

**University Of Abdelhafid Boussouf- Mila**

**Faculty of law & political sciences**

**Department of Law**

**Lecture two: Public Service**



**Addressed to Third Year Public Law Students-Semester 1**

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## What is Public Service? (ما هي الوظيفة العامة؟)

Public service refers to the various roles and responsibilities carried out by government employees to ensure that citizens receive essential services. These services can range from healthcare, education, and transportation to law enforcement and emergency services. Public servants work at all levels of government, from local municipalities to national institutions, and they play a key role in shaping the relationship between the state and its citizens.

In many countries, public service is considered a noble profession because it focuses on serving the public interest rather than profit. Public servants must adhere to high ethical standards and work to meet the needs of the public, irrespective of their personal interests.

### Key Features of Public Service:

**Accountability (المسؤولية):** Public servants are accountable to the public and the law. They must make decisions based on laws, policies, and procedures that are transparent and fair.

**Public Interest (المصلحة العامة):** Public service is designed to serve the interests of the public. Public servants prioritize the common good over personal or partisan interests.

**Equality and Non-Discrimination (المساواة وعدم التمييز):** Public service must be based on equality, ensuring that all citizens have equal access to public services regardless of race, gender, religion, or socio-economic status.

**Merit-Based Recruitment (التوظيف بناءً على الجدارة):** Most public service positions are filled based on merit through transparent recruitment processes such as exams, interviews, and evaluations. This ensures that the best-qualified individuals are hired.

**Legal Framework (الإطار القانوني):** Public servants are governed by laws, regulations, and codes of conduct. These ensure that they act ethically and uphold the principles of fairness, integrity, and transparency.

**Job Security (أمن الوظيفة):** Public servants usually have higher job security compared to employees in the private sector. This stability allows them to focus on serving the public without fear of unjust dismissal.

**Professional Development (التطوير المهني):** Public service organizations often provide training and professional development opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge of their employees.

**Impartiality (الحياد):** Public servants must act impartially, avoiding favoritism and ensuring that their actions benefit the public as a whole rather than serving the interests of a specific group.

## **Public Service and Its Role in Government (الوظيفة العامة ودورها في الحكومة)**

Public service plays a crucial role in implementing government policies and ensuring the smooth operation of the state. The roles of public servants are diverse and include the following key responsibilities:

**Policy Implementation (تنفيذ السياسات):** One of the primary roles of public servants is to implement the policies and laws passed by the government. This requires an in-depth understanding of the policies and an ability to apply them effectively.

**Public Administration (الإدارة العامة):** Public servants manage the administration of various government programs, services, and initiatives. This includes organizing departments, overseeing budgets, and ensuring that services are provided efficiently.

**Public Service Delivery (تقديم الخدمات العامة):** Public servants ensure the delivery of essential services such as healthcare, education, social welfare, transportation, and law enforcement. They make sure that these services are accessible to all citizens.

**Regulation and Enforcement (التنظيم والتنفيذ):** Public servants enforce laws and regulations designed to protect public safety, health, and the environment. For example, police officers, judges, and health inspectors all play vital roles in regulating societal conduct.

**Crisis Management (إدارة الأزمات):** Public servants are often involved in managing national and local crises, such as natural disasters, pandemics, or economic crises. They ensure that effective emergency responses are in place.

## Types of Public Service Jobs (أنواع وظائف الخدمة العامة)

The public service sector encompasses a wide range of jobs. Some of the most common types include:

**Administrative Roles (الأدوار الإدارية):** These roles involve managing government offices, departments, and services. Examples include clerks, office managers, and administrative assistants.

**Health Services (الخدمات الصحية):** Public servants in this category include doctors, nurses, healthcare administrators, and public health officials who manage healthcare systems.

**Education (التعليم):** Teachers, school administrators, and education specialists work in the public sector to provide education and training to citizens.

**Law Enforcement (إنفاذ القانون):** Police officers, judges, prosecutors, and prison officers are responsible for maintaining law and order, ensuring justice, and upholding the rule of law.

**Social Services (الخدمات الاجتماعية):** Social workers, counselors, and welfare officers work to provide support to vulnerable members of society, including children, the elderly, and those with disabilities.

**Public Safety (السلامة العامة):** Firefighters, emergency responders, and disaster management personnel work to protect citizens from harm and respond to emergencies.

**Environmental Protection (حماية البيئة):** Public servants in this field manage natural resources, enforce environmental laws, and protect the environment from pollution and degradation.

## Challenges of Public Service (تحديات الوظيفة العامة)

While the public service sector is critical to societal well-being, it also faces numerous challenges:

**Political Pressure (الضغط السياسي):** Public servants may sometimes face political pressure that can influence their decision-making. This may undermine their ability to act impartially and serve the public interest.

**Bureaucracy (الروتين الإداري):** Large government organizations can become bureaucratic, leading to inefficiency, excessive paperwork, and delays in decision-making and service delivery.

**Lack of Resources (نقص الموارد):** Public service organizations often face budget constraints, which can limit their ability to deliver services effectively.

**Corruption (الفساد):** Corruption can undermine public trust in government and public institutions. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and ethical behavior is vital in combating corruption.

**Workforce Morale (روح العمل):** The public sector can sometimes struggle with low morale, due to factors like heavy workloads, low pay, and lack of advancement opportunities.

## **Public Service Values and Ethics (القيم والأخلاقيات في الخدمة العامة)**

Public service employees are expected to adhere to strong ethical standards in their professional conduct. These include:

**Integrity (النزاهة):** Acting honestly and transparently in all dealings, avoiding any form of corruption or unethical behavior.

**Objectivity (الحيادية):** Making decisions based on facts and merit, without bias or personal interests.

**Fairness (العدالة):** Treating all individuals equally and providing services without discrimination.

**Accountability (المسؤولية):** Being accountable to the public for their actions and decisions, and being open to scrutiny.

**Respect for Human Rights (احترام حقوق الإنسان):** Ensuring that the rights and freedoms of individuals are respected, and that public services are provided in a way that upholds human dignity

## Terminology

- Public Service - الوظيفة العامة
- Pubant - الموظف العام
- Accountability - المسؤولية
- Public Interest - المصلحة العامة
- Merit-Based Recruitment - التوظيف بناءً على الجدارة
- Impartiality - الحياد
- Equality - المساواة
- Bureaucracy - البيروقراطية
- Transparency - الشفافية
- Ethics - الأخلاقيات
- Regulation - التنظيم
- Civil Service - الخدمة المدنية
- Job Security - أمن الوظيفة
- Public Administration - الإدارة العامة
- Social Services - الخدمات الاجتماعية
- Corruption - الفساد
- Dispute Resolution - حل النزاعات
- Public Procurement - المشتريات العامة
- Workforce Development - تطوير القوى العاملة
- Performance Evaluation - تقييم الأداء