

The Impact Of Public Administration On Private Enterprises

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Abstract

The article discusses the major impact of public administration on private firms, examines regulatory boundaries and business processes that support them, gives more distinct presence to public-private partnerships PPPs, strategic implementation, convergent public administration and Para diplomacy. It focuses on the impact of major changes in public policy creation, standardization across sectors, as well as collaborations over mutual interests. Detailed case studies on the FDA in pharmaceuticals and the Thames Tideway Tunnel project confirm that public administration is essential, not only for fostering basic needs like promoting safety or innovation but also principles. The research shows that public administration is essential in achieving efficient and fast regulatory changes especially during crisis, this was proven by approvals from FDA in COVID-19 vaccines. It further shows how strategic public-private partnerships can serve essential infrastructure needs and unlock economic uplift. This study covers how public administration can get a right balance between enforcement of regulations and support for private sector innovation/development, which is also indispensable nowadays. As such, the article demonstrates how adaptability, proactive engagement and transparent communication are crucial in public administration. The review compares the lines of investigation with literature, underlining that public administration practices must continue to adapt so as not only support addressing arising challenges but also serve a more grounded alignment with general well-being. Practice Implications include creating rigorous foundations for durable public-private partnerships that strengthen a municipality's ability to operate in ambiguous contexts.

Keywords: Innovation, Policy development, Private Enterprise, Public and private partnerships, Regulatory Compliance

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I. Introduction

Public administration traditionally refers to the implementation and management of government policies, focusing on the public sector. Historically, it has been primarily associated with the operations of government institutions, the delivery of public services, and the enforcement of regulations. However, over the years, public administration has increasingly intersected with the private sector, with private enterprises adopting public administration practices to improve governance, efficiency, and accountability. This convergence has been driven by various factors, including globalization, technological advancements, and the rise of public-private partnerships (PPPs).

Public administration initiatives within the private sector have revolutionized both sectors by offering fresh perspectives on governance and efficiency. In the past, public administration was concerned primarily with ensuring the delivery of goods and services, maintaining regulations, and implementing top-down policies. However, in recent decades, the distinction between the public and private sectors has blurred, as private businesses have begun to play an essential role in economic growth and public welfare. This shift has resulted in a hybrid model where public administration principles are applied within private enterprises, contributing to better corporate governance and service delivery.

In this evolving landscape, public administration is not merely a reapplication of practices within the private sector. Instead, it represents an innovation in governance and organizational management. By combining the strengths of public administration and private enterprise, organizations are better positioned to address complex societal challenges and improve outcomes for all stakeholders.

II. Significance Of The Topic

Understanding the impact of public administration on private enterprises is crucial for several reasons. First, it provides valuable insights into how private firms can improve their internal governance and operations by adopting public administration principles. This integration can lead to enhanced regulatory compliance, better corporate social responsibility, and improved service delivery. Moreover, it highlights the importance of public-private cooperation in solving some of the most pressing social issues facing modern societies.

As the trend toward privatization and public-private partnerships continues, private enterprises are increasingly being called upon to take responsibility for tasks traditionally handled by the public sector. This shift

underscores the need for a holistic understanding of public administration principles to ensure that private sector entities can successfully navigate regulatory frameworks and contribute to sustainable development.

III. Purpose And Scope

The purpose of this review is to examine the roles and functions of public administration within private enterprises, demonstrating how these principles can enhance organizational effectiveness, transparency, accountability, and governance. Specifically, this review aims to generate a comprehensive analysis of the existing literature on the topic, identify key themes, and highlight areas that require further research.

It covers various aspects of public administration, including service provision, policy delivery, regulatory enforcement, and collaboration with the nonprofit sector. Additionally, it will explore the theoretical frameworks and empirical studies that have examined the integration of public administration practices into private organizations. The review will also highlight the challenges and opportunities associated with this integration, drawing on real-world case studies to illustrate how public administration principles have been applied in practice.

Through the examination of case studies, this review will provide a detailed analysis of how public administration functions are implemented within private enterprises. It will explore the obstacles to and opportunities for applying public administration competencies in the context of private organizations, offering insights into best practices and lessons learned. Ultimately, this review seeks to contribute to the broader understanding of how public administration principles can be leveraged to improve organizational outcomes in the private sector.

IV. Structure Of The Paper

This paper is organized into several distinct sections to ensure a comprehensive and structured analysis of the subject matter. The introduction provides an overview of the topic, outlining the convergence of public administration and private enterprises and the significance of this integration. It also presents the purpose and scope of the review, setting the stage for the subsequent sections.

