

An editor's view on the future of public administration research

*Ms. Viquarunnisa,
HOD & Associate Professor,
Department of public Administration,
Anwarul Uloom College,
New Mallepally, Hyderabad – 500001,
Telangana India.*

Abstract

A lot has changed and progressed in the area of public administration in the last few years. These improvements relate to both the study itself and the methods used to conduct it. We use a wide range of approaches, and our theories are multidisciplinary. The methods we use, and the questions we pose. Increasingly, In the public sector, we're seeing a trend toward in the direction of a paradigm shift toward greater efficiency and effectiveness the focus is on equality. We examine these developments in this article based on our experience as chief editors of some of the most prestigious journals in the specific field. Additionally, I'd want to describe how things are going. In this field, we look for new avenues of growth. To conduct fresh studies. Research exploring new and better methods to Consider and implement multidisciplinary approaches and techniques. We as well as in the fields of social justice and equality Artificial Intelligence, Climate Change, and Comparative Administration change. A more proactive strategy is advocated in the end sharing findings to those directly affected by the work decisions made by public institutions.

INTRODUCTION

The earliest established governments led to the creation of public administration. Servants were used by the pharaohs to carry out their orders, and tax collectors were employed to track down and regulate the flow of money (El Baradei, 2021; Ferlie et al., 2005). During the second century BC, China began a major attempt to enhance public administration techniques. Public administration, despite its ancient roots, continues to be studied today. The beginnings of which were not until the early twentieth century It all began with the establishment of the in the United Kingdom. R.I.P.A.'s first publication was in 1922 with the publication of Public Administration by the institute's magazine. This is based on Stack (1972). For example, Chicago's Hull House and the New York's founding of the New York The Bureau of Municipal Studies (Stivers, 2000). Public administration in Australia was heavily influenced by the American model. due to British and American

experiences, local organizations of the Royal Geographical Society have sprung up 1938, when a new journal, the Australian Journal of Public Administration (AJPA), was established (Remington, 1961; Chapman, 1987). After World War II, it evolved as a social activity in the Netherlands. The scientific community grew, and scholars changed their attention away from public law and toward a more interdisciplinary approach instead. Kickert &

Toonen (2006) said that There has been no lack of inquiries into the nature of public administration from these early beginnings. That's what we ought to develop into. In reality, however, as Dubnick (2018) pointed out, many of these investigations have stemmed from the field. The discussion between Simon and Waldo about whether the field is an art or a science is only one example (Dubnick, 2018), as shown by the Minnowbrook conferences, which established new models of public administration In the Blacksburg Manifesto, bureaucracy and its role in fixing societal problems are celebrated (Waldo, 1991). Notwithstanding depth of these discourses, the discussion has been mostly controlled by US academics, and public management has had their definitions constructed in the image of Anglo-American traditions Due to the fact that more focused attempts have been made to investigate the field and define its path, such as Why are we having this discussion now, in the presence of those already mentioned? As a first step, we feel it's appropriate and relevant. Celebrating the 100th anniversary of Public Administration, the longest-running academic journal in English devoted to advancing the field of public administration. Furthermore, the environment in which we live has undergone significant transformation.

We must adapt to the changes that have taken place during the previous two years (AlMazrouei, 2021; O'Flynn, 2021). What we stand for as a profession Moreover, our impact on the world around us is continually evolving, and this change is almost

always for the better. Whatever the specifics may be, if things go as planned, what was slowly eroding and being replaced by what will be. No of the context, this holds true. or a matter of economics. There have been gradual shifts even in the big-picture conceptual understanding of change itself, with informal elements are taking their place. In order to stay up and adapt, public service must follow a learning curve. Public Administration has a lot of room for improvement (O'Flynn, 2022) as a profession. Instead of focusing on how our surroundings have changed, we should be asking ourselves how we might foresee and prepare for in order to deal with it. We feel we are in a unique position since we are editors of some of the most prestigious journals in the area. to contribute to debates on the future of the discipline and its current standing. We, the journals' editors, are stewards. As archivists of the discipline, we assist our clients and their history, as well. Cutting-edge research is something we are involved in. toiling over which submissions to publish in our restricted number of journals throughout the globe pages. Our knowledge of the field's past and present allows us to accurately project where it will be in the future helping to keep it moving and guiding it in the right direction. Reflecting on the present condition of public administration research, we have got together to write this piece.

