: 7) It is said that this is the first trend in comparative research of public administration, called comparative research of administrative systems. It began in the 19th century as a comparative study of the management systems of Western countries. Educational methods focus on the study of administrative history, legal research, and administrative/administrative institutions. Wilson also included another father of public administration, Max Weber, who proposed a bureaucracy, an ideal organization. Compare it with other organizations at that time, such as organizations under the feudal system and organizations under the leadership of individuals. Comparative Study of Public Administration "Comparative Management Group" The administrative system in the United States is the most effective system. Can be exported to third world countries as a tool for economic development and national development Most of the problems that occur in third world countries are administrative issues, and it is therefore necessary to provide these countries with public administration knowledge. Therefore, it can be seen that comparative management groups ignore or do not attach importance to internal factors in third world countries. The group cannot see the fact that development is not easy to manage or manage because it involves power. Influence, interests, values, changes, and the impact of global capitalism. In addition, development is more about evolution than sudden creation. Therefore, after the Comparative Management Group applied its theory to third world countries, it completely failed. It is seen as a tool for expanding the power of the United States and third world countries in the form of American management and values.

In addition, Kulthon Thanaphongsathorn (2004) mentioned the limitations of the study of comparative public administration that there were at least 3 factors: Studies raise consensus issues as to what is the best course of action. Most Appropriate (2) Limitation on the data used in the comparative study. Each has different data integrity and reliability. which will inevitably hinder the development in either direction and (3) academics of comparative public service focus mainly on creating theories or suggesting educational guidelines. But very few practical guidelines have been suggested. Later, there was a comparative study of public administration in terms of application, which was renamed "Public Administration". "Development Management" for development management Although it has its roots in comparative public administration, but from examining the meaning of development management, which has up to 5 groups of meanings, it can be found that it is not quite correct to view development management as a part of comparative management, as Kulthon Thanaphongsathorn (ibid. : 537 – 538) Explain the definition of development administration, referring to the administration of a poor or developing country, or, in other words, to mean administration for economic growth or even said to mean state administration to achieve economic and social changes, etc. This shows that development services are more extensive. Public administration is very comparable.

Tin Prachayaprit (2004) summarized the meaning of development management. Interestingly, it means the development (preparation) of management. Change, improve, or reform management structures, processes, and behaviors to provide the ability or ability to support policies, plans, and plans. National development projects or activities) and development management. (Apply the capabilities or capabilities in the management system to actual policies, plans, plans, projects, or development activities to achieve Changes in advance planning and changes in advance planning will focus on management growth. The economy, politics, and society of the country will

reduce the suffering of the people in the organization. (i.e. government officials, government employees, and employees of state-owned enterprises) and addresses outside the organization (people). The conclusion is that there are two main elements of development management: (1) The development of management covers various secondary elements. According to the environmental development structure, technical processes, and behavior of the management system; and (2) Development management includes secondary elements such as development project management, economic development, social development, and political development. Therefore, in the author's opinion, the importance of this scope is not surprising. It is closely related to public management because it may be one of "everything". According to the meaning of public management, it is related to public management, especially in this field, with the emphasis on introducing various concepts. This may be the same purpose as public administration.