The literature review section will examine the historical development of public administration in private enterprises, highlighting key theoretical frameworks and empirical studies that have addressed this issue. This section will identify gaps in the existing literature and provide a foundation for understanding the current state of research on the topic.

The next section will focus on the core functions of public administration within private enterprises, including regulatory compliance, service delivery, policy formulation, and public-private partnerships. Each of these functions will be discussed in detail, with an emphasis on how they contribute to the overall effectiveness of private organizations. This section will also explore the challenges associated with implementing public administration principles in the private sector and offer practical recommendations for overcoming these challenges.

The case studies section will feature in-depth analyses of selected examples where public administration has played a significant role in private enterprises, particularly within the context of public-private partnerships. These case studies will illustrate how public administration principles have been applied in practice, highlighting both the successes and challenges of these initiatives. The goal of this section is to provide real-life examples that offer valuable insights for both scholars and practitioners.

The discussion section will synthesize the findings from the literature review, functional analysis, and case studies. It will also offer suggestions for future research, highlighting areas that require further exploration.

Finally, the conclusion will summarize the key findings of the review, emphasizing the importance of public administration principles in private enterprises. The conclusion will reiterate the need for continued research and collaboration between public and private entities to address the challenges and opportunities associated with public administration in private enterprises.

V. Literature Review

The integration of public administration practices into the private sector has evolved significantly over time. Initially, public administration was almost exclusively associated with government operations, focusing on resource management, policy implementation, and regulatory compliance within the public sphere. However, by the mid-20th century, the distinction between the public and private sectors began to blur, largely due to the rise of neoliberal economic policies that emphasized privatization and deregulation.

One of the most significant milestones in this shift was the wave of privatization during the 1980s, which saw numerous state-owned enterprises transferred to private ownership as part of public sector reforms. The privatization reforms fundamentally reshaped public administration, encouraging governments to delegate some of their traditional functions to private enterprises, while retaining oversight and regulatory roles.

The emergence of **New Public Management (NPM)** this period further accelerated the convergence of public and private sector practices. NPM emphasized the application of private sector principles, such as performance measurement, efficiency, and customer service, within public administration. The adoption of NPM signified a paradigm shift, wherein public administration was increasingly seen as a business-like endeavor, focused on results and accountability.

With the rise of globalization, public-private partnerships (PPPs) became a key mechanism for leveraging the strengths of both sectors to address societal challenges. PPPs allowed public and private entities to collaborate on initiatives such as infrastructure development and service delivery, capitalizing on the unique attributes of each sector. This form of collaboration illustrated the potential for public administration to play a significant role within private enterprises, particularly in areas such as corporate governance, regulatory compliance, and social responsibility.

Over time, public administration's influence on the private sector has extended beyond partnerships, playing a key role in shaping corporate governance and ensuring regulatory compliance. The integration of public administration practices into private enterprises has created a hybrid model that combines the strengths of both sectors, allowing private firms to benefit from public administration's emphasis on transparency, accountability, and governance.

Theoretical framework

The complexity of public administration's role within private enterprises necessitates the use of multiple theoretical frameworks to understand its impact.

One key theoretical framework is the **Principal-Agent Theory**, which focuses on the relationship between stakeholders (principals) and managers (agents). In this context, public administration functions as a mechanism for ensuring accountability and transparency, particularly within private enterprises.

Closely related to this is the **Resource Dependence Theory (RDT)**, which emphasizes the importance of external resources in shaping organizational behavior. According to RDT, organizations depend on resources from their external environment, and public administration plays a critical role in facilitating access to these resources while enforcing compliance with regulations.

Institutional Theory offers another perspective on the integration of public administration practices within private enterprises. This theory posits that organizations are influenced by formal and informal institutions, which shape their behavior and legitimacy. For private enterprises, adopting public administration practices, such as adhering to regulatory frameworks, corporate social responsibility standards, and ethical guidelines, can enhance their legitimacy and reputation.

Finally, the **Network Governance Theory** highlights the importance of collaborative networks in addressing complex societal challenges. By fostering collaboration and partnership, public administration enables private enterprises to contribute more effectively to the general welfare while pursuing their business goals.

Empirical studies

Several key studies highlight the impact of public administration on private enterprises, focusing on areas such as corporate governance, social responsibility, and innovation.

For instance, the influence of CSR on organizational citizenship behavior, specifically from a public sector perspective suggest that CSR initiatives, which are often rooted in public administration values, can be generalized to private industries.