A planet in flux, ravaged by a pandemic. Over the previous several years, we've witnessed how far the field has progressed a few years. The advances in both how we do research and the techniques we use are a result of these developments interdisciplinarity in the ideas we utilize and the issues we pose. We also see openings for new possibilities it is necessary for the findings of public administration research to have a significant impact on issues we confront as a culture. People who take advantage of these chances will be encouraged and supported by us.

ADVANCEMENTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

It is imperative that any debate of the field's future begin with an examination of where we are right now and where we have come from. Our methodological foundation is one area that needs improvement. In the past, public administration has tended to overlook technical aspects of technique, instead depending on the methods of other disciplines (DeLorenzo, 2000; Groeneveld et al., 2015; Perry & Kraemer, 1986). As a result of this proclivity, the Disciplines that we've drawn inspiration from for our methodological methods have varying levels of Public administration

does not necessarily share research topics, which are defined by their unique conceptual frameworks. Their personal problems have influenced the ways they use and create (Gill & Meier, 2000). Discomfort in the public administration area has intensified this worry about methodological co-optation. the quality of statistical training our graduates received, which was often centered on elementary descriptive statistics a thorough examination (Wang, 1999). This strategy hampered the development of the discipline and lessened the influence of research we've done on the practice of public administration.

Many people in the field have taken action since Gill and Meier (2000) sounded the alarm. Statistical training was included in the course in many nations, our methodological rigor has evolved with the advancements in graduate programs KLEINSCHMIT (2020); SMITH AND MARTINDALEZ MOYANO (2012a). We used to do a large portion of our quantitative research on the basis of statistical analysis based on descriptive statistics or OLS multivariate regression (Pitts & Fernandez, 2009), Groeneveld Our publications' research methods have changed significantly in recent years, as shown by the study by et al. 2007 was a good year to transition from qualitative to quantitative research The usage of the term "event" is one such example of this trend. (Berry & Berry, 1990) and synthetic control models (Berry & Berry, 1990) to explain policy adoption Understanding street-level bureaucracy and decision-making using network analysis (Arnold, 2021), in addition to cutting-edge data analytics to better comprehend methods of exterior communication (Jungblut & Jungblut, 2021). In addition, as a result of these methodological advancements, we now have fresh insights on the Conceptual and theoretical measurements that form the basis of the field's work.

In order to undertake fresh research, we've observed a big rise in the amount of testing inside the field. Test previous hypotheses (Battaglio et al., 2019) (Sievert, 2021). As previously mentioned, in the United States, the field of New York City's Bureau of Municipal Research was the beginning of administration (Stivers, 2000). Central The concepts of scientific management were integral to the Bureau's approach, since they maintained that experiments may be carried out in order to discover the best way to accomplish a job. This origin, however, hasn't stopped the public from participating in experiments. Previously, administrative research was seen as unfeasible (Margetts, 2011). The issue was raised, however, by Bozeman (1992). public administration academics were not interested in experimental procedures, according to this viewpoint. In 2010, Li

