

In The Name Of God

New Public
Management

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New Paradigm

Traditional Public
Administration

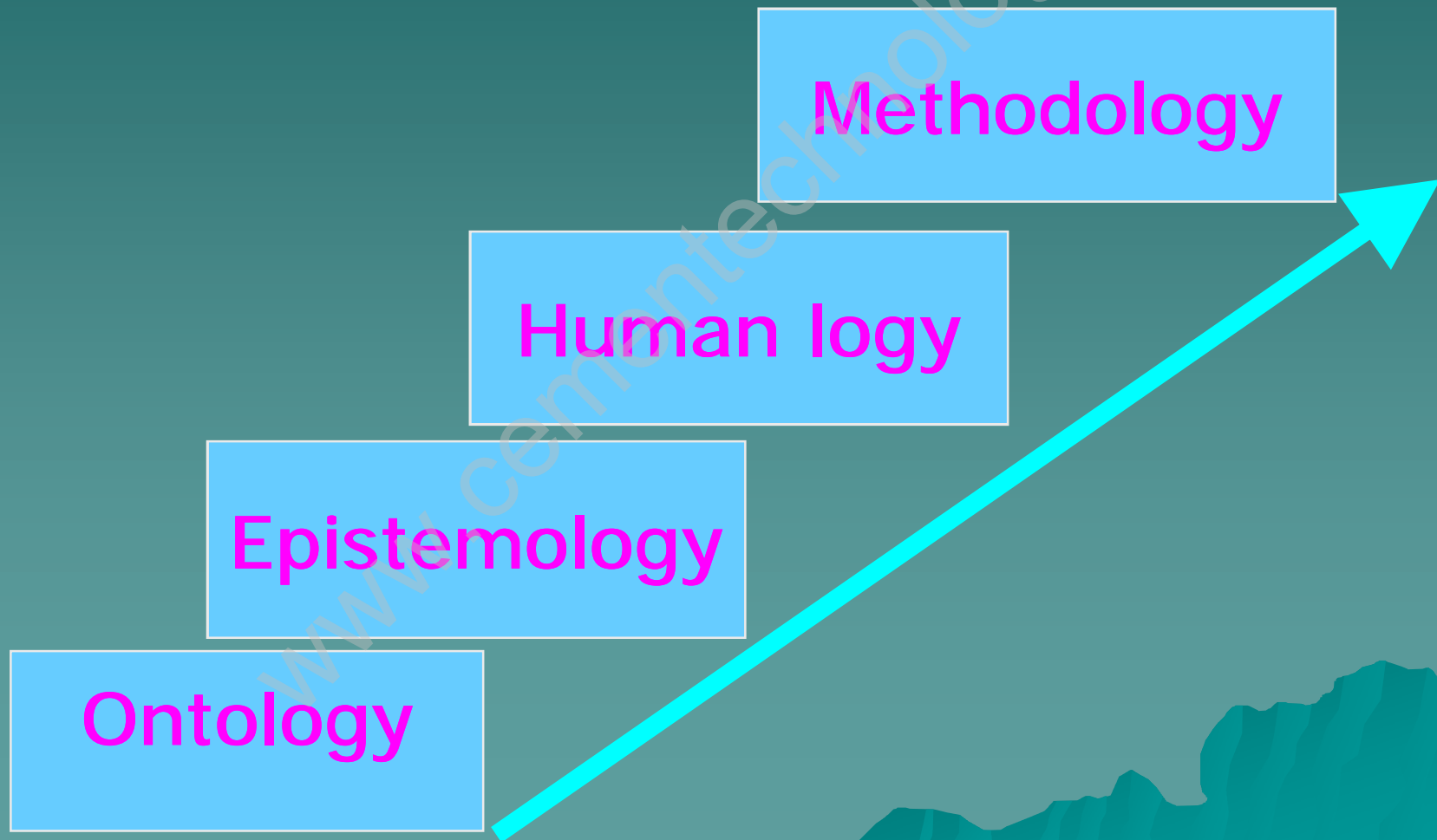


New Public Management

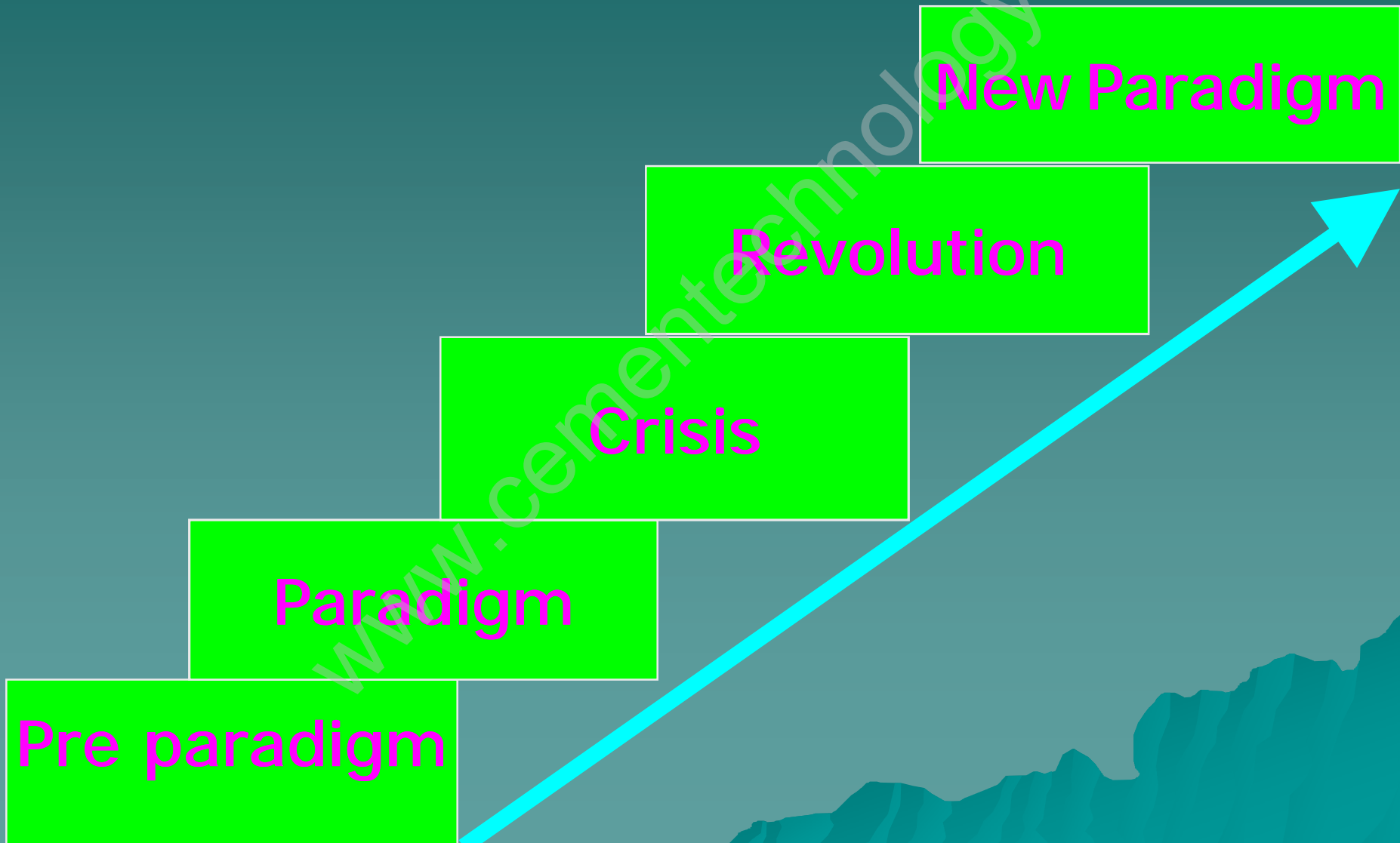
New Public Management

- 1-Managerialism (1990) Pollitt
- 2-New Public Management (1991) Hood
- 3_Market Based Public Administration (1992) Lan & Rosenbloom
- 4_Post Bureaucratic Paradigm (1992) Barzelay
- 5_Reinventing Government (1992) Rhodes
- 6_Entrepreneurial Government (1992) Osborn & Gaebler

Scientific Revolution



Scientific Revolution Structure



Dominant Paradigm

- 1_ Privatization
- 2_ Contracting Out
- 3_ Downsizing
- 4_ Customerism
- 5_ Competition
- 6_ Deregulation
- 7_ Virtualization
- 8_ Entrepreneurship
- 9_ Globalization

Government Models

1_The Government as Machine Model
(control-control-control)

2_The Government as Network Model
(connect-communication-collaborate)

3_The Performance-Control Model
(Isolate-Assign-Measure)

4_The Virtual-Government Model
(Privatize-Contract-Negotiate)

5_The Normative-control model
(Select-Socialize-Judge)

“NPM” Principles

- 1_ Professional Management
- 2_ Performance Appraisal
- 3_ Output Control
- 4_ Disaggregation
- 5_ Privatization
- 6_ Competition
- 7_ Discipline

“NPM” Results

3 E

1_Economy

2_Efficiency

3_Effectiveness

Steering Rather Than Rowing

Serving Rather Than Steering

“NPM” Models

1_ Reinventing Government
(1993) Osborn & Gaebler

2_ Business Process Reengineering
(1993) Hammer & Champy

3_ New Public Management
(1995) Hood (1997) Kichert

Traditional Public Administration

New Public Management

Administration
Bureaucratic theory
Bureaucratic System
Bureaucrat
Input Oriented
General Profit
Client
Nationalization
Rowing
Socialism
Political Accountability
Welfare State

Management
Public choice Theory
Market System
Entrepreneur
Output Oriented
Individual Profit
Customer
Privatization
Steering
Liberalism
Managerial Accountability
Monitor State

People To “NPM” Is:

