

Public Administration Paradigm Revisited

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Article History

Received: 31 December 2020

Revised: 23 September 2021

Published: 25 September 2021

Abstract

The objective in this study was to re-examine my Public Administration paradigm in order to cover the change of the state of the art in this field of study. Documentary research was employed in this study. The findings showed that the revisited Public Administration paradigm had three sub-paradigms as follows: state-based Public Administration, stateless-based Public Administration and the mixture.

Keywords: Public Administration, Paradigm, State-Based, Stateless-Based, Mixture

Significance of Problem

Paradigm as a mean for demonstrating the evolution of sciences according to Thomas Khun since 1962 is one of the most eye-catching topics of many scholars in the field of study like Public Administration, such as Henderson (1966), Waldo (1968), Henry (1975, 2013), Ostrom (1974), Golembiewski (1977), Bazeman (1978), Bowornwathana (1995), Pyun and Gamassou (2015), Robinson (2015), Gohwong (2015, 2018a), Basheka (2019), Durman, Bashtannyk, Kornienko, Omarov, and Levchenko (2020). In contrary to most Public Administration scholars who mainly focus on state-based Public Administration paradigm, my Public Administration paradigm strongly pay attention to both state-based Public Administration and stateless-based Public Administration (Gohwong, 2018a). However, due to the existence of many important drivers like deep web and dark web, pirate organizations, net states, government-based cryptocurrency, and data governance in the public sector, my paradigm clearly became the outdated one. This objective of this study, therefore, is to re-examine my Public Administration paradigm in order to cover the change of the state of the art in this field of study.

My Current Public Administration Paradigm

My current works about Public Administration paradigm consisted of my paradigm version 1.0 in 2015 and my paradigm version 2.0 in 2018 (Gohwong, 2015, 2018a). In 2015, I proposed my Public Administration paradigm version 1.0 as a state-based Public Administration paradigm with the main focus on AI's application in Public Administration by using Nicholas Henry's six Public Administration paradigms as follows: Paradigm I-Politics-Administration Dichotomy (1900-1926), Paradigm II-Principle of Administration (1927-1936), The Challenge (1938-1950), The Reaction to the Challenge (1947-1950), Paradigm III-Public Administration as political science (1950-1970), Paradigm IV-Public Administration as Management science (1956-1970), Paradigm V-Public Administration as Public Administration/ Search for curricular Autonomy (1970 onwards), and Paradigm VI-Governance (1990-onwards). The results were that the Public Administration paradigm comprised two key paradigms-pre-AI oriented PA era during Paradigm I and II and AI oriented PA era since the challenge (1938-1950) due to the publication of Simon's most famous books in 1945 that linked non-programmed decision-making with AI, "Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision-making Processes in Administrative Organization."

Citation Information: Gohwong, S. (2020). Public Administration Paradigm Revisited. *Asian Political Science Review*, 4(1), 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.14456/apsr.2020.1>

Later, in the year of 2018, I proposed my Public Administration paradigm version 2.0 with state-based Public Administration and stateless-based Public Administration paradigm as the extension of my first paradigm version 1.0. The state-based Public Administration paradigm still focus on bureaucracy as a main mechanism of the state with two alternatives-market mechanism and people-based mechanism (discursive democracy and communitarianism). For bureaucracy, it still used AI as the center of data management in the public sector. However, the addition of bureaucracy management was the application of MIS for both leadership and benchmarking. For stateless-based Public Administration, I proposed the non-explained area that was beyond the state's jurisdiction via non-government-based cryptocurrency as a mean of civil disobedience such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, Bytecoin, Verge, Zcash, Zcoin, Monero, MoneroC, Monero Gold, MoneroV, Monero Classic, Monero-Classic, Monero 0, Monero Original.

Methodology

Documentary research with secondary data from various sources such as textbooks and online materials was employed in this study.

