

PENGERTIAN ADMINSTRASI PUBLIK

(Lanjutan)

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ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

PENGERTIAN PUBLIK

MENURUT FREDERICKSON:

1. PUBLIK SEBAGAI KELOMPOK KEPENTINGAN (PERSPEKTIF PLURALIS)
2. PUBLIK SEBAGAI PEMILIH RASIONAL (PERSPEKTIF PILIHAN PUBLIK)
3. PUBLIK SEBAGAI YANG DIWAKILI (PERSPEKTIF LEGISLATIF)
4. PUBLIK SEBAGAI PELANGGAN (PERSPEKTIF PENYEDIAAN-JASA)
5. PUBLIK SEBAGAI WARGA NEGARA

(KARTASASMITA 2015)

PENGERTIAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

WODROW WILLSON:

“PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IS THE DETAILED AND SYSTEMATIC APPLICATION OF LAW.”

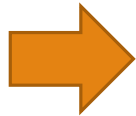


EVERY PARTICULAR APPLICATION OF
LAW IS AN ACT OF ADMINISTRATION.

PENGERTIAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

L.D. WHITE:

“PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONSISTS OF ALL THOSE OPERATIONS HAVING FOR THEIR PURPOSE THE FULFILMENT OR ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY”



THIS DEFINITION COVERS A MULTITUDE OF PARTICULAR OPERATIONS IN MANY FIELDS; THE DELIVERY OF A LETTER, THE SALE OF PUBLIC LAND, THE NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY, THE AWARD OF COMPENSATION TO AN INJURED WORKMAN, THE QUARANTINE OF A SICK CHILD, THE REMOVAL OF LITTER FROM A PARK, AND LICENSING THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

PENGERTIAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

PERCY MC QUEEN:

“PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IS RELATED TO THE OPERATIONS OF GOVERNMENT WHETHER LOCAL OR CENTRAL.”

PENGERTIAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

LUTHER GULICK:

“PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IS THAT PART OF THE SCIENCE OF ADMINISTRATION, WHICH HAS TO DO WITH THE GOVERNMENT; IT CONCERNS ITSELF PRIMARILY WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WHERE THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT IS DONE; THOUGH THERE ARE OBVIOUSLY PROBLEMS ALSO IN CONNECTION WITH THE LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES.”

PENGERTIAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

M.E. DIMOCK:

“PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IS CONCERNED WITH ‘WHAT’ AND ‘HOW’ OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ‘WHAT’ IS THE SUBJECT MATTER, THE TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE OF A FIELD, WHICH ENABLES THE ADMINISTRATOR TO PERFORM HIS TASKS.

THE ‘HOW’ IS THE TECHNIQUE OF MANAGEMENT, THE PRINCIPLES ACCORDING TO WHICH CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMMES ARE CARRIED THROUGH TO SUCCESS. EACH IS INDISPENSABLE, TOGETHER THEY FORM THE SYNTHESIS CALLED ADMINISTRATION”.

PENGERTIAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

F.A. NIGRO AND L.G. NIGRO:

1. IS CO-OPERATIVE GROUP EFFORT IN A PUBLIC SETTING;
2. COVERS ALL THREE BRANCHES-EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL, AND THEIR INTER-RELATIONSHIPS;
3. HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE FORMULATION OF PUBLIC POLICY AND IS THUS A PART OF THE POLITICAL PROCESS;
4. IS DIFFERENT IN SIGNIFICANT WAYS FROM PRIVATE ADMINISTRATION; AND
5. IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH NUMEROUS PRIVATE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY”.

SIFAT ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

PANDANGAN INTEGRALISTIK

'ADMINISTRATION' IS THE SUM TOTAL OF ALL THE ACTIVITIES – MANUAL, CLERICAL, MANAGERIAL, ETC., WHICH ARE UNDERTAKEN TO REALISE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ORGANISATION.

IN THIS VIEW ALL THE ACTS OF OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE ATTENDANT TO THE SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT AND HEAD OF THE STATE CONSTITUTE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PENGANJUR PANDANGAN INI ANTARA LAIN: HENRI FAYOL DAN L.D. WHITE