Wirtz, Weyerer, and Sturm (2020) explored the role of artificial intelligence (AI) governance in public administration and its relevance to private enterprises. They highlighted several benefits of AI, including increased efficiency, speed, and agility, while also noting potential ethical challenges. By incorporating public administration governance models, private enterprises can confidently transform their business processes to leverage AI technologies while maintaining accountability and transparency.

Similarly, Norman-Major (2023) investigated the application of social equity principles, typically associated with public administration, within private sector organizations. Norman-Major's research reinforces the idea that social equity is not only a public sector concern but also a critical factor in private sector governance.

In a related study, Kalecki (2021) examined the role of public administration in influencing economic policies, particularly within the context of private enterprises. The study focused on government interventions, such as regulation and public investment, as essential tools for stabilizing the economy and supporting private sector growth. It highlights the interconnectedness of public and private sector functions, demonstrating how public administration principles, when applied to economic policy, can facilitate sustainable growth for private enterprises.

These studies collectively emphasize the potential for public administration functions to enhance both organizational effectiveness and broader societal outcomes when applied in a private sector context.

Gaps in the literature

While the aforementioned studies provide valuable insights into the application of public administration principles in private enterprises, several gaps in the literature remain.

First, there is a need for more **direct empirical research** that investigates the practical implementation of public administration principles in private enterprises. While there are numerous theoretical frameworks and studies focusing on public sector applications, there is relatively little research examining how these principles are operationalized in private organizations.

Second, much of the existing literature tends to focus on **specific aspects of public administration** in private firms, such as CSR, AI governance, or social equity, without addressing how these various dimensions interact with one another. There is a lack of comprehensive studies that integrate multiple public administration functions within a single framework. Future research should adopt a **holistic approach**, examining how different public administration functions—such as policy formulation, regulatory enforcement, and service delivery—interact to affect organizational performance. A more integrated perspective could provide a deeper understanding of how public administration practices contribute to overall organizational outcomes, such as financial performance, customer satisfaction, and employee engagement.

Third, there is insufficient attention to the **contextual factors** that influence the impact of public administration principles on private enterprises.

Another significant gap in the literature is the **lack of longitudinal studies** that examine the long-term effects of public administration practices in private enterprises. Most of the existing research relies on cross-sectional data, which provides a snapshot of the current state but does not capture the dynamics of how public administration functions evolve over time within private organizations. Longitudinal studies are needed to assess the sustainability and long-term impact of public administration practices in the private sector.

Lastly, there is a scarcity of **comparative studies** that examine the differences and similarities in the application of public administration principles across different sectors.

VI. Methodology

The methodologies employed in the studies under review vary considerably, reflecting the diversity in research questions and objectives.

For instance, **quantitative techniques**, specifically survey methods combined with statistical analysis, to examine the effects of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on employee behavior. The **self-reported nature** of their data collection introduces potential biases, as participants may have presented socially desirable responses, which could influence the validity of the results. Thus, while the study offers valuable insights, the findings should be interpreted with caution, particularly concerning the inherent limitations of self-reported data.

The **mixed-methods approach** that combined quantitative analysis with qualitative case studies to investigate AI governance. This approach enabled the researchers to capture both quantitative data patterns and deeper qualitative insights into the meanings behind these patterns. The use of qualitative case studies allowed for a more nuanced understanding of AI governance, but the **limited generalizability** of case study findings means that broader applications of their results may be constrained.

Norman-Major (2023) focused on **qualitative techniques** to explore the principles of social equity within public administration, combining qualitative insights with quantitative analysis. The study's qualitative focus provided an exhaustive examination of complex social issues, offering rich, context-specific interpretations. However, the subjective nature of qualitative research introduces the risk of **interpretation bias**, which may affect the objectivity of the findings. Additionally, the limited scope for generalization is a notable drawback, as the study's conclusions may not apply universally to other contexts.

Finally, Kalecki (2021) adopted a **historical and theoretical approach** to analyze the concept of full employment within the political economy. This methodology provided a comprehensive and contextual understanding of the historical evolution of full employment policies. However, the reliance on historical analysis limited the study's ability to empirically test theoretical propositions in contemporary settings. While this approach yields valuable historical insights, it may not offer the same level of **empirical robustness** necessary to apply its findings to modern-day political and economic dynamics.

In summary, the methodologies employed in these studies reflect the diversity and complexity of the topics under investigation. Each approach has its strengths and limitations, with quantitative methods offering broader generalizability, qualitative methods providing depth and context, and mixed-methods approaches delivering a balance of both. The findings from these studies underscore the importance of selecting appropriate methodologies based on the specific research objectives and the nature of the phenomenon being studied.