Findings

The proposed Public Administration paradigm version 3.0 was based on my two previous paradigms in 2015 (my paradigm version 1.0) and 2018 (my paradigm version 2.0) (Gohwong, 2015, 2018a). However, the proposed paradigm version 3.0 extended the proposed paradigm version 2.0 in the followings: (1) stateless-based Public Administration via deep web and dark web as underground web, pirate organizations; (2) state-based Public Administration via government-based cryptocurrencies and data governance in the public sector; and (3) the mixture between state-based Public Administration and stateless-based Public Administration via net states, as shown in the Figure 1 (Peters, 2001; Durand and Vergne, 2013; Gohwong, 2015, 2017, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c, 2020a, 2020b; Wichowski, 2020).

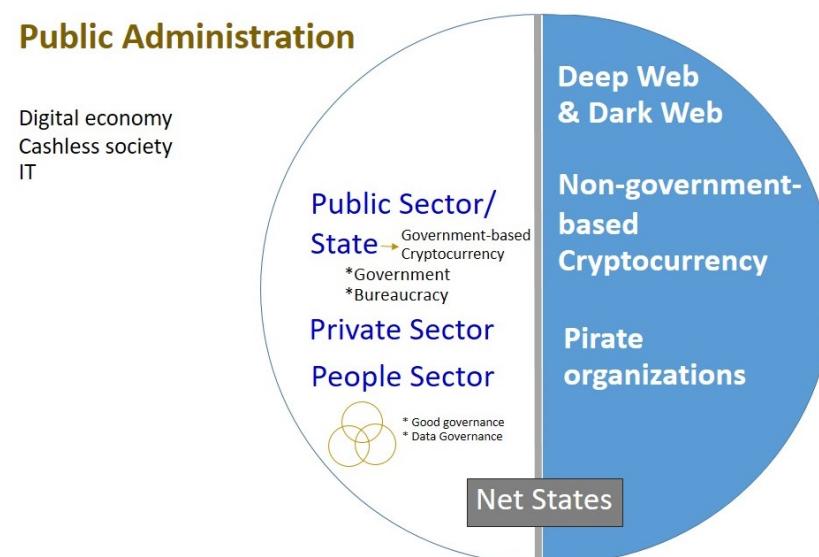


Figure 1 The proposed Public Administration paradigm version 3.0

Source: Peters (2001), Durand and Vergne (2013), Gohwong (2015, 2017, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c, 2020a, 2020b; Wichowski, 2020)

Discussion

The proposed Public Administration paradigm version 3.0 comprises three sub-paradigms as follows: state-based Public Administration, stateless-based Public Administration and the mixture, shown in Table 1.

Table 1 The proposed Public Administration paradigm version 3.0

No.	Sub-paradigm title	Scope of study
1	State-based Public Administration	1.1) internal public management of bureaucracy with AI, IT, blockchain, data governance in the public sector 1.2) external public management via market mechanism, people-based mechanism, government-based cryptocurrencies
2	Stateless-based Public Administration	2.1) non-government-based cryptocurrencies 2.2) deep web and dark web 2.3) pirate organizations
3	The mixture	3.1) net states

Source: Peters (2001), Durand and Vergne (2013), Gohwong (2015, 2017, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c, 2020a, 2020b; Wichowski, 2020)

First, state-based Public Administration sub-paradigm focuses on two components-internal public management and external public management. Internal public management focuses on bureaucracy with AI, IT, blockchain, data governance in the public sector for increasing transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of public sector agencies. For AI, it could be applied in public policy analysis tools for all public policy cycles-agenda setting and policy formulation, policy formulation, policy implementation, and policy evaluation. For example of a public policy analysis technique in policy formulation, according to Benaragama and Jayalal's study in 2013, they applied two AI techniques in Delphi, Neural Networks (NN) and Case-based Reasoning (CBR), for grading Highway Contractors via a set of criteria for Road Development Authority (RDA) in Sri Lanka. Neural networks employ a complex calculation via input layer with the hidden neurons and output layers in order to capture the patterns and relationships in large amounts of data whereas CBR uses the comparison between a targeted problem and a set of cases in database in order to find the best solution. They use two AIs for analyzing the outliers of the input data smartly in order to grade the best contractor via twenty-eight criteria (Benaragama and Jayalal, 2013).