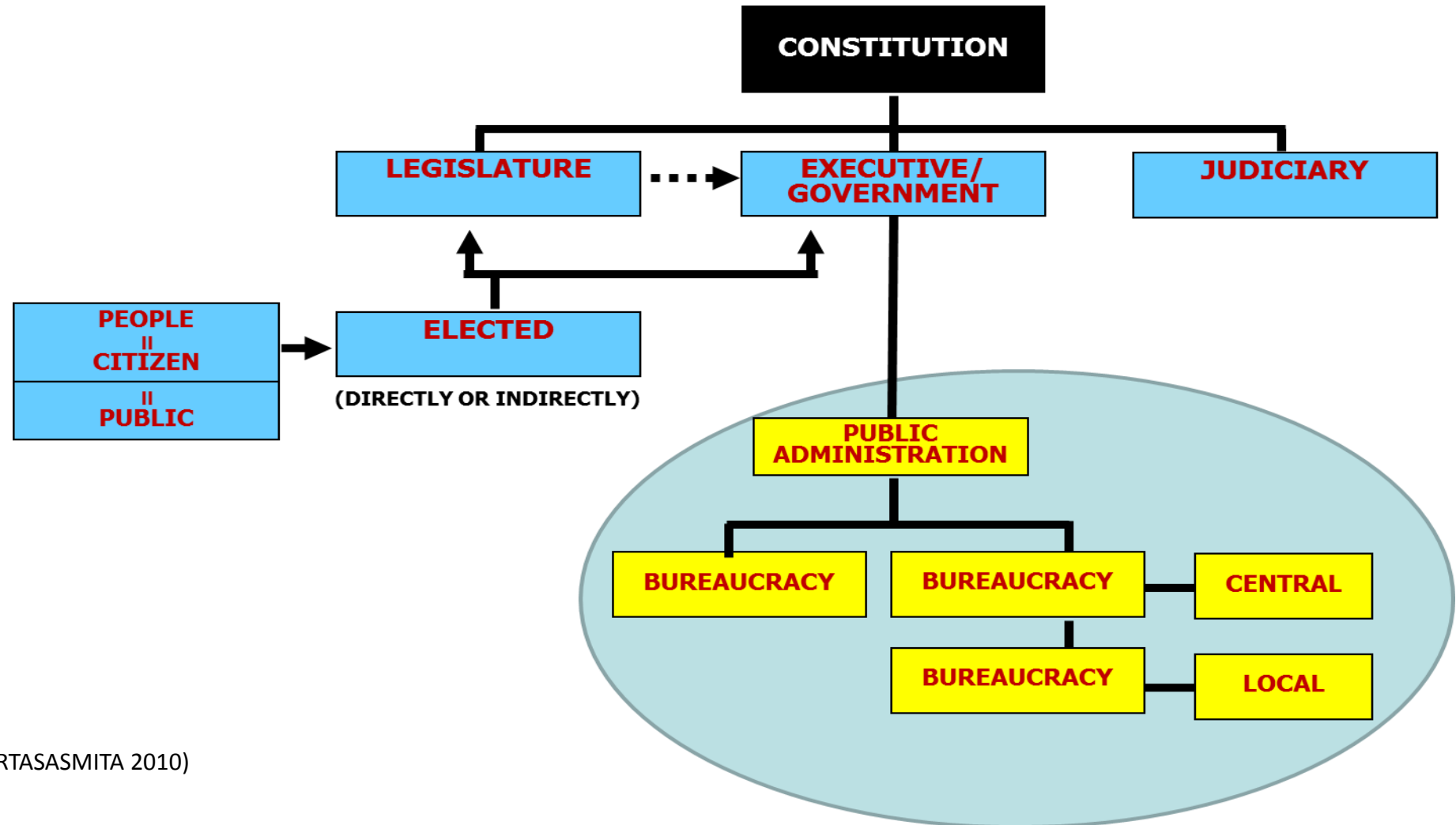
PANDANGAN MANAJERIAL

ACCORDING TO THE MANAGERIAL VIEW OF ADMINISTRATION, THE MANAGERIAL ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE WHO ARE INVOLVED IN PLANNING, ORGANISING, COMMANDING, COORDINATING AND CONTROLLING CONSTITUTE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. THIS VIEW REGARDS ADMINISTRATION AS GETTING THINGS DONE AND NOT DOING THINGS.

THE MANAGERIAL VIEW EXCLUDES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FROM NON-MANAGERIAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS MANUAL, CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES.

PENGANJUR PANDANGAN INI ANTARA LAIN: LUTHER GULLICK, HERBERT SIMON, SMITHBURG DAN THOMPSON

ILUSTRASI ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK



(KARTASMITA 2010)

