

# THE UNDERSTANDING OF NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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## Abstract

*Neo-liberal system has formed a new world order in order to overcome the last crisis, it experienced in 1980. This new formation –that is called globalization is basically the struggle of overcoming the recession in the world economy. The main tools that are used by globalization for solving the crisis are the followings; minimal state, privatization, de-regulation policies, international corporations, and so on. Globalization has reduced the area of public administration by proposing a minimal state and has opened the public spear to the private sector.*

*Increasing public duties and expenses of prosperous state have been shown as the reason of 1980 crisis that is characterized by recession and stagflation. Thus, public services have been decreased to minimum, the duties that were done by government in the past have been opened to the private sector and the moving area of the capital has been widened.*

*The basic qualifications of new public administration can be categorized as follows:*

- *Government is a force that steer, not a force that row. It should be director instead of an actor.*
- *Public duties should be reduced.*
- *Good governance should absolutely be provided. This administrative method is formed by local administrator, the civil public agents, and entrepreneur community.*
- *Citizen should be regarded as customer and customer satisfaction should be adapted.*
- *The authorities of central administration should be transferred to local administrations.*
- *Public administration should be transparent, countable, effective and efficient.*
- *Total Quality, localness, customer oriented, legitimacy and propriety are the inalienable parts of the public duties.*

*In conclusion, public administration has transformed to public management. This is a mentality in which consumer is more important than producers. This is the implementation of a public administration in which economy controls politics and social life.*

**Keywords:** *Good governance, countable, Total Quality Management, effectiveness, public management.*

## Globalization and the reconstruction of the state

Globalization is a word that has been often used for last thirty years. Some says that it is a tool for development, while the others say that it is a contemporary colonization. Either being positive to the globalization or not, globalization is a fact that is experienced and its being should be accepted. On the other hand, globalization did not begin –as it is believed- in twentieth century, but it began in fifteenth century when the travel was first begun by ships among continents.

Peter Marcuse, in his article ‘The Language of Globalization’, gives fourteen different definition. These can be counted as followed; the improvement of information technology, the widespread of air transportation, financial speculation, the fast circulation of capital throughout the world, the transformation of the culture to the Walt Disney Culture, the actualization of widespread marketing, global warming, genetic engineering, the power of the multi-national firms,

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the new international labor division, the international mobility of labor, the corrodation of nation-state, post-modernism, post –fordism. ( Marcuse,2000) Additions can be made to the author’s definitions. However, we do not make additions in order not to make a more complicated globalization definition. We should accept that anything will be the same in the newly emerged global world or in the small village. The description of the globalization, its effects, the place that it takes the people will be discussed for a long time. In addition to this, as Hablemitoglu states, (Hablemitoglu, 2007, 16) Globalization is not only in socio-political analysis, but it also affects all the communal textures like the sector of cinema and music, new communal trends, art, the consumption behavior of the people, their thoughts and their individual attitudes deeply. Everyday, 1.5 billion dollars money change hand, millions of people change place... Business, trade and business life do not depend on land, place and time anymore. This is such a power that does not recognize any state boundary and state power. In other words, state is there to serve the power other than the ones in its boundaries. Governments take the local collaborator and facilitator role of global policy and economy. States and the relationship among states are shaped in economical axis.

People have established different communal structures, have formed different political,economical and cultural instutions, but the most radical change has emerged by the capitalism that is come into the stage in seventeenth century in West Europe. Related with this topic, modern “national state” is also the outcome of the capitalism.(Ulker, 2001,7)

Capitalism has both an economical and communal and political meaning. Capitalism emerged as process and economical contents like division of labor, specialization, consumption structures, sharing at first, and then, it becomes a life style that determines communal form and organization. Capitalism is a dynamic system. It goes in to the crisis in a circular movement and then it quits form this crisis after re-structuring itself. (Saylan, 1998, p.18-19) The last crisis is the one that began with 1976 Opec petroleum rate increase and has already continued with the globalization issue. The basic problem in the last crisis depends on the world capital. In other words, it is based on the recession in the world economy and stagflation. Capitalist world has expressed some policies like minimal state, deregulation policies, wide privatization, the distinction of politics and economics in order to overcome this crisis. The ascending public expenses of prosperous state was shown as the main cause and the reduction of public officers and public expenses was shown the solution of the crisis. As understood from this perspective that the main operation is made through state and the government officers.

## **The distinction of public and private sphere**

This distinction went to the ancient Greek. In the city-state, there is a similar distinction between the Polis (koine) that is used as a common place for free citizens and the area that is owned by individuals (oikos). (Habermas,1997,60). Public is used in law as open to everyone, general. In Latin, it draws its own boundaries by the meaning of using something for everyone’s sake in contrast to the private that have the root of “privare” ( using something for his own) . (Sarıbay, 2003,3) These two sphere have been defined in different times, in different shapes and become widen and tighten against eachother or they have taken different names. By the liberal expressions, the materialization of all communication among people has tightened the public sphere. In today’s neoliberal understanding, it is noticed again that the diminishing of the state, the tighten of the public service sphere. The basic public services that were provided to the people as a right are ommitted from the duties of the state and are alienated to the private sector and the services has became commercialized.

In capitalist economy, the gainings increase at the same amount with the circulation of capital. Because of this reason, after the 1976 Opec petroleum crisis, neoliberal expression was suggested with claiming the excessiveness of public expenses. In other words, the basic sectors like education, health were omitted from the public services and it takes a form that capital can get profit.