and Van Ryzin (2017) outlined how the discipline started to pay more attention to experiments. During the first round of government experimentation (see also Morton & Williams, 2010). The forming of the organization This year's Journal of Behavioral Public Administration and James et al(2017) .'s book have contributed to the growth of the field. experimentation should be pushed into the public eye the development of statistical methods and the combination of experimental and behavioural techniques We've observed a shift toward methodological heterogeneity in the discipline, or the study that incorporates more than one approach (Schwartz-Shea, 2021). Adopting a qualitative approach data from both quantitative and qualitative sources into a single research study, researchers may better triangulate data that support their findings. there is an interest-relationship Methodological pluralism, or what some term a "mixed-methods" approach, is becoming more prevalent in public administration. strategy, which is critical in every way (Mele & Belardinelli, 2019). Many of the issues that face our industry and the general public There is a lack of ready-made data for companies to work with. By combining different approaches, researchers have been able to get a better understanding of their subject matter. Applicability of the field study done. Quantitative rigor combined with qualitative delicacy Having more data increases our conceptual acuity, which is a good thing. Indicators of this may be found. in the early stages of the outbreak Scholars throughout the scientific community have reacted to the widespread use of COVID-19 brought together many sources of data and technologies to facilitate fast reaction Welkins et al. (2020); Palumbo (2020); Wilkins et al. (2021); Yaghi (2020); Young et al. (2019); Yaghi and Yaghi (2020). We've also observed a rise in the number of public administration researchers who are interested in advancing the field. comprehensive methods of research. Co-creation of research with consumers of public services is one such example. communities (Durose et al., 2021) and the creation of research strategies and procedures that need the involvement of As researchers, rather than as subjects, individuals with impairments (Warr et al., 2017). As well as that demands for indigenous research sovereignty in government have developed throughout time, challenging long-held methodological techniques, exposing inequalities in Western research, and advocating for transformational change. (Williams, et al., 2020) Public administration will be reshaped by the growing movement for indigenous data sovereignty.

in the years to come (Sporle et al., 2020). Power is being rebalanced as a result of these events, and groupings that assert their autonomy in study after being "examined to death" (Walmark, 2010). The field's openness to interdisciplinarity has developed with its methodological development. Noted: According to the "Introduction," the field of public administration has a varied history and emerged in a variety of nations the domains of political science, economics, accounting, law, management, and social work, among others. For the most part, in light of the field's past, we've been left questioning who we are and where we've come from.

There is a lot to learn about who we are, where our origins are, and what we should do (Dubnick, 2018; Mainzer, 1994; McDonald, 2018). (2011); Ricucci (2010). The field has begun to embrace despite our previous problems, despite this. a future in which different fields work together (Uwizeyimana & Basheka, 2017; Wright, 2011). Incorporation has led to this acceptance. in our ideas and approaches from a variety of academic disciplines (Collie et al., 2021; Raadschelders, 2011), by the inclusion of researchers from various fields as peers, coauthors, and writers in our body of work This is seen through the way we educate our pupils and the materials we use (Manoharan et al., 2020). After the hug expanded to include practitioners in new ways, embracing the contributions of public officials and citizens. coming from the business world (Himmelreich & Cohen, 2021). This interdisciplinarity has been bolstered in recent years. integrated governance (Carboni et al., 2019) and other problem-driven methods "solving some of our most important and difficult social challenges"

As a result of these advances, comparative work is now becoming more prevalent in our literature. In our opinion, comparative research is crucial, since the experiences of one society are likely to be comparable compared to another's. It is via comparative studies in public administration that we are able to learn from the mistakes of others and everyone's results will be better. In addition, they provide insight on the unique contextual aspects that influence public perceptions administration in specific locations or for specified people (Poole et al., 2021) (Blessett et al., 2019). The growing emphasis on comparative work must stay open to the unique notwithstanding its potential advantages things to look out for in people and places We feel that today's pressing issues have shown A lack of cross-context relevance for some topics. The ideas presented in the literature may be of interest to you language used to explain or apply them may be different. Due to the

fact that the sector has expanded globally, We've seen some success in one area thanks to the epidemic and the emergence of online groups. solving this problem is a priority. In spite of this, there are still ways to improve theories of comparison. The rapidity of social change is as essential to learning as keeping open to the uniqueness of individuals and places. Adapting to change requires a heightened awareness of time's influence (2008). In terms of social, political, and cultural contexts, When we measure anything, it becomes a defining component in the evolution of economic or technical variables.

