

A Plan for Doctoral Program in Public Administration

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1. Need and Purpose of the Establishment of the Doctoral Course in Public Administration.

The Graduate School of Public Administration Seoul National University (GSPA/SNU) has produced a total of 683 masters from its establishment in 1961 to 1969. In the meantime, the GSPA has taken various measures for the improvement of MPA course such as strengthening of faculty team, enlargement of school library, expansion of research and consulting activities of faculty members, improvement of teaching methods, adoption of forced distribution system in the grading of examinations, adoption of Thesis Submission Qualification Test, continuous innovation in school curricula, gradual increase in required credit hours for MPA, etc. As a consequence of the above efforts, GSPA has been able to select superior college graduates and produce excellent MPA, who are as good as those of advanced countries. This kind of efforts will be continuously undertaken in the public. Most of the evening-class graduates are civil servants on the active list and are going on with their posts after the graduation. In case of daytime-class graduates, a fair number of graduates have decided to work in academic circles while a large part of them have been appointed as gov't officials in accordance with the policy of the school. Some decided to take a doctoral course in order to solidify their

academic foundations after the graduation of the GSPA. A total of 27 graduates (daytime class 21, evening class-6) have got foreign countries such as the U.S., England, Canada, Australia, and Japan to take doctoral course because we have not had any doctoral course which is comparable with that of advanced countries. Among them, 8 graduates have acquired doctoral degree while most of the are studying for the degree.

The above results demonstrates the qualitative superiority of the GSPA graduates. It also means that they could not but go to foreign countries because of the lack of authoritative doctoral course in public administration in Korea, and a large number of graduates who have not been able to get an opportunity of foreign study desire to begin a doctoral course in domestic institutes.

It is desired that we cultivate and train a more academic talents and enrich our academic circles by producing the Ph. Ds in Public Administration which are equal or above the level of advanced countries in quality.

Then, what is the demand level for such talents in our academic circles? Table 1 shows the full number (capacity) of students in the departments of public administration in our universities and the present number of professors above rank of full-time instructor level as of the end of 1968.

We can see in Table 1 that 21 universities and colleges in our country have the department of

<Table 1> Present Status of the Public Administration Departments in Korea
(as of the end of 1968)

Year of establishment	Name of School	Full number of students	Present number of professors
1946	College of Law, Seoul National Univ.	80	
1948	College of law, Pusan Univ.	20	2
1955	College of Law, Korea Univ.	50	1
1955	College of Law, Choong-Ang Univ.	35	2
1958	College of Law & Political Science, Yonsei Univ.	60	3
1959	College of Law & Political Science, Kon-Kuk Univ. (Daytime) (Evening)	(20) (20)	(5)
1960	College of Law & Political Science, Dong-Kuk Univ.	20	2
1960	College of Law & Political Science, Han-Yang Univ.	20	1
1962	College of Law & Political Science, Seong-kyun-Kwan Univ. (Daytime) (Evening)	20 20	2
1962	College of Political Science & Economics, Kyong-Hee Univ.	25	2
1962	Kuk-Min College (Daytime) (Evening)	35 35	1
1963	Won-ju College	25	4
1963	Kyong-gi College (4-Year College) (Junior College)	(20) (40)	1
1963	Dae-jon Vocational Junior College	50	1
1963	Won-kwang Junior College	30	
1964	Han-kuk Univ. of Feoreign Studies	30	
1964	Myong-ji College	20	6
1966	College of Law & Political Science, Dan-Kuk Univ.	20	2
1966	College of Law & Economics, Woo-sok Univ.	20	1
1968	College of Law & Political Science, Young-nam Univ.	50	7
	Cheong-ju College	20	2
	Total	785	45

public administration and total the of students to be admitted each year in the public administration departments amounts to 785. The sum of numbers of all the public administration department students including both 4-year colleges and junior colleges is 2820. On the other hand, the number of professors for the above number of students is only 45.

Now let us calculate the required number of professors according to the current regulations. Article 3 of the University Establishment Standard Decree prescribes the faculty placement standard as follows.

The University Establishment Standard Decree Article 3. The standard for faculty placement.

