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Occident (MODERNITY)	Orient (TRADITION)
Rational (public) law	Ad hoc (private) law
Double-entry bookkeeping	Lack of rational accounting
Free and independent cities	Political/administrative camps
Independent urban bourgeoisie	State-controlled merchants
Rational-legal (and democratic) state	Patrimonial (Oriental despotic) state
Rational science	Mysticism
Protestant ethic and the emergence of the rational individual	Repressive religions and the predominance of the social-collective
<b>Basic institutional constitution of the West</b>	<b>Basic institutional constitution of the East</b>
Fragmented civilization with a balance of social power between all groups and institutions	Unified regions with <i>no</i> social balance of power between all groups and institutions (i.e., single-state systems or empires of domination)
(i.e., multistate system or multi-power actor civilization)	
Separation of public and private realms (rational institutions)	Fusion of public and private realms (irrational institutions)

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## Weber, Wilson, and Hegel: Theories of Modern Bureaucracy

Fritz Sager and Christian Rosser

The similarities between contemporaries Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924) and Max Weber (1864–1920) have been widely stressed in public administration research (Cuff 1978, 240; Diggins 1958, 578–80; Frand Nigro 1996, 39–40; Jackson 1986, 149). These acknowledgments most often relate to Wilson's article "The Study of Administration" (1887), and Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy, which he described in *Economy and Society*, published in 1921. Robert D. Cuff states that "the discovery of Weber's academic sociology among American scientists after World War II reinforced the classical principles of public administration advanced by such early American writers as Woodrow Wilson. . . . Wilson and Weber, in other words, converged on similar principles of effective government and the theory derived from their work has been the burden of public administration ever since" (1978, 240). Despite the fact that the convergence between Weber and Wilson is generally acknowledged, thus far there has been no thorough discussion of the underlying reasons for this phenomenon. We consider this paper a contribution to fill that gap.

Why did Weber and Wilson conclude with similar principles of bureaucracy? One explanation is that the two scientists independently created something that was accidentally similar. However, the assumption of a "historical accident" only seems plausible if no better explanation can be found. Therefore, it is the aim of this paper to find a better account. An alternative explanation is that the convergence occurred because Wilson and Weber drew conclusions from each other's academic work. But we know that this presumption cannot be supported, because neither Weber nor Wilson mentioned or cited the other researcher in his administrative writings.<sup>1</sup>

Moreover, we can rule out the possibility that the convergence between the American and the German had its origin in both scholars' reflections of identical contemporary institutional environments. Helmut Dieter Meyer states that "formal organizations in the United States emerged under institutional and cultural conditions sufficiently different from those Weber witnessed" (1995, 32; cf. Luton 2003, 175; Overeem 2005, 316–17; Stillman 1997, 332–37). Whereas Weber followed the German administrative tradition to conclude with his ideal type of bureaucracy,<sup>2</sup> Wilson was rather pessimistic about the state of affairs on his continent. As shall be demonstrated, Wilson wanted to change his contemporaneous administrative system and, in order to find empirical evidence and persuasive arguments for his claim, the American scholar consulted German sources (Miewald 1984, 1994). More precisely, we argue that the convergence between Weber and Wilson can be comprehended by considering the latter's debt to the influential line of thought of the German philosopher Georg W. F. Hegel (1770–1831).

It has been stated that both Weber and Wilson shared the view that public administration and politics should be strictly separated. While this is certainly true for Weber's writings on bureaucracy, it is not so clear-cut in Wilson's case. Therefore, a close examination of the politics-administration dichotomy is necessary.