Characteristic.

Attention and involvement are focusing on government administration and policymaking. Previous research on public involvement (Fung, 2015; Handley and Howell-Moroney, 2010) has looked at ways in which citizens may become involved. Cooper (2005), coproduction (Bovaird et al., 2021), and participatory and e-government (MacLean & et al.) are examples of involvement. As of Titah, 2021). Nonetheless, a shift in focus from government to governance—i.e., less emphasis on the structure of government—has occurred. increasing emphasis on problem-solving via informal means—has swiftly shifted the literature. in a different path than before. Many recent studies have looked at instances of governance in action and the circumstances under which it occurs as a result of which it arose, as well as the consequences of this new paradigm method (Brunjes, 2021; Douglas & Ansell, 2021; Siciliano et al., 2021), characterized as Reduced boundaries of authority (Hall & Battaglio, 2018, p. 500). Numerous research have also investigated networks, non-traditional methods of attaining public objectives and strategic partnerships, collaborations, coproduction generating worth for the general public (Moore, 1995). Governments are also attempting to influence public perception via careful framing and word choice. message sharing through social media. There has been an increase in public polarization and politicization in recent years. The main points When it comes to policy, Kincaid and Leckrone (2021) found that political membership is now more important than common-sense decisions that would benefit the public all. To put it another way, policy currently favors the winner of the most recent election in a "winner-take-all" fashion. Hyperpoliticization (Hall & Battaglio, 2020) strains the policymaking machinery and leads to increasing policy uncertainty. Expressing one's displeasure. In addition, technological advancements and artificial intelligence provide us with additional reasons to be

optimistic. Government algorithmization is an issue for me (Dickinson, 2018; Dickinson & Yates, 2021).

Individuals' policy choices have sparked a war between governments because of their political leanings. Thirty years old or older So many years ago, the evidence movement had evolved to the point that policy debate seemed to be saturated backed by facts A proactive approach to policymaking and implementation relies on evidence. Stronger performance will result from more responsibility (Poister et al., 2014). As a matter of fact, evidence has been deeply engrained in certain agency cultures, a more scientific approach is predisposed (Hall & Van (Ryzin, upcoming.) The evidence-based movement (EBE) has come under fire recently, however, and some believe it has reached its limit. Today's policymakers selectively exploit evidence to justify their predetermined methods and influence public support. At the time of this writing (2021). Evidence becomes even more critical when it is used by various levels of government as justification for their policies. evidence-based arguments dominate and sustain the escalating debate among researchers governments.

DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

Although public administration has gone a long way, there is still a long way to go. Public administration's origins may be traced back to a number of various fields, which provides a wealth of information for future study. It is common knowledge among botanists that the quality of the fruit is influenced by the roots, namely their depth and health. To flourish, the plant must have access to nutrients. Accordingly, our writing will yield fruit in the same way. Its roots, but the fittest vines may survive by expanding in ways they have never done before. Considering future research possibilities, we must realize the fact that the discipline still has to become to be more inclusive and, as a result, to represent the wide range of government agencies (Berry-James et al., 2021). We to reflect on the past, notably the role played by government administration in developing and maintaining oppression and injustice (Carboni & Nabatchi, 2019). For some, public administration is at a crucial juncture in its development in order to grow and become more diverse and inclusive, these concerns must be addressed." For example, O'Flynn and Young & Wiley (2021). Recognizing the diversity of cultural practices is an important part of this for some people that go much beyond the Anglo-American accords, and that have affected public

government (Drechsler and Haque, 2019) as well as more diverse beliefs and worldviews (Althaus, 2020; It is McCandless et al, 2022; Milroy, 2019; and Ugyel, 2016, respectively).