VII. Impact Of Public Administration On The Private Sector

Regulatory Functions

Public administration plays a vital role in ensuring that private sector businesses adhere to relevant laws and regulations. These regulations span various domains, including labor standards, environmental protection, tax compliance, and consumer rights. Public administrators act as enforcers of these laws through regular inspections, audits, and assessments to guarantee that businesses are operating within legal parameters. For instance, in the U.S., the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) mandates specific safety standards to protect workers. OSHA administrators conduct routine inspections of private enterprises to ensure compliance with these standards, which significantly reduces workplace accidents and safeguards employee welfare.

However, the role of public administration in regulatory compliance is not limited to enforcement. Public administrators also provide guidance and resources to help businesses understand and implement regulatory requirements effectively.

Strategic business operations

Regulatory functions of public administration can significantly influence the strategic direction and operations of businesses. Compliance often requires companies to make substantial investments in new technologies, enhance safety protocols, and modify their business processes. For example, environmental regulations may compel businesses to invest in pollution control technologies or adopt more sustainable practices. While these changes may incur significant costs, they also drive innovation and operational efficiency within organizations.

To meet regulatory requirements, businesses must incorporate compliance into their long-term strategic planning. This includes conducting risk assessments, allocating resources for compliance operations, and maintaining ongoing monitoring and reporting systems.

Service delivery

Public administration plays a pivotal role in supporting private enterprises through the facilitation and delivery of essential services. These services are critical to business operations and contribute to the smooth functioning of various industries. One of the primary services provided by public administration is the development and maintenance of infrastructure, which includes transportation networks, utilities such as water and electricity, and waste disposal systems. These services are fundamental to the daily operations of businesses, enabling them to function efficiently and effectively. Without the safe and reliable upkeep of these infrastructures, businesses would struggle to perform at optimal levels, underscoring the importance of public administration in private enterprise success.

Beyond infrastructure, public administration also supports businesses through providing grants and subsidies, facilitating access to credit, offering training programs, and promoting innovation through research and development initiatives. Public administration entities often collaborate with business incubators or mentorship programs to assist startups and small businesses, helping them navigate the complexities of the market.

Efficiency and effectiveness

The impact of public services on private enterprises largely depends on the efficiency and effectiveness of their delivery. Effective service delivery not only ensures that businesses receive the resources they need in a timely and cost-effective manner but also enhances their ability to focus on core operations. For instance, the introduction of digital platforms for registration, licensing, and compliance reporting has significantly reduced the time and effort businesses invest in administrative tasks, allowing them to allocate more resources toward growth and innovation.

Policy making and implementation

Policy making within public administration is a comprehensive process that involves extensive research, stakeholder consultation, and strategic planning. This process begins with problem identification, mapping issues that demand attention due to economic trends, societal needs, or technological advancements. Public administrators collaborate with policymakers to craft policies that aim to foster economic growth, improve the business environment, and ensure fair competition.

Public-private partnerships

In recent years, public-private partnerships (PPPs) have gained significant importance as a means of addressing complex societal challenges. PPPs leverage the strengths of both the public and private sectors to provide essential services, develop infrastructure, and promote economic growth. These partnerships can take various forms, including joint ventures, service contracts, and long-term concession agreements. PPPs combine

the regulatory oversight, funding, and strategic direction provided by public institutions with the innovation, efficiency, and technical expertise of private enterprises.

VIII. Case Studies

case study 1:

The pharmaceutical industry epitomizes the intricate relationship between public administration and private enterprises. Through regulatory frameworks and oversight, public administration ensures that pharmaceutical companies adhere to stringent standards aimed at safeguarding public health and safety. One of the most notable examples of this relationship is the role of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which is responsible for monitoring the safety and efficacy of drugs, biologics, and medical devices.

The FDA's role extends beyond mere oversight; it encompasses a complex network of regulations and relationships with pharmaceutical companies to fulfill its public health mandate. The approval and monitoring of new drugs are critical functions that highlight this dynamic.

This collaborative effort showcased the ability of public administration to adapt and respond to emergency situations while maintaining regulatory integrity.

Case study 2:

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) serve as another compelling example of public administration's role in private enterprises, particularly in infrastructure development. One notable project is the Thames Tideway Tunnel in London. The project emerged as a response to the critical environmental and public health risks posed by untreated sewage being discharged into the river.

The UK government, through the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), played a pivotal role in conceiving, designing, and implementing this mega infrastructure project. Public administration was responsible for establishing the regulatory framework, ensuring compliance with environmental criteria, securing funding, and maintaining public health standards.

