

MODERN GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION INTO A GLOBALIZED CONTEXT

Abstract

In present the state and its government make a series of reflections over some new forms of management in global society. We can talk about a historical vision that describes the configuration of states and their relationship with society and market economy. Read in conjunction with this, we can respond to the main problems, in the current context, making reference of the current crises of Governments when it is applied certain neoliberal public policies in the states where it belongs. In this sense we can metaphorically describe the relationship between the state, society, government and market. The need to improve the quality of democratic institutional system, take a privileged place in the current political and legal agenda. In the context of political transformations it is necessary to resize the functioning of the classical levels from the institutional point of view.

Starting from this premise of deep transformation in the principles and values of the organization and functioning of public power, this may be one of the major challenges within nation states or groups of states. In this that can make predictions, that can be made approximations of concepts, challenges and difficulties of government.

Keywords: state, government, politics, society, globalization

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GUVERNARE MODERNĂ ȘI ADMINISTRAȚIE ÎN CONTEXT GLOBAL

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Rezumat

În prezent statul și guvernarea acestuia aduc o serie de reflecții despre noi forme de administrare ale societății globale. Se poate vorbi despre o viziune istorică care descrie configurația statelor în relația lor cu societatea și economia de piață. Coroborat cu aceasta se poate răspunde la principalele probleme din contextul actual făcându-se referire la crizele guvernelor atunci când aplică anumite politici publice neoliberale în statele de care aparțin. În acest sens putem să descriem metaforic care este relația între stat, societate, guvernare și piața. Necesitatea de a îmbunătăți calitatea democratică a sistemului instituțional ocupa un loc privilegiat pe agenda politică și juridică actuală. În contextul transformărilor politice este necesar de a redimensiona palierele clasice de funcționare din punct de vedere instituțional. Pornind de la această premiză de transformări profunde ale principiilor și valorilor de organizare și funcționare ale puterii publice, aceasta poate constitui una dintre marile provocări în interiorul statelor națiune sau în interiorul grupurilor de state. Prin aceasta se pot face previziuni, se pot realiza aproximări ale conceptelor, provocări și dificultăți ale guvernării.

Cuvinte cheie: stat, guvernare, politici, societate, globalizare



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INTRODUCTION

Globalization has complex implications on international policy and involves a multitude of issues. Besides the positive aspect in the development, globalization is considered the most complex form of internationalization of economic activity; there are aspects that put the mark on a globalized state. And this, because the globalization process is conducted on the levels of social, political, socio-cultural, and involves interdependence for government and states administration, interdependence of certain events occurring in different parts of the globe. The bodies that work in international system and in national institutional systems must find the mechanisms to adapt at the challenges of such a complex process.

An important role belongs to dialogue and cooperation within national governments through application of policy development belonging at companies.

Principles of good governance not only transform relationships between governments, citizens and parliaments, but also the effective functioning of government itself. These principles are: the rule of laws, openness, transparency and accountability of democratic institutions, fairness and equal treatment of citizens (including mechanisms for consultation) clear laws and regulations, transparent and enforceable, consistency and coherence in policy formulation and of high standards of the ethical norms. Governments need to analyse and develop solutions to the challenges and needs that arise and promote practices that increase the efficiency of democratic institutions. Public governance includes budget and management activities.

Globalization has direct and indirect influences on whole society, and this economic globalization will increase and will deepen. Although there are protectionist applicable tendencies, transnational exchanges that will increase and which will cause interrelation and interaction of national economic systems and market integration.

Opening and market orientation will increase competition and pressure to adapt of social and economic systems. States and regions governance that fail to adapt to demands and to keep pace with technological changes, will be on risk to being marginalized and their economies will decline.

CHALLENGES OF XXI CENTURY

The difficulties faced by governments in different parts of the world, of the great powers, or of the economically and politically disadvantaged countries, are the result of structural changes of evolution in the late of XX and early of XXI centuries (Toffler, 1983). After a millennium of tardiness, humanity

entered into a radical transformation phase, at a higher rate. Two processes evolving in close interaction are considered responsible for these changes, globalization and the information society.

With the end, of the “cold war” between the Western world and the system of the socialist states, after 1989, the state of the world did not become safer or better, from fact that it has passed from the coexistence of two worlds in one world, „globalized”. They fell many of the barriers impeding international trade, increased mobility of capital transfers and also the opportunity to invest nearly where there are opportunities to get advantages. However, we have a new world order, compiled according at neoliberal ideology.

Club of Rome through the famous report, “The Limits of Growth” warn humanity since 1972 about serious problems, with an extreme complexity that humanity will face in the coming decades, due to the way of thinking and realize development of economic and social field) (Lubbers and Koorevaar, 1999).

In October 2005 Dennis Meadows, one of the authors of the report “The Limits to Growth” found after 33 years of its presentation that the state of the world confirm the conclusion of the report, rather than invalidate them.