As a consequence, a more vibrant multicultural society would emerge a facet of government management (Drechsler, 2019). Others, on the other hand, advocate for a more radical shift the field has been liberated from colonial influence. Western hegemony is resisted, and local knowledge is prioritized as well as principles, and hostility to the idea that there is a common public service attitude or ethos (Pete et al. (2013); Stout, 2018). We may expect to see a wide range of viewpoints in this competitive environment. Public administration has evolved throughout time, yet there are still many pressing challenges that need to be addressed. There is a growing threat to the very underpinnings of public administration as a whole a wide range of challenging issues. In the face of these issues, governments are attempting to understand and react to them. Effective government management is essential. Everything from global warming to mass emigration and the emergence of new social altering global power bases, from growing populism to a conviction that we are living in an era of increasing inequality Public administration research will be pushed into new and intriguing areas in an increasingly volatile world. Without it, there would be no Comparable study may sometimes provide conclusions that seem to be at odds with one other. Whatever the situation may be, The study of these topics, which we consider to be the most important in public administration, will become more comprehensive and in-depth. Transforms at a quick pace. When Berry-James et al. (2021) recently argued for a fresh attention on this topic, it was a strong statement public administration's involvement in perpetuating inequality and marginalization throughout the globe are increasingly important equity concerns to consider (Alexander & Stivers, 2010; Blessett et al., 2019; Carboni, 2019). & Nabatchi, 2019; McCandless et al., 2022). As a result of the worldwide pandemic's escalating disparities, across countries, is drawing a lot of interest in this part of the world. Rather than just embracing diversity, fairness, and inclusion in the workplace, we think it is necessary to do more. Instead, we ought to do so take a holistic approach to ensuring social justice in all of our studies. This involves taking into account issues of social justice in all subfields of the study, as well as problems of equality. For example, in public budgeting and finance. The incorporation of social equality in the budgeting process and the link between fiscal and social justice may be studied by

researchers inequality in health and social mobility (McDonald & McCandless, 2021; Rubin & Bartle, 2021). Research is an important part of public procurement people from varied backgrounds should be included in the pool of applicants and recipients of government grants and loans. grants. Attention must be paid to "breakout data" in performance management when equality is emphasized.

show how the effects of the program differ among populations. Experiments may also be carried out in public administration to find out which kinds of public participation provide the most fair results and how those techniques are implemented may be given further assistance. Research on social equality has a primary necessity to address all of these issues: How can you quantify the equity at a certain level. We support research that contributes to our knowledge of and efforts to increase social fairness, but better metrics are needed. Research in this field has to pay special attention to issues of equality within a community. Governments and society are increasingly confronted with difficulties that grow in breadth, extent, and complexity questioned whether public administration experts are capable of dealing with them. Nabatchi, the field, and "Reluctant (and probably incompetent)," according to Carboni (2018), to react meaningfully to the abundance of the difficulties we face. As public institutions have failed to react to this issue, this worry has been emphasized. the epidemic of COVID-19 (Ansell, Sorensen, & Torfing, 2020). Reorienting oneself is one method to deal with this problem.

As Carboni et al. (2019) have dubbed integrative, this shift is toward a more problem-focused and multidisciplinary approach governance. In a similar spirit, others have argued that we should instead concentrate on "great problems" rather than just the "big issues." so that we may better face these difficult problems. The need for such a shift in perspective the problem-focused approach and the natural interdisciplinarity would be strengthened by this method. character of the government. Our study's issue emphasis reflects a larger movement, such as A emphasis on missions and moonshots by Mazzucato and a demand for greater problem-solving in government by Noveck (both 2021) have been highlighted. By focusing on a specific issue, we can better coordinate the efforts of many experts and inspire them to work together. expanded international cooperation on a grander scale.

