

# Constitutional ethic

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Constitutional Ethic Application of the concept of constitutional ethics to all public services The concept of constitutional ethics in public service is a form of government reform that has gained focus in the recent past. This comes as questions arise as to whether public administrators should dirty their hands for the benefit of the public (Kennedy & Schultz, 2011). The four common levels of ethics are personal morality, social ethics, organizational ethics, and professional ethics. Since public servants address constitutional issues daily, they should learn and apply the different levels of ethics and apply them for moral decision-making.

## 2. Assess the roles of Neutral competency and expertise in Public administration

Neutral competence involves the capacity of the public administrator to work for the government with demonstrated expertise and with precise intent principles unlike party or private loyalties and compulsions (Kennedy & Schultz, 2010). Neutral competence contributes positively towards democratic consolidation where novel democracies emerge and become established in ways that demonstrate no possibility of demanding political compliance unless with exterior forces. This way, the value of government performance is recognizable given the isolation of politics from administration, hence resulting in policies that endorse a well-served society. Neutrality in public administration in open fora permits participation by interested parties, including various stakeholders who then point out social values to be addressed facilitating formation of effective policies.

## 3. Evaluate the role of public administrators as policy makers

Public administration dichotomy defines the contributions of administrators

in policymaking and involves topologies that distinguish public administrators as trustees, interpreters, and delegates (Zhang, Lee, & Yang, 2012). Delegate administrators do not try to influence elected bodies to alter their policy focus and do not take any action until they are issued with policy guidance by the voted body. Additionally, delegates only offer policy recommendations when forced by serious issues. Conversely, trustee administrators advocate for novel policy focus of public interest, have strong and firm stance on the policy issues, and do not support council's expressed desires. Interpreter trustees are neither trustees nor delegate administrators since they believe in their capacity to identify political failures, but only endorse what is acceptable to the ruling body.

#### 4. Principles of bureaucratic theory in analyzing governance

Anarchical and hierarchical organizations are prone to fragmentation resulting functionality incapacitation (Kennedy & Schultz, 2011). The key principle of bureaucracy facilitates functional specification and differentiation of tasks and competencies identical to several departments. Differentiating functions result in the elimination of overlapping competencies, specialization, and professionalism, but contributes to compartmentalization, departmental conflicts, and erosion of coordination. Analyzing bureaucracy must focus on the strengths and weaknesses such that the weaknesses do not outweigh the intended outcome of governance.

#### 5. Evaluation of the consistency of bureaucratic theory with the principles of constitutional ethic within public administration

Constitutional ethics in community administration call for the civic officials to act in ways that are consistent with common public institutions and not act

in ways that undermine them. In public administration, hierarchical networks are more reliable and effective given their predictability and stability nature. This is facilitated by networks' roles of coordination, monitoring, negotiation, accountability, and enforcement of multiple organizations with divergent funding levels and streams of responsibility and power (Kennedy & Schultz, 2010). Coupling constitutional ethics with hierarchical bureaucracy in public administration results to better performance especially if the networks are flexible, stable, promote efficiency and cost reduction, and encourage monitoring and control.

#### References

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