The main challenges and also the main threats to the future of humanity, in relation that the current modes of governance of social and economic life are called to find appropriate solutions which are mainly the following:

- Politically- are manifest destiny concern about government states in the context of globalization and at the creation of integrated economic space, the exercise of sovereignty, possible forms of global governance, international law reform and shapes to ensure international security;
- States of the world are facing with the possible depletion of the planet's resources, especially oil resources, which can block the economic and social development, if are not found alternatives to current technologies and ways of economic growth;
- A threat is just as serious social inequality in the world and across different countries, many people hope on improving the quality of life in many countries remain letting undone, injustice, marginalization and social exclusion threatens public order, with negative results for the stability of economic life;
- Economic Growth, under the logic of maximum profit and planet resource conservation still does not work in the same direction, gradually eroding the natural basis of existence of

mankind (excessive cutting of trees, changing balance of global climate, fertile soil erosion, pollution of rivers, seas and oceans);

- High-level of political and military insecurity in many areas of the planet, which often turns into armed conflicts and wars between states or long inside them, provide reasons for the proliferation of nuclear and other types of weapons with devastating effects on civilization that could cause destruction of the planet.

We found it necessary to emphasize and challenges of the new century in terms of democracy destiny, in the context in which its principles and human rights, individual freedom, equality of all regardless of social position, ethnicity or race, are considered essential for the development of societies.

PUBLIC SECTOR

In this historical period of globalization, characterized trough social complex and dynamic changes, political entities are compelled to review their national interests and political behaviour in terms of available resources (human, natural, financial, informational, intellectual, etc.) Subject of human potential development occupies an important place in the agenda of world politics of development of human sustainability. In this context, studying the situation, threats and prospects of implementation of development of human potential policies into a globalized context has become an imperative of the time.

Public sector designates that part of the economy that occurs on the one hand, state property and, on the other hand, public property. The subjects of these types of property are ministries and government bodies, as well as all public and state companies and enterprises that produce various goods, be they public or private. Public sector analysis can and should be based on two characteristic elements: size and intensity (Leca, 1985).

The size of the public sector shares in the economy, the resources allocated and products through specific mechanisms of state. In a broader sense, public sector size equal to the size of government in the economy. It varies over time and from country to country, with specific implications on the process of economic development. Intensity of public sector express the magnitude of field state actions, regulatory actions of the various aspects of economic and social life, such as, for example, regulation of competition, labour market or currency market. The basic problem of economic public sector is the same with that from basic economic theory, and it is answer to the following categories of questions: "What to produce?", "How to produce?". Such an approach requires the need to explain the allocation of

resources, both in the market and within the state, with the aim of understanding the mechanisms by which can be valued economic sustainability of resource allocation process.

DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF POLICY

A particular aspect of decision-making activities is the development of policy. Those can be represented as a set of decisions that prescribe a particular course generally aimed a significant time horizon for running a organization or a human community. Establishment of a government medium or long term flow, results as a set of values that will guide ongoing operations making concrete decisions necessary for the implementation of certain policies objectives. Through policy it expresses the attitude, the way of relating to reality and also data on social values guiding intentions and actions of leadership (economic policy, production, marketing policies, social policies etc.) (Dahl, 1969).

Policies suggested or developed and enforced by parties' express the interests and ideological beliefs of certain social groups about how to solve problems faced by the community in a certain historic context. Policy represents the values and processes by which resources are distributed in an authoritative manner of society. Resources covered under this distribution are of two categories, tangible resources (money, food, houses etc.) and intangible resources (power, freedom, equality, justice, etc.). The wording of policies depend by circumstances and attitudes adopted by politicians.

As for the content, of solving problems by developing government policies, the options can be discretionary, when they are the result of a personal will, or can be an expression of the democratic process, as a response to a „certain requests” from the society (Dumitru, 2005). Society, the population as a whole or in its various segments can exert pressure on political power to cause it to take measures to improve the economic life, eliminate discrimination, promoting social protection measures or other claims. Also policies express and requirements arising from international commitments according to the evolution of concrete events, alliances or obligations under the various treaties. In governs policy, public policy shows the most interest for the mass of citizens of a state. The large variety of public policies led researchers to classify them according to certain criteria.

Depending on the criterion coverage grade as a certain public space, policies are classified into national policies and local policies. In this plan, some researchers consider it necessary to distinguish between, “high politics” (nationwide) and “low politics” (the local authorities) (Duverger, 1985). A same classification includes national policies and the policies applied externally. Using the criterion of institutional policy researchers refer to parliamentary administrative and judicial policy, which finally

applied by governments and local administrations. Application field of government policy is society itself or its various segments, in a framework of project development in a medium horizon or removed.