The "bright side" of public administration may also be found by looking for examples of success. A group of public administration experts from across

the world, inspired by Elinor Ostrom, has released a report titled public administration that focuses on accomplishments and understands how and why they occurred in actuality, things work out (Douglas et al., 2021). There is an apparently built-in unfavorable bias in the field, according to their manifesto. pushes us to go beyond crises, hollowing out, and failure in order to get a broader perspective. When it comes to the cutting edge of technology, there is a growing curiosity in how these new tools may be used. public services and the administration process may be improved (De Vries, Bekkers, & Tummers, 2016). Computer-aided design Robotics, algorithms, big data, machine learning, and digitalization are forming a more and more complex system that is becoming more and more complex a thorny situation. Expect to see an explosion of work on the practical, political, and ethical dimensions in response to this call. The rising dependence on more advanced technology to address issues in a variety of ways. serving the general public Many parts of the public sector, however, have not yet embraced the new frontier front on. saw it as a test. The use of social media as a communication tool by certain governments, for example, has started. When it comes to making better decisions, several organizations have started employing data analytics to help them (Schmidhuber et al., 2021) Public administration has advanced in the utilization of technology improvements (Ricucci, 2021), while some have been slow to adapt. (Mergel and colleagues, 2016). We would want to see more investigation into how new technologies are affecting this field. may lead to better results in the public sector. For example, one of the most pressing issues is how to include artificial intelligence into the system. in the decision-making process, such as the selection of employees or the creation of predictions of future resources and/or requirements. We'd be remiss if we didn't also encourage work on the subject of the future.

Technology-related ethical and management issues. Statistics show that technology can improve outcomes, but there are concerns about the risks it poses to democratic governance and other issues like social equity.

comprehended

Many of the important topics that have sustained public interest in human frontier research will be explored in future studies. administration, including leadership, motivation, and the management of talent. However, a more substantial increase is likely Consideration of or a return to values and perspectives that influence not only human resources

management but all human resources management public administration, as well as a broader view of the government's role and posture. a recurring topic of humility offers exciting prospects for the future of scientific investigation. This is a recurring theme in methods that aim to expose the "lie" Through our obsession with measuring, incentives, and targets (Lowe, 2021), we tell ourselves that we are better than we really are a quest for rationality, order, and knowing that causes our "delusions of confidence" (Barrett et al., 2021). The idea is to say that some of these emerging strands and encourage a growth in the analysis of humble government that arise when we are prepared to admit that we don't know everything or are open to new ideas all the information you need (Heinonen, 2021). This shift in philosophical perspective could have ramifications that reach far and wide. collaboration and experimentation in the design of public administration projects A shift in power to the people and their communities. Research in this area will be influenced in the future by a renewed focus on empathic reasoning. Brainard, Edlins, and Sullivan (2021) studies (2017), empathy and the importance of relationality in public administration, for example, have been highlighted The government's work is shifted to the benefit of the public. More human and relational approaches to public administration will continue to develop. As researchers grapple with these concepts, we encourage their interdisciplinary exploration, as well as the consideration of international and comparative perspectives.

The human frontier of public administration extends beyond a single demographic and should be captured appropriately. This imperative calls for the development of indices and measurement systems, as well as methodological approaches, that reflect a diverse, global community.

Connecting With Practice

As we reflect on the status and future of public administration research, we would be remiss if we did not acknowledge \some concern. In its intellectual roots, public administration was concerned with the practice of administration\s(Farrell et al., 2021; Stivers, 2000). (Farrell et al., 2021; Stivers, 2000). As we acknowledged previously, we are excited to see the field move toward becoming a science. We support and encourage this move. However, we believe consideration should be given toward the implications pertaining to practitioner engagement (Schowerer et al., 2022). (Schowerer et al., 2022). This issue has two important components: selecting

research topics that are of use and interest to public administrators, and ensuring that the research we produce is accessible. Both matters present concerns for the growth and development of the field. Our ability to remain relevant and have a significant impact on the management of governments and nonprofits around us is closely tied to our ability to connect to the practice of public administration

Public administration is not alone in this concern. Fields with licensure requirements have a built-in connection to practice through their obligatory continuing education. At some point, all fields without professional accreditation or licensure experience the consequence of disengagement from practice that comes with scientific advancement (McDonald, 2010). The challenge we have to address so as to survive and prosper as a field is how to maintain the scientific rigor of our research while also speaking plainly enough for our practitioner community to benefit. The first step in this direction is to reconsider what topics we explore.