1. In case the full number of students in each department is 160 and below, the number of professors shall be fixed according to Article 53-1 of the Executive Decree of Education Act as fallows
 - 3 departments.....26 professors and above
 - 4 departments.....33 professors and above
 - 5 departments.....39 professors and above
 - 6 departments and above...5 above and more to added with the above calculation
2. In case the full number of students in each department exceeds 160, 1 shall be added for each

40 students exceeded to the number prescribed in the above.

The Executive Decree of Education Act. Article 53-I

In each university or college 4 or more professors or associate professors, and 5 or more assistant professors or full-time instructors shall be posted by each department in addition to president, vice-president, and deans.

The total number of required professors calculated roughly according to the above regulations is 139. Thus, the shortage is 94 and only 33% of the total number has been secured. Among these, only 2 professors have doctoral degree in public administration.

In the outset we have seen that a large number of GSPA graduates had to have foreign studies because of the lack of qualified doctoral course in our country and a fair number of professors have been lacking.

In this light, the need for the establishment of doctoral course in public administration in GSPA is clear. We have to give a chance to study further in our country to able talents who cannot get an opportunity of foreign study, and furthermore, to immediately supply the required number of professors to our academic circles.

The aims of establishment of the doctoral course in public administration are as follows.

First, the course is to supply educated talents who wish to work in academic circles. It shall be a course for Ph. D program in Public Administrations rather than a course for D.P.A (Doctor of Public Admin.), because it shall be a course for the training of scholars.

Second, the level of education, academic procedures, and dissertation should equally compare with those of advanced countries.

Third, the holders of Ph.D. in Public Administration should master the up-to-date trends both

in the study of public administration and its neighboring sciences, and should have an ability to conduct valuable research by themselves.

Fourth, the focus of research should be on the public administration and its related phenomena in both the course work and the contents of dissertation. Theories and research methods of foreign countries should be applied in light of the above aims.

2. Readiness of the GSPA for the Establishment of Doctoral Course in Public Administration

The present faculty number of GSPA/SNU is as follows.

Professors 5

Associate Professors 4

Assistant Professors 4

Research Assistants 5

Research Assistants(temporal basis) 9

A total of 27 faculty members are teaching 200 students in MPA course now. Thus, the ratio of faculty to students is quite high. It means that the school has some reserve capacity for the education of a few doctoral candidates.

The number of doctoral degree holders are: 4 among professors; 1 among associate professors; 2 among assistant professors; This is 54% of all the full-time professors. The number of awarding universities are as follows.

Univ. of Minnesota 3

Univ. of Pittsburgh 1

Seoul National Univ. 3

The numbers by the title of degree are as follows

Ph. D in political Science

(Major in Public Administration) 3

Ph. D in Philosophy

(Major in Public Administration) 1

Ph. D in Literature

(Major in Public Administration) 1
Ph. D in Public Administration

(Major in Public Administration and Economics) 2

We can conclude that GSPA has the ability of establishing a doctoral course as can be seen by the number of faculty members and the number of doctoral degree holders among them. Besides these, it should be considered that the research assistants of the GSPA who are working for the degree in foreign universities (1 in the University of Pennsylvania; 2 in the University of Pittsburgh; 1 in MIT. 1 in the University of Hawaii) will join the faculty upon their acquisition of the degree and it is expected that they will play an important role in the operation of the doctoral course in the GSPA.

Now let us look at the library which is considered to be indispensable for the operation of the doctoral program. The GSPA Library has 14,342 books (Oriental books, 5,794; western books, 8,548) as of the end of 1968 on various fields such as public administration, political science, sociology, psychology, anthropology, economics, mathematics, business administration, statistics, philosophy, and history. We can say it is the best collected, largest library on public administration in Asian region. Also a continuous subscription of 29 kinds of academic journals which are no less important than books for the understanding of up-to-date status of the discipline in foreign countries is being made by the GSPA Library. In addition to these, 683 volumes of MPA theses are kept as important materials for the analysis of the administration in Korea, and also a fair amount of CAG (Comparative Administration Group) papers have come to be available after the school is appointed as the Korean Depository of the Group. Thus, it can be said that GSPA Library is one of the most completed libraries of this part of the world.

3. Operating Procedures for the Course of Ph.D. in Public Administration

(1) Admission

Official qualification of the applicant for admission will be the possession of MPA. But it is suggested that a priority be given to those who have graduated from the GSPA with excellent records and have been engaged in research activities for several years with the aim of becoming scholars.