PERBANDINGAN ADMINSTRASI PUBLIK DAN ADMINISTRASI SWASTA

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

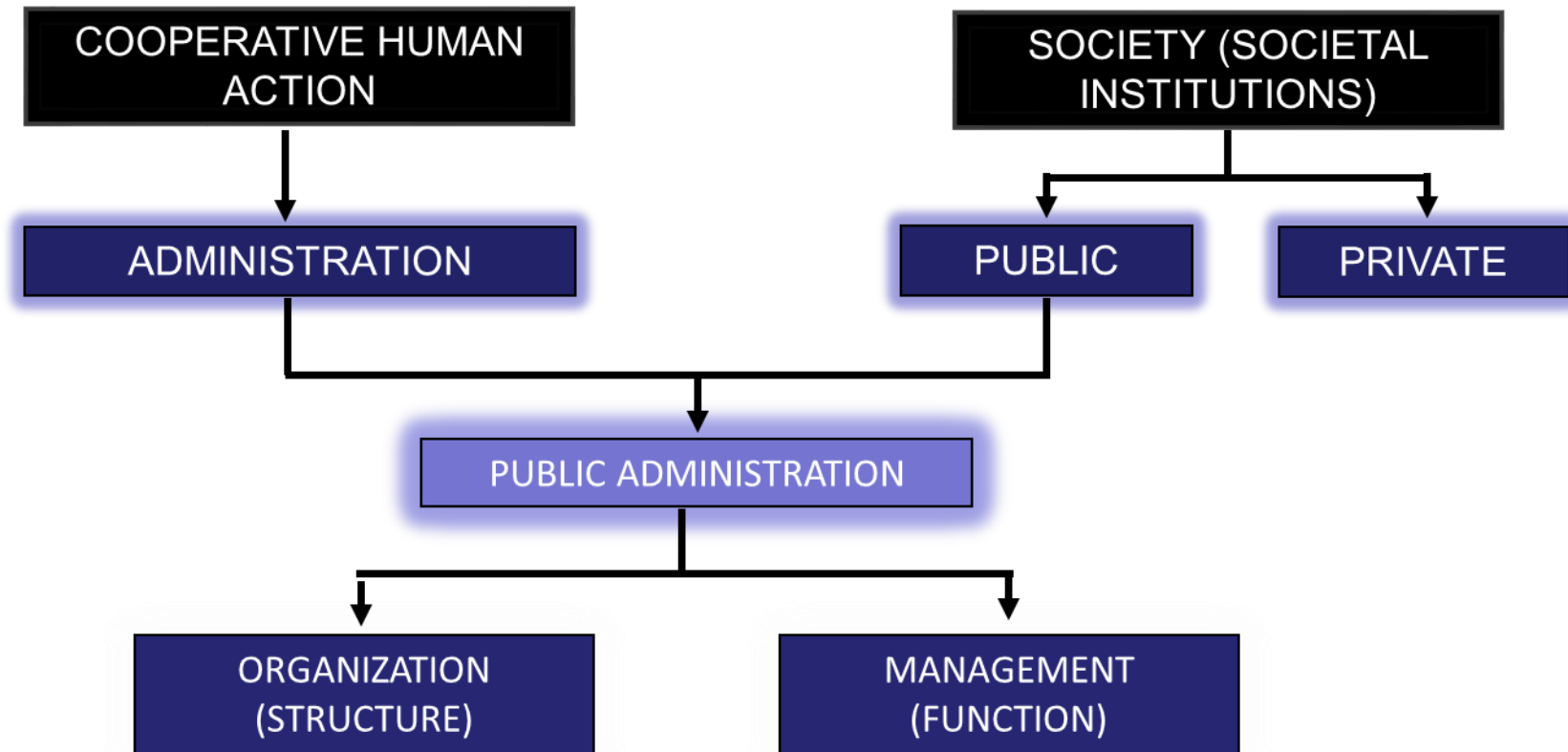
1. SERVICE DELIVERY
2. POLITICAL PROCESS
3. LEGALISTIC APPROACH
4. HIERARCHY
5. NO COMPETITION
6. SOCIAL WELFARE GOALS

PRIVATE ADMINISTRATION

1. PROFIT MOTIVATION
2. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
3. PROFIT APPROACH
4. EGALITER
5. FREE COMPETITION
6. INDIVIDUL WELFARE TARGETS

(KARTASASMITA 2010)

DENGAN DEMIKIAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK



(KARTASMITA 2010)

PENTINGNYA PERAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

PENTINGNYA ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

WOODROW WILSON:

“ADMINISTRATION IS THE MOST OBVIOUS PART OF GOVERNMENT; IT IS GOVERNMENT IN ACTION, IT IS THE EXECUTIVE, THE OPERATIVE AND THE MOST VISIBLE SIDE OF THE GOVERNMENT. “

PERAN ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

1. BASIS OF THE GOVERNMENT
2. AN INSTRUMENT FOR PROVIDING SERVICES
3. AN INSTRUMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING POLICIES
4. A STABILISING FORCE IN SOCIETY
5. AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
6. TECHNICAL CHARACTER

PERAN PENTING ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

MENURUT GERALD CAIDEN

- PRESERVATION OF POLITY;
- MAINTENANCE OF STABILITY AND ORDER;
- INSTITUTIONALISATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES;
- MANAGEMENT OF LARGE SCALE COMMERCIAL SERVICES;
- ENSURING GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT;
- PROTECTION OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY;
- FORMATION OF PUBLIC OPINION; AND
- INFLUENCING PUBLIC POLICIES.

PENUTUP

ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK

MERUPAKAN BASIS DARI PENYELENGGARAAN PEMERINTAHAN YANG MERUPAKAN ALAT UNTUK MELAYANI MASYARAKAT, PENERAPAN KEBIJAKAN, MENDORONG STABILITAS, WAHANA PERUBAHAN SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN WAHANA PEMBANGUNAN SOSIAL DAN EKONOMI SUATU NEGARA

GOOD LUCK

BUREAUCRACY