As researchers, we seek to advance theoretical and empirical understanding, but this should be matched with choosing areas of focus that meet the needs of practitioners. The responsibility for an improved focus on research with meaningful application to practitioners does not rest solely on the shoulders of researchers, but also on the shoulders of journals and their editors. Articles written with practitioners in mind may be more widely read, but they are less likely to be cited. Conversely, whereas a highly scientific paper may get an author additional citations, a paper that also speaks to practice may have greater potential to make a meaningful contribution to the communities around us. We do not mean to imply that we should abandon the publication of highly scientific articles, but we should also increase our attention to publishing material that is salient to practice. Perhaps the greatest barrier to public engagement is the cost of access. Most journal articles in the field are available only for purchase or through journal subscriptions. Given the limited resources available to public organizations, accessing an article that may or may not have the information one needs is cost-prohibitive. We have been excited to see a new generation of open-access journals enter the field in recent years, but the time and cost of producing a reputable open-access journal is not insignificant, raising questions about the longevity of the model. We believe that a sustainable model of open-access research within public administration should follow what has been done in the physical sciences: the costs of open-access publishing can be built into the grants used to support the work.

Furthermore, publishing agreements between universities, associations, and publishers can be more vigorously pursued as a way to enable articles to be published in an open-access venue without the authors bearing the costs.

The four of us do not all view this concern regarding practitioner engagement in the same way. Some of the journals we edit (Australian Journal of Public Administration, Journal of Public Affairs Education, and Public Administration Review) have a direct connection to practice as part of their mission. The other journals (International Journal of Public Sector Management and Public Administration) focus more heavily on publishing scientific research, leaving public engagement to be covered through faculty members' classroom teaching and service engagements. This difference in journal mission reflects the choice we must make in our research: do we focus on the practice of public administration or the pure science of the field? One possible solution would be to develop a secondary market for research. Outlets such as Government Finance Review and Public Management provide opportunities for producing practitioner-friendly versions of the research published in our journals. Media outlets such as The Conversation help faculty disseminate their research in a usable format. These opportunities have been embraced by some within the field, but not as often as they could be.

Although we do not propose to create such an answer ourselves, this solution could be manifested through the creation of a one-stop-shop blog focused solely on publishing posts that translate research articles from our journals into user-friendly versions for practitioners. This arrangement would allow the journals to continue to concentrate

on publishing rigorous scientific research while also providing a connection back to practice.

CONCLUSION

In the past few decades, the area of public administration has achieved substantial growth. Both the sorts of questions we ask and the methods we use to answer those questions have advanced. Public management is now recognized as a science because of this achievement. As editors, we are thrilled by the progress being made in this sector.

being able to enable the dialogue that research generates. Scholars' methods of research have evolved significantly, going from our offices to networks and communities across institutions and

nations, allowing us to share our work and knowledge. We now have the inclusion of multidisciplinary approaches and the involvement with international and comparative work have been seen. And New research approaches have emerged to assist us in addressing the difficult issues we now confront.

Using our positions, we are able to observe the breadth of research taking place in the area and comprehend how it relates to each other together. Consequently, we have a unique perspective on the emergence of new opportunities. with the purpose of conducting further investigations. In this essay, we've discussed the changes we've seen in the field, with a focus on the recent developments. These chances should be given the utmost attention. Public institutions must be capable of meeting the enormous difficulties we confront as a society. ready to deal with problems head-on when the time comes. Climate change, social fairness, and technology are just a few of the pressing issues that need attention.

In addition to data science and migration, governmental capacity, rural and non-metropolitan administration, and governmental capacity. However, we should add that Research addressing the overlap across different fields has to be more focused. Climate change, for example, has a huge influence social equality and the use of technology and data science may have a significant impact on a government's decision-making process. capacity. We wish to encourage academics to take use of these possibilities enthusiastically.

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