1_Customer

2_Client

3_Citizen

4_Subject

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Privatization

(1984) Steel & Heald

1_Charging

2_Contracting Out

3_Denationalisation

4_Liberalisation

Downsizing

(1984) Grand & Robinson

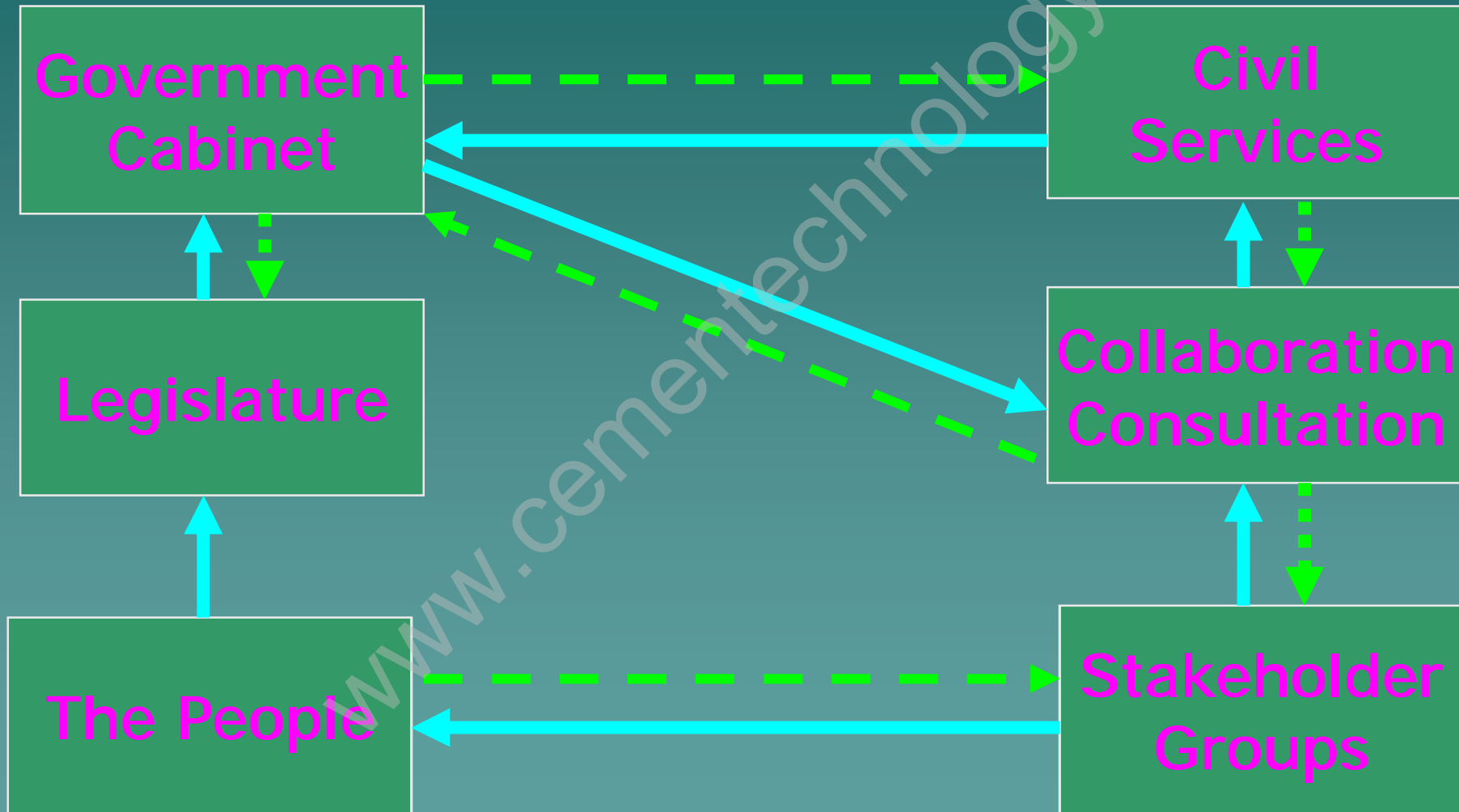
1_ Decentralization

2_ Deconcentration

3_ Deregulation

4_ Reengineering

Managing Relationships Among The “Government , Citizens & Business”



Building "Government-Citizen-Business" Partnership

- 1_ Common Vision & Set of Objectives
- 2_ Adequate Time
- 3_ Mutual Transparency & Accountability
- 4_ Willingness & Ability to be Constructively Critical
- 5_ Organization-to-Organization Relationship & Exposure
- 6_ Broad Stakeholder Participation
- 7_ Knowledge of the Context
- 8_ Building Checks & Balance
- 9_ Incentives

Governance Not Government

The concept of governance first appeared in the literature on development & cooperation in the Late '1980's

Governance refers to the institutions , processes & traditions which define how power is exercised , how decisions are made and how citizens have their say

Governance not only has to do with government, it essentially has to do with who participates in decision making & how

Changing Maps Roundtable

Alternative scenarios