The collaboration between public administration and private partners mobilized billions of dollars in private capital and expertise, which were crucial for the project's success. The private consortium, responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the tunnel, was selected based on its technical capabilities and management experience. To ensure compliance with agreed-upon standards and timelines, public administrators implemented stringent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms throughout the project lifecycle.

The findings from this study shed light on the significant role of public administration in facilitating private enterprises, particularly through pertinent case studies such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Thames Tideway Tunnel project. These examples illustrate that public administration is not limited to ensuring compliance with legislation; it also plays a vital role in fostering innovation, public safety, and collaboration within public-private partnerships (PPPs). The evidence presented indicates the critical ways in which public administrators shape private sector activities to align with public interests and regulatory standards.

These findings align with existing literature on the intersection of public administration and private industry. As noted, public service motivation, work engagement, and organizational citizenship behavior significantly influence performance, especially during global crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. The FDA's proactive measures during this period serve as a prime example of how public administrators can engage effectively with challenges impacting society at large.

The implications of these findings for practice and policy are significant. Public administrators must return to the core principles of flexibility and intentional engagement with the private sector. While innovation and regulatory efficiency are intrinsically important, building public trust through transparent communication is an essential outcome of effective administration. This transparency not only fosters trust but also encourages collaborative relationships between public entities and private enterprises, leading to more effective responses to societal challenges.

From a policy standpoint, two critical types of frameworks must be considered: those that promote public-private collaborations while maintaining vigilant oversight to protect public interests. The successful implementation of the Thames Tideway Tunnel project demonstrates the potential of PPPs to address infrastructure demands, raising hopes that such mechanisms can be replicated across various sectors. This adaptability is crucial as public administration must evolve to meet emerging challenges, such as technological insecurities and pandemics. Continuous training and professional development for public administrators are vital to prepare them for navigating diverse and shifting landscapes.

IX. Conclusion

Summary Of Findings

In this study, we have explored the impact and the critical roles that public administration plays within private enterprise, supported by detailed case studies. The cases analyzed highlight the diverse responsibilities that public administrators undertake, particularly in the realms of regulatory oversight, innovation promotion, and the management of public-private partnerships. A salient example is the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) involvement in ensuring the equitable availability of COVID-19 vaccines. The FDA's actions encapsulate all three functions of public administration: it exercised its regulatory authority while also fostering innovation to expedite vaccine development. However, a closer examination reveals a potential bias in its approval processes, especially when compared to its more lenient approach to projects like the Thames Tideway Tunnel. These contrasting cases illuminate the adaptability required of public administration in times of crisis, demonstrating how regulatory bodies can create opportunities for private sector investment while simultaneously ensuring necessary protections and maintaining vigilance.

Despite the insights garnered from these case studies, it is important to acknowledge the limitations inherent in this research. The selection of case studies may not fully capture the extensive range of functions and contexts within public administration. Public administration is a dynamic and evolving field, characterized by few constant mechanisms; therefore, the lessons derived from specific instances may not universally apply. This variability necessitates a careful consideration of context when drawing conclusions from the case studies examined. Consequently, while the cases provide valuable insights, they should be viewed as illustrative rather than exhaustive.

Moving forward, there are several recommendations for future research that can enhance our understanding of public administration's role in private enterprises. One potential direction is to expand the scope of study to encompass a wider array of sectors and contexts. By examining public administration functions in different industries and geographical locations, researchers can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics at play.

In conclusion, the interplay between public administration and private enterprise is a complex and multifaceted relationship that necessitates ongoing research and exploration. The cases analyzed in this review serve as a foundation for understanding the vital roles that public administrators play in regulating and supporting private enterprises. However, to fully grasp the nuances of this relationship, it is essential to broaden the research scope and examine the diverse contexts in which public administration operates. Through such efforts, we can develop a deeper understanding of how public administration can effectively navigate challenges and leverage opportunities to benefit both the public and private sectors. Ultimately, fostering collaboration between public and private entities is crucial for driving innovation, ensuring equitable access to resources, and enhancing overall societal welfare.

X. Recommendations

Future research should prioritize broadening the sectors and contexts examined to uncover a more holistic understanding of public administration functions in private enterprises. Comparative studies across different jurisdictions and regulatory environments will be instrumental in identifying best practices and successful interventions. Additionally, an exploration of the lasting effects of public administration interventions on private enterprises will be crucial in evaluating their long-term impact on innovation and welfare. By pursuing these research directions, scholars and practitioners can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the evolving landscape of public administration and its critical role in supporting private enterprise

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