# Article information:

Public Administration Classical Theory  
<https://unacademy.com/content/upsc/study-material/public-administration/classical-theory/>

# Article summary:

1. The article discusses the debate on whether public administration should be categorized as a science or an art, and emphasizes the importance of designing an organization or public administration system.

2. The classical theory of public administration, as defined by authors Luther Gulick and Lundall Urvick, focuses on principles such as division of labor, coordination, decentralization, and delegation.

3. The article highlights criticisms of the classical theory, including its lack of scientific proof, neglect of human and sociological aspects, and inability to adapt to changes. However, it also acknowledges the significance of the theory in establishing and running organizations in public administration.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Public Administration Classical Theory" provides an overview of classical theories in public administration and their significance. While the article presents some valuable information, there are several areas where it lacks depth, evidence, and balanced analysis.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on classical theories without adequately exploring alternative perspectives or contemporary approaches to public administration. The author primarily relies on the works of Luther Gulick and Lundell Urvick, neglecting other influential theorists and their contributions to the field. This narrow focus limits the scope of the discussion and fails to provide a comprehensive understanding of public administration theory.

Furthermore, the article lacks supporting evidence for many of its claims. For example, when discussing the principles derived from Gulick's work, such as division of labor and coordination through hierarchy, no empirical evidence or examples are provided to demonstrate their effectiveness or applicability in real-world scenarios. Without such evidence, these principles remain theoretical assertions rather than proven strategies for designing efficient organizations.

Additionally, the article overlooks important considerations such as the social and psychological aspects of public administration. By focusing solely on structural design and efficiency, it neglects the human dimensions that play a crucial role in organizational success. Public administration involves working with diverse stakeholders, managing relationships, and addressing societal needs – factors that cannot be ignored in any comprehensive analysis.

The article also fails to explore counterarguments or criticisms of classical theories adequately. While it briefly mentions some criticisms towards the end, it does not delve into them in detail or address how these critiques may impact the validity or applicability of classical theories. This one-sided reporting undermines the credibility of the article by presenting a biased perspective without acknowledging alternative viewpoints.

Moreover, there is a lack of contextualization throughout the article. It does not consider how different contexts or environments may influence the application of classical theories. Public administration is a complex field that operates within various political, cultural, and economic contexts – factors that can significantly impact the effectiveness of different organizational designs. Ignoring these contextual factors limits the practicality and relevance of the theories discussed.

Lastly, the article contains promotional content by presenting classical theory as the ultimate solution for establishing any organization in public administration. It fails to acknowledge that public administration is a dynamic field that requires flexibility and adaptability to address evolving challenges and societal needs. By solely promoting classical theories, the article overlooks the importance of innovation, creativity, and contemporary approaches in public administration.

In conclusion, while the article provides an overview of classical theories in public administration, it falls short in several areas. It exhibits potential biases through its narrow focus on specific theorists, lack of evidence for claims made, neglect of alternative perspectives, and failure to consider important contextual factors. A more balanced and comprehensive analysis would require exploring a wider range of theories, providing empirical evidence, addressing criticisms, considering social and psychological aspects, acknowledging contextual influences, and recognizing the need for contemporary approaches in public administration.

# Topics for further research:

* Contemporary theories in public administration
* Criticisms of classical theories in public administration
* Social and psychological aspects of public administration
* Contextual factors in public administration theory
* Innovation and creativity in public administration
* Contemporary approaches in public administration theory

# Report location:

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