In addition, "external public management" via market mechanism, people-based mechanism, government-based cryptocurrencies or Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is formally a key government-based mean by central bank against non-government-based cryptocurrencies (such as Bitcoin, Monero). The examples of government-based cryptocurrencies are "Inthanon" of Thailand, "eDinar" or "Digicash" or "BitDinar" of Tunisia, "Petro" or "Petromoneda" of Venezuela), "eCFA" or "CFA frac" of Senegal. Government via central bank uses government-based cryptocurrency in order to monitor and control value of this money, money supply and flow of money. The government-oriented financial management will lead to two main problems for government-based cryptocurrency as follows: the unintentional failures and opportunism with third-party status. Information sharing and data auditing according to data governance in the public sector are two mechanisms for reducing these mentioned problems (Gohwong, 2015, 2018a, 2019b, 2019c, 2020a; Peters, 2001). For example, Thailand and Argentina now generally use a set of public policy tools (such as legalization, new marketable goods, output taxes, SEC and regulations) in order to both limit

and lessen the scope and effect of 6,770 non-government-based cryptocurrencies. In addition, both countries will employ government-based cryptocurrencies or “direct supply by central bank” as a public policy tool in order to bring their citizens back to the government-backed financial systems. In these kinds of financial system, government could easily control money supply and monitor money transfer and money laundering (CoinMarketCap, 2021).

Second, on contrary to the first paradigm, the stateless-based Public Administration sub-paradigm pays particular attention to a set of drivers as followings: (1) the emerging of more than 6,770 non-government-based cryptocurrencies, set by firms, hedge funds, and ordinary persons, as a set of civil disobedience and business disobedience-oriented mechanisms in order to do transactions beyond state’s jurisdiction in various illegal activities such as tax evasion, terrorism financing, drug trafficking, human trafficking and so on. For examples, Monero as a privacy-based cryptocurrency was mainly employed for cryptojacking during 2016-2019 according to Symantec Internet Security Threat Report 2016-2019 (Gohwong, 2019d); (2) the appearance of deep web and dark web beyond Google power searching, only accessed by special applications (such as TOR, I2P, Freenet), as 96% of total web sites around the globe for contributing both civil disobedience and business disobedience from non-government-based cryptocurrencies. According to Dark Web News’ data with 4,715 webs as the sample of my study about deep web in 2019, deep web consisted of a lot of activities such as Non-English activities (such as hacking, marketplace for drugs, hosting cryptocurrency, marketplace betting), Cryptocurrency (Bitcoin exchange in black money in form of bank accounts, credit cards, PayPal accounts with fiat currency), Media and Forum (such as Acropolis forum for Dark Market), Hosting (such as AnonPlus as a free Tor Hosting), Marketplace Drugs (such as Cannabis), Search Engines (such as DuckDuckGo), Marketplace Commercial Services (such as AllInOne for any fake documents such as Passport), Marketplace Financial (such as credit cards), Hacking (such as Agento Services for Life Ruining), Marketplace Betting, P2P File Sharing (such as DameTorrents), and Cybercriminals with former soldiers and mercenaries; and (3) the existence of pirate organizations for stealing digital assets (such as researches, software) and committing cyber-attacks as a threat for state jurisdiction and firms (CoinMarketCap, 2021; Durand and Vergne, 2013; Gohwong, 2017, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019a).

Last, the mixed sub-paradigm is the combination between state-based Public Administration and stateless-based Public Administration via net states, which is a set of non-state actors with four characteristics as follows: international scale of services, technology-based firm, a great number of customers and active role in provision of public goods and services. The examples of net states are Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Apple, Tesla, and Amazon. In general, net states are firms. They, therefore, formally comply with local laws and regulations of each country. However, they sometimes do business disobedience against government and local laws and regulations. For example, Facebook violates the Russian Federal Law No. 242-FZ of July 21, 2014 on Amending Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in as Much as It Concerns Updating the Procedure for Personal Data Processing in Information-Telecommunication Networks (with Amendments and Additions of December 2014) by locating its server outside Russia. It had to pay four million Rubles (\$62,922) in 2020 for its law violation (Gohwong, 2020b; Wichowski, 2020).

Conclusion

This study is the revisited Public Administration paradigm as my version 3.0, based on my two previous paradigms in 2015 and 2018. It has three sub-paradigms in the revisited paradigm as follows: state-based Public Administration, stateless-based Public Administration and the mixture.

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