NEW

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



New Public Administration is a concept of public administration that emerged at the end of the 20th century, which shifts the focus towards responding to the needs of society, involvement of communities in governance and integration of the principles of management and social sciences in decision-making. It entails transition from the traditional bureaucratic model to more flexible governance structures built on the principle of participation.

The theory of New Public Administration is focused on several basic postulates:

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP:

Signifies participation of citizens in politics. It demands their awareness and activity in the communities and nationally beyond voting for representatives.

PUBLIC INTEREST:

The collective common good of society, which is the main purpose of the public interest.

PUBLIC POLICY:

The means used to implement the new public policy that is inclusive.

SERVICES FOR THE CITIZENS:

Provision and maintenance of an ethical standard in institutional meeting the needs of citizens.

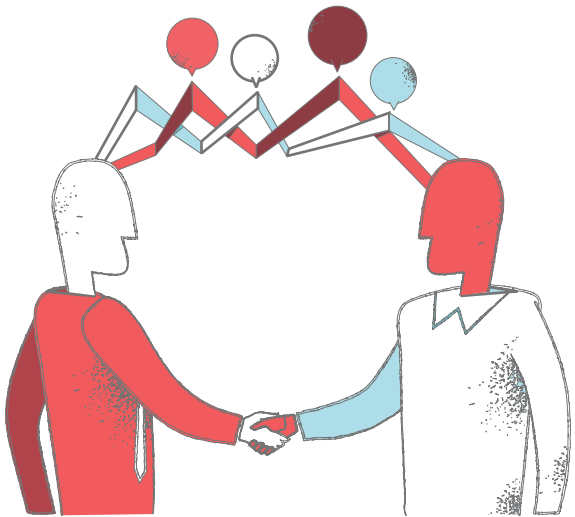
The differences between the New Public Administration and its predecessor are not subtle; they reflect a fundamentally different understanding of the essence of governance. While traditional public administration pursues stability, the new one pursues change; while the old approach adheres to neutrality, the new requires a commitment; while the classical models are focused on organisational effectiveness, the new ones are focused on social outcomes.

As a rule, traditional public administration strives at effectiveness and efficiency and the new one at a human-cantered approach where people's needs and aspirations are at the core of administrative decisions. This shift from organisational to human focus makes the New Public Administration particularly significant because it redirects the purpose of governance from maintaining the state machine to service for people.

The main features that distinguish New Public Administration and form the change are:

EMPOWERING THE CITIZENS:

Guaranteeing the freedom of choice and the quality of services for the citizens.



GOVERNANCE SUPPORT SERVICES:

The main purpose of the governance support services is to ensure the level of delivered services by attracting talent with the help of incentives, benefits, skill-enhancing programmes to ensure the best results.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION:

The approach requires small. flexible and less hierarchical structures with easier citizen interface. The organisational structure adapts to the relevant social circumstances.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHARACTER OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

Knowledge from several disciplines and not just one dominant paradigm shapes the public administration discipline. Political, social, economic, managerial and PR are required.

POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE DICHOTOMY:

The people from the administration participate in the formulation and implementation of policies at all levels.

WORK IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

Is modifying along with the changes taking place in the world.