Institutional approach allows the analysis of different classes, "institutional policies" policy designed to achieve from the society members and organizations compliant behaviour prescribed by the laws and administrative. One of the proposed classifications takes into account:

- Incorporation policies, which include constitutional, administrative policies, jurisprudential policies;
- Reforming policies, policies that constitutional review and administrative reform;
- Regulatory policies such as electoral politics and statutory policies (concerning the rights and obligations of certain categories of persons).

In this classification, the decisive role returns to constitutional policies who established rules and stipulate structural features of authoritarian decision-making system.

A specific category from government policies are public policies.

Refers on characteristics, analysts refer to the following:

- Package of measures resulting from the initiative of a party or power bodies (parliament, government, local bodies);
- Complex decision on how to allocate more or less authoritative resources and values;
- General framework of action for a domain that separates general and specific measures;
- Activity with a public impact and propagated effects across society that change the situation and the behavior of a number of individuals, groups, organizations, putting into practice values that satisfy certain interests.

Public policy, in their capacity of responses of government authorities to situations as problematic for society (Tamas, 2006, p.147) have as their object, "public good " .

This category includes: social order, public health, environmental status, national defense, public utility structures development (highways, bridges, and railways). The more consistent, public policy is made up of social policies, policies that aim to reduce poverty, educational transformation, cultural and ultimately aims to improve the quality of life of citizens.

Population is not the entity homogeneous. It is made by different segments like position and social status, with different interests and goals, we will find in the population a diversity of interests and values adhesions, which generates a wide range of applications in the field of public policy.

Political power will look like in the sphere of social policy to make an offer that to equilibrate the request in the measure of possible. Of course the political power demand balance, held by social forces that adhere to a particular value system (under which promotes certain social-economic programs), the idea, of rebalancing the demands of the population that takes on an interpretation consistent with standards adopted at a moment. In these interactions involved parties with their different orientations doctrinaire liberal, social democratic, ecologist, Christian etc. Consequently between the demand of population in the sphere of public policy and political power supply tensions can occur and even conflicts, unless there is a minimum consensus (Weber, 1992).

The population is inevitable, the target of private policies developed by management of companies even different economic or other civil society. So, companies, corporate policies (technological innovation, commercial, etc.) follow organizational objectives (eg, performance competition) and also “public effects” such as improving the quality of life. In the same time a corporate policy could harm the environment if it not doing anything to reduce discharges of pollutants to air, water or soil, which may have negative effects. In seriously the policies of companies engaged in environmental protection it is socially beneficial, contributing to improving the quality of life. So, companies policies having effects beyond the enterprise walls, effects that propagate through market mechanisms in the body of the whole society (boom or recession, increasing or decreasing unemployment, inflation or deflation, etc.) gain, and especially in the case of large corporations, quasi-political character.

In their turn, civil societies are monitoring the development and implementation of various policies and also advocates for the education of population for identify favourable policies for its various interests.

CONCLUSIONS

Deficiencies of institutions and instruments of governance to development challenges in the most part, are the result of practices that are behind the evolution of the society. Among those who come to govern, partially, such attitudes are an expression of interest, not only of politicians, but of corporations who wants to keep some economic benefits (Warren, 2003).

Necessary changes in the plan of political activities are still inevitable and also imposed by the profound changes of the contexts in which politicians act out. Out of pressure of globalization, it is necessary to

take into account changes in economic and political dynamics of corporations, which become more aggressive. On the other hand, there are significant changes in the evolution of the population.

In developed countries are changing the requirements of different categories of the population due to increased life expectancy, which creates pressure on the functioning of health insurance schemes, pension schemes, extension of active labour, health system organization, providing jobs.

The situation is much worse in the developed countries, where poverty and population health damage is worsening. By aggravation of poverty, there is increasing pressure of migratory flows that start from economically disadvantaged countries to the developed countries, in the hope of a better life. Those problems require governments to find solutions that exceed local limits and require global strategies.

Short-term government activity is increasingly oriented on international life and government decisions are more dependent of the international forces than of national and government decision requires a multi-disciplinary background, because they have consequences that cross traditional delimitations between ministries and public administration.

Many government policies require a long-term vision, but because governments are changed in short electoral terms, it creates some disharmony in society.

Regarding the development of the society in the current of the global context, we have governments with national administration and require some trans-government solutions and that such requires officials government networks from different national governments who work together in the international institutional structures. Such decisions that make national sovereignty issues to become particularly sensitive and therefore their approach is required to be done on the basis of equality and reciprocity of interests (Teitelbaum, 2004).

In this regard it is necessary state cooperation on multiple levels within international structures capable to avoid destabilization and also to create sustainable development;

We can say about globalization in the current context that it is a transfer of converging interests, symmetrical or asymmetrical who comes from societies needs from the political, economic or other levels.

Therefore, in the new context, nation states will not disappear and will need to act as a guarantee of democratic progress and requires a reconfiguration of governments and their activities.

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