Those who are employed for another job with full-time bases will be excluded. Regarding the undergraduate backgrounds of the applicants, it is suggested that the door be open to the graduates of all departments in view of the interdisciplinary character of the study of public administration.

(2) Examination

Entrance examination will be administered annually in February every year by the Faculty and Academic Affairs Section of the School. The level and content of the entrance examination will be based on MPA of GSPA. The suggested fields of test are as follows: Public Administration Recent Trends in Organization Theory, Personnel Administration Finance Administration, Policy Formulation and Development Administration, Applied Mathematics; Research Methods, Social Theory, Political process, Korean Gov't in Action, and Economic Analysis.

(3) Total Number of Students

It is suggested that the total number of students be limited to 5 per year considering that the objective of this course is to cultivate superior academic talents and that it is at initial stage.

(4) Candidacy for the Ph.D. in Public Administration

The qualification for the doctoral candidacy will be given to those students who have successfully finished the whole credit courses and have passed the Preliminary Examination.

(5) Terms of Enrollment

Admitted students should spend at least 3 years

(6 semesters) at residence. The term can be prolonged in case students cannot finish required courses in that period. However, the longest period will be no longer than 8 years from the time of admission to the time of acquisition of the degree.

(6) Acquisition of the Degree and the Fields of Study.

Students should attend at lectures at the designated classrooms in the daytime and should attend school by at least 4 days in registered courses. It is suggested that the total of required credit points for the doctoral course be around 40 and the doctoral dissertation will not be counted to the credit points. Adding this 40 points to 36 points which is needed in the MPA course in GSPA, the total points needed for the doctoral degree amounts to 76. It exceeds the cases of U.S.A. in which 70 points are generally required.

The curricula for the doctoral degree is designed to consist of 8 fields, in which 3 fields—Public Administration and National Development, Research Methods, and Administrative Theory—are required fields and 1 among the other 5 is elective field for the individual students. These 5 fields are Organization Theories for Development Administration, Human Resource Mobilization for Development Administration, Development Planning and Finance, Systems Analysis and Management Science, and Local Gov't and Field Administration. Credit points for 3 required fields which contain 15 subjects are 30 while specialized field contains 5 subjects with 10 points. Students will be able to take next procedures only when their average honor-point reaches up to B and above.

(7) The Faculty Advisor and Advisory Committee

For a registered student, the Dean of GSPA will appoint 3 advisory members from whom 1 faculty advisor be elected by mutual vote in consideration of the specialized field of the student. The

faculty advisor need not coincide with the dissertation advisor who is to be appointed after the student pass the preliminary examination. The faculty advisor will take charge of guidance on regular subjects together with "Deficiency Subjects," language test, and preliminary examination with the approval of the committee members.

(8) Language Test

Students should pass the language test prior to the preliminary examination. English and one other foreign language will be imposed. A student must demonstrate a very high level of proficiency, for the objective of the test is to evaluate the capacity of reading foreign books freely.

(9) Preliminary Examination (Comprehensive Examination)

Students will take preliminary examination on all of the studied fields after their acquisition of all the necessary credit-points with B average and above and after their passing of foreign language test. The preliminary examination will be administered on all of the courses taken subjects in the 3 required fields and 1 specialized field. Written test will be prepared by the Preliminary Examination Committee which will be composed of the professors of each subject in each field. To pass the written test, students should get 80 point and above in all subjects.

Students who have passed the written test should take oral test within a week after being notified their success in the written test. Oral test will be conducted in the fields of study by the Oral Test Committee which is composed of 4 members and a chairman nominated by the Dean of GAPA.

Students who have passed the oral test are regarded as have passed preliminary examination. They will be qualified as the candidates for Ph.D. in Public Administration and will be enrolled in the List of Doctoral Candidates of the Graduate School of SNU.

(10) Dissertation

Upon deciding the title of dissertation by each candidate, the Dean of GSPA will nominate the dissertation advisor, who will guide the writing of dissertation until its completion. Dissertations should be submitted by no later than the end of semester. Preceding the semester in which he will be conferred the degree when the dissertation is submitted, the Dean of GSPA will appoint 5 members of the dissertation committee including the dissertation advisor by taking into account their specialized fields. At least 3 among 5 members shall be appointed from among the GSPA professors. Committee members shall examine the dissertation individually in 2 to 3 months.