### **Globalization and the change of state**

In prosperous state, a balance among state, labor and business life has been maintained. State has interfered to the economy (invisible hand or the original operation of the market) as responsible from the prosperity of the community. After leaving prosperous state understanding, as Hayek stated, politics and economy separated from each other and state quitted from economy. In other words, state took the responsibility of the well being of the capitalism instead of regulating economy. (Saylan,1995,90-94) These improvements were in contradiction with the basic principles of nation-state. Nation-state is a state that has state qualification in international area, that makes its own decisions in its own, and applies them and it is a land in which a community lives and which has boundaries. (Hurst-Thompson,1998,16) The most important thing is the sovereignty of nation-state on a determined land, determining rules and applying them. The dramatical speed of the globalization on informatics and transportation technologies makes re-structurization of nation state difficult. This restructurization has emerged in both the form and the function and the responsibilities of state. These changes are, with one sentence, making easy the organization of market economy in a shape that suits globalization conditions. Because of this, the first two of the basic principles of globalization are deregulation policies and widespread privatization. Because the basic aim of the globalization is the circulation of the capital without any obstacle. However, it is not the same for labor.

As it is stated below, the political and economic duties of state have emerged as a debate issue but especially its economic duties has changed. These changes are; the reduction of public expenses, financial discipline, tax reform, fiscal exemption, foreign currency regulation, commercial exemption, permission for foreign investors, extended privatization, irregularization. (Maria, 1999, 160)

Both form and political and economical duties of the nation-state have been tried to change by the inner and outer dynamics. This alteration process should be completed by the multinational institutions and firms from abroad and the transfer of authorities from centre to local administration inside. Thus, while nation-state's moving ability is being removed, the national integrity begins to be discussed by the help of localization.

### **Globalization and public administration**

Until 1980s, administrative reform processes actualized as a re-structurization in public administration and bureaucratic operation. After that years, reforms have been directly through state. With this alteration, state has transformed from prosperous state to minimal state and has become firm-like state. Related with this issue; giving traditional bureaucratic structure up, thighten of public sphere, putting localization on first row, the reduction of labor unions' activities and creating a administrative tool that is suitable for the market are the main aims.

### **Effective state and maladministration**

Maladministration is an administration style that its activity and operations do not satisfy governed people and make them unpleasant. In other words, maladministration is an

administrative style in which arbitrary manners, discriminative manners, ignoring citizen demand for service supply, being late without any reason, insufficiency in services, ineffectiveness and irregularness, secrecy, unnecessary operations and legal regulations are dominant. (Wennergren, 1998, 100-101) Neoliberal understanding claims that nation-state generally produce cumbersome central and maladministration. It is argued that an effective state can only be generated by a minimal state that is requested by the global world. The characteristics of effective state is as followed: (Saygılıoğlu, Arı, 2002, 62, 63)

- Takes into consideration that the demand of the citizens.
- Accepts the citizens who pay tax as customers.
- Gets rid off the bureaucratic obstacles.
- Distributes the authorities according to the subsidiarity principle.
- Is suitable for the conditions and the market mechanism.
- Is based on strategic administration.
- Is proactive against improvements.

## **Effective state and good governance**

Until 1980s, administrative reform struggles generally comprised the issues related with bureaucratic structure and operations. After that year, it was realized that it was not possible to constitute a desired public administration with only this approach. It was accepted that a new culture should be maintained. This new approach was an approach that wanted to judge the role of the state and re-define it and wanted to administrate the state as a firm. Instead of Weber's bureaucratic and hierarchic understanding, more flexible and more contributinal administrative understanding has emerged. That is governance.

Administration means managing public. Governance means managing with citizens. The basic characteristics of this understanding can be counted as followed: transparency, decentralization, enabling public contribution, openness, providing the being informed right to the citizen, effective and efficient usage of public sources, accountability, law state, customer-oriented, less legislation, less authority, much more market. (Saygılı, Arı, 2002, 129-142)

Thus, state was designed as a steering but not rowing and smaller but more effective institution. In this new understanding, while creating public policies, the contribution of civil community institutions, public and private groups was enabled.

In short, the governance model suggests a state and administration understanding which is suitable for world economy and is affected by globalization. In political life, state should not be the only actor, public - private, state - out of state, national – international power should contribute to this process. Public administration resembles to the management and the state is operated as a firm. (Sahin, 2008 , 86 , 94).

## **Conclusions**

At first Fukuyama, and then all globalisation theoreticians, capitalists, effective media had advocated neoliberal economy and global new world design for thirty years but the result shows that the outcomes of the globalisation is not the as it is said. Since, global prosperity and global democracy results could not be reached. The result was seen in world and country economies as more unfair distribution, global crime, poverty, depression. While Fukuyama was renewing his book by saying "I want my state", the president of World Bank and IMF repeated the necessity for the interference of state to the economy. While the crisis in agricultural sector is being said to be

originated from the globalisation policies, it is discussed that there might be a world war related with this issue.

Globalisation, which is called as a contemporary colonization , is useful only for the transfer of sources from the surrounding countries to the centre countries. There are really problems related with the application of nation-state. On the other hand, there are much more problems in the minimal state of global world, most importantly, the lost national sovereignty and the regional power that is caused from the weakness of state authority. Selling of public services with high prices (like health, education), insecurity and terrorism, unemployment, the expectancy of crisis risk are some of the problems that are created by globalisation.

The issue which is used for putting mass off is that: Is there any humanistic way of globalisation?

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