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The blueprint of this theory is rationally designed to achieve functional performance at all levels and every part of the bureaucracy should contribute to the whole institution. Formal and Impersonal relations among the member of the organization 5. Formal Rules and Regulations v. CONTENT "About Max Weber" Definition of Bureaucracy Ideas On Bureaucracy Theory of Bureaucracy by Max Weber and Features" Criticism Of Bureaucratic Theory Conclusion MUHAMMADZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN 2014777899ADS 404 / MAC 2015 3. In the late 1800s Max Weber disliked that many European organizations were managed on a family-like basis and that employees were loyal to individual supervisors rather than the organization. THEORY OF BUREAUCRACY BY MAX WEBER AND FEATURES "THE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES 1. THEORY OF BUREAUCRACY BY MAX WEBER&#xA; BUREAUCRACY SHOULD HAVE :- i. Weber's ideas are elemental to Weber's core tenets of bureaucracy: the rigid division of responsibilities and tasks and the economization of organizational forms. Selection and Promotion Basis 9. MAX WEBER&#xA; THEORIES OF BUREAUCRACY AND ITS CRITISM STUDENT NAME : MUHAMMAD ZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN STUDENT ID : 5522 / AM228 BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE (HONOURS) FLEXIBLE LEARNING PROGRAMME DATE : APRIL 19TH 2015 @ DK2/B5012 ADS 404 INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION I SEMINAR FACULTY ORGANIZER NADRAWINA BIN HAJI ISNIN 2. CONCLUSION Max Weber's theory about bureaucracy is built and advocated a system based on standardized procedures and a clear chain of command. 4. Luhmann (1982), Robert Merton (1952), Peter Blau and Marshall Meyer (1987), Bernard (1966), Ralph L. Foden Selection iv. This means bureaucracy is the most efficient form of organization. 5. Authority with clear rules and regulations which are strictly followed. Weber advocated the division of labor in order to promote efficient economic growth. Weber suggests the division of labor for the efficient production of goods. MUHAMMADZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN 2014777899ADS 404 / MAC 2015 14. Theories of bureaucracy applied on organization. 6. It is rigid and formally structured with low characteristics of innovation in order to run successfully. Involves a lot of paper work. Too much emphasis on rules and regulations. THEORY OF BUREAUCRACY BY MAX WEBER AND FEATURES "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (1904)" "The General Economic History (1923)" "The Theory of Social and Economic Organization (1925) MUHAMMADZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN 2014777899ADS 404 / MAC 2015 4. So we have to acknowledge that a bureaucratic organisation is not the only way of rationalising institutions in the modern context. Authority Hierarchy iii. However, the bureaucracy limits individual freedom and makes it difficult if not impossible for individuals to understand their activities in relation to the organization as a 2. DEFINITION OF BUREAUCRACY "Bureaucracy refers to the office the Greek suffix <math>\alpha</math>kratia or kratos means power or rule <math>\alpha</math> refers a non-personal of organisations that follows a formal structure, where rules, formal legitimate authority and competence are characteristics of appropriate management practices" "a large group of people who are involved in running a organisation but who are not elected" "a system of government or business that has many complicated rules and ways of doing things" "a system of administration marked by officialism, red tape and proliferation. Division of Work ii. Unnecessary delay in decision-making" "He disagree that authority should be based on a personality. Thank You! MUHAMMADZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN 2014777899ADS 404 / MAC 2015 MUHAMMADZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN 2014777899ADS 404 / MAC 2015 6. Ref. Impersonality vi. IDEAS ON BUREAUCRACY "Rationally designed to achieve functional performance at all levels, which include department level, branch level, local level, state level and the federal level. THEORY OF BUREAUCRACY BY MAX WEBER AND FEATURES "THE CONTINUITY" "UNIT" "REDUCTION OF FRICTION" "REDUCTION OF MATERIAL AND PERSONAL COSTS MUHAMMADZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN 2014777899ADS 404 / MAC 2015 10. 5. Produces a privileged group having more administrative power than before. Career Orientation MUHAMMADZUL FARHAN BIN BOLHASAN 2014777899ADS 404 / MAC 2015 11. Well-defined Methods 8. 6. CRITICISM OF BUREAUCRACY THEORY "THE CRITICISM 1. 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29.06.2015 · CRITICISM OF BUREAUCRACY THEORY THE CRITICISM 1. Produces a privileged group having more administrative power than before. 2. Too much emphasis on rules and regulations. 3. No importance is given to informal groups. 4. Involves a lot of paper work. 5. Unnecessary delay in decision-making. 6. Not suitable for all type oriented organization. 7. Criticism of Weberian Bureaucratic Theory. One critique was Weber's claim that bureaucratic organizations were based on rational-legal authority. Parsons (1947) and Gouldner (1954) note that Weber said authority rests both in the "legal incumbency of office" and on "technical competence". This works if superiors have more knowledge and skill, but ... 02.08.2019 · The article examines the critical views on the bureaucracy of political philosophers and experts in the field of public administration, from the end of the eighteenth century to the present day. The emphasis is on the fact that phenomenon and concept of bureaucracy is one of the most discussed and analyzed within the science of public administration.

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