(11) Final Oral Examination

The Dean of GSPA will request the Dean of the Graduate School, SNU, to call Dissertation Committee for the Final Oral Examination. With the notification by the Chairman of Dissertation Committee oral examination will be conducted for at least 4 hours to evaluate the content of dissertation with special references to its creativity, scientific nature of the research methods, degree of contribution to the theory building on administrative development in Korea.

The decision as to the passing of the test will be made unanimously by 5 screening members. In case the dissertation needs to be revised in its structure or content, it shall be considered as failed.

Ph.D in Public Administration will be awarded to the successful dissertation in the ensuing graduation ceremony.

4. Curricula for the Doctoral Course in Public Administration

As mentioned in the outset the objective of the course of doctoral program in public administration is to develop academic talents who will work in academic circles of public administration. Then, what shall be the desirable characteristics of the

final output of the course?

First, he should have a complete understanding on the latest trends in the study of public administration in foreign countries.

Second, he shall have an ability to interpret and apply these public administration theories to specific conditions of Korea.

Third, he should have thorough understanding of the scientific research methods.

Fourth, he should have an ability to study and teach in universities on a specific field of public administration.

The structure of curricula has been planned according to the above principles as follows.

Field I—Public Administration and National Development is the field for the basic theory formation to meet the second requirement of the above. Students will learn the broad aspects of the public administration in developing countries with references to the social change, politics, economics, communication, military, and finally will learn how to meet with the developmental problems in relation to the administration leadership.

Field II—Research Methods—is the field to meet the third requirement of the above. It will deal with the scientific methods of investigation into the depth of administration and its related phenomena in addition to the basic research methods learned in master level.

Field III—Administrative Theory—deals with the advanced up-to-date administrative theories. It will give a broad understanding on administration in general, bureaucracy, comparative and development administration, policy analysis, etc. With a view to interlink them with the individual specialized field.

Students will be able to shift to specialized fields after the complete mastery of the above 3 fields.

Annex: Curricula for the Course of Ph.D. in Public Administration—A Plan

Field I. Public Administration and National Development

1. Social Change and Public Administration
 2. Political Development and Public Administration
 3. Economic Development and Public Administration
 4. Communication and National Development
 5. The Military and National Development
 6. Leadership and National Development
- Field II Research Methods
1. Advanced Statistics
 2. Scaling
 3. Correlation Analysis
 4. Advanced Methods of Inquiry
 5. EDPS Lab.
- Field III Administration Theory
1. Modern Thoughts on Administration
 2. Modern Theories of Bureaucracy
 3. New Trends in Comparative Administration
 4. Policy Analysis
- Field IV Organization Theories for Development Administration
1. Theories of Organizational Change
 2. Decision Making Theories for Development Administration
 3. Organizational Communication and Intelligence
 4. Building New Institutions for Development Administration
 5. Theories of Comparative Administration
 6. Managing the Environment
- Field V. Human Resource Development for Development Administration
1. Personnel Selection, Testing and Evaluation
 2. Personnel Classification and Compensation
 3. Manpower Planning
 4. Political Neutrality of Public Service
 5. Socialization Process of Civil Servants and Value and Attitude Formation for Public Service
 6. Comparative Public Personnel Administration
- Field VI Development Planning and Finance
1. Politics of Socio-Economic Planning
 2. Process of Mobilization and Allocation of Physical and Financial Resources
 3. Politics of Budgeting
 4. Fiscal Policy for Development
 5. PPBS
 6. Program Formulation and Evaluation
 7. Management of Programs and Projects
 3. Comparative Fiscal Administration
 9. Seminar in Public Enterprise
- Field VII Systems Analysis and Management Science
1. Linear Programming
 2. Theory of Games and Simulation
 3. Quantitative Methods for Management Decisions
 4. Operations Research
 5. Cybernetics
 6. Systems Engineering and Design
- Field VIII Local Gov't and Field Administration
1. Local Gov't Finance
 2. Local Gov't Personnel
 3. Central-Field Relationship
 4. Comparative Local Gov't Administration
 5. Formulation and Administration of Local Development Plans
 6. Urbanization and Municipal Gov't Function.