

New Public Administration Reforms and their Impact on Local Governments

Dr. Bekir TAVAS

Abstract: The world public, solid, hierarchical and bureaucratic concept of public administration until the 1980s has left its place to a flexible, market-based and decentralized understanding of public administration after a paradigm shift in management. International developments in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres that occur today necessitate changes in public administration. In this study, the reform of public administration together with a new concept in Turkey, the impact on local governments will be examined. This effect is versatile; Anti-bureaucratic structure, participation in management, openness and accountability, strategic planning and innovations in the axis of localization will be examined at the local level in light of the laws issued by taking into consideration the process of change.

Keywords: Reform, New Public Administration, Decentralization, Local Governments

Özet: 1980'lere kadar dünya halkı, sağlam, hiyerarşik ve bürokratik kamu yönetimi kavramı, yönetimde bir paradigma değişiminden sonra yerini esnek, pazar temelli ve merkezi olmayan bir kamu yönetimi anlayışına bırakmıştır. Günümüzde meydana gelen politik, ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda uluslararası gelişmeler kamu yönetiminde değişiklik yapılmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de yeni bir kavramla birlikte kamu yönetimi reformu, yerel yönetimler üzerindeki etkileri incelenecektir. Bu etki çok yönlüdür; Bürokratik olmayan yapı, yönetime katılım, açıklık ve hesap verebilirlik, yerelleştirme ekseninde stratejik planlama ve inovasyonlar, değişim süreci göz önüne alınarak verilen yasalar ışığında yerel düzeyde incelenecektir. Anahtar Kelimeler: Reform, Yeni Kamu Yönetimi, Yerelleştirme, Yerel Yönetimler

1. Introduction

In the 21st century, social sciences have entered into a process of great change and development in every field. Especially the changes in the economic and social spheres brought about the reinterpretation and design of the concept of the state. The types of public administration are re-examined, depending on the roles that the government should take in the economic and administrative spheres. The activities that the state should or should not do, the limits of responsibility of the state, the expectations of the citizens and the demands of the private sector have been discussed and great criticisms have been made on the classical models.

Globalization, technological development and transition to a knowledge society are undergoing a rapid development in the world. States and organizational structures have begun to initiate their own modernization processes in order to adapt to this change. Especially in the last quarter of the 20th century, a new approach to the management of the public sector has taken place in the world. Especially in the last quarter of the 20th century, a new approach to the management of the public sector has taken place in the world. This approach, which is called the new public management concept, argues that the traditional public management understanding cannot meet the needs of the changing day, and that it is quite old in the management dimension and adds many new concepts and values to the public administration. As a result of this widespread change, the demands and expectations of the society have changed and increased. States have not shown any resistance to this transformation, and in this process, local governments have increased their importance and have begun to disseminate their central management powers and responsibilities.

Today, strengthening of local governments and restructuring for this goal is seen as one of the indispensable elements of providing quality service and socio-economic development. Together with the globalized change, the strong nation-state and central government understanding of the old is gradually being replaced by a structure where the local is prominent. During this transformation, the central and local new roles are discussed and rebuilt, taking into account the specific circumstances of the countries.

The new management paradigm has been named as New Public Administration in the literature. The factors that reveal the new public management concept are classified under three headings: political-ideological, economic and social factors. Political factors are the developments that take shape in the framework of the new right-wing ideology, leading to change in many areas from public service provision to privatization and leading to questioning the role of the state. Economic factors are the development of international trade, budget deficits, economic crises, developments in the methods and techniques of the private sector. Social factors are caused by the changes in population structure, human rights, democracy and education level as well as the changes in the

expectations of individuals seeking rights and the public administrations cannot respond and this decreases the trust in public institutions (Bilgiç, 2003: 28-32).

In Turkey, after removing the prefix neo-liberal policies of the 1980s, some steps have been taken in order to downsize the state, especially in the economic field. The most important and comprehensive reforms in the field of management were realized after 2000. In this study, the laws enacted in the local government sector in Turkey will be investigated by analyzing the impact on local governments of the new public management approach. It is aimed to examine the laws enacted by using historical and descriptive research method according to the values of new public administration.

2. New Public Administration

From the 16th century, when modern states began to emerge, public services varied and varied according to the period and geography. Public needs in the historical flow necessitated the change in service and management. In the early years of modern states, while limited services such as justice, defense and security were in question, the services that the states received in accordance with their mission developed and expanded their influence in all areas of life. The events in the world and their way of thinking in the field of management have formed a series of experiences. As a result of this accumulation, public administration was able to find its original meaning in the 19th century.

In the 19th and 20th centuries the traditional approach to public administration has been marked by the traditional approach. Both the endless destructive wars and the centralized forms of government emerged as a necessity for the state to have a voice in every field. However, in the last quarter of the twentieth century, the traditional government, which has been marked by two centuries of democratic and welfare state understanding, has suffered a collapse. According to the bureaucracy model, new management approaches developed against the negativities and inadequacies of public administration have started to be accepted. The first of these is the New Public Management concept.

The new public administration, in essence, is a concept that expresses the application of business principles in bureaucracy. There is no definitive definition, management rule or program. Its content and process can be changed according to time and conditions. It is an effort to make public administration as successful and efficient as the private sector. In the private sector, the techniques and applications that have been successful have been adapted to the public and aimed to be included in the management within the movement of innovation (Parlak & Sobacı, 2012: 226).

The broader sense of public administration; the role of the state on the market and the public, the government, the private sector, the bureaucracy and the relationship between the society to redefine the movement and the purpose of the state to attract the jurisdiction of the functions of the main function to make it more effective and efficient, the citizens of the state and public administration against the position and participate in management to develop (Eryilmaz, 2008: 15).

2.1. Emergence and Development of New Public Administration

The need to innovate in whatever field of life is due to certain needs. Since 1945, the rigid, hierarchical and bureaucratic structure of traditional public administration has adversely affected the service provision process of modern states. In this context, a new understanding in public administration was needed. The reasons for the change have changed according to the situation of the countries and their management structures. However, the factors of change in the rapidly globalizing political sphere are similar. We can classify the reasons for the emergence of the new public management concept as follows (Coskun, 2013: 51):

- Inadequate in meeting the criticism and needs of traditional public administration,
- Intellectual accumulation and developments in management science,
- liberal movements in the economy to gain weight,
- New right thought,
- changes in social thought and progress in education;
- Change in political leadership,
- Increase in the expectations of citizens,
- Globalization and international changes
- Private sector development,
- Technological developments.

The most realistic approach to all public administration after the 1980s is the bridge between traditional public administration and private sector management. The new public administration can be considered as the most appropriate shortened version of the approaches to the public sector. It includes values, norms, techniques and management practices for public sector management. Priority is given to the management of citizens;

resources and programs, management activity and process are determined with an innovative approach (Ömürgönülşen, 1997: 520). In this direction, a synthesis has been tried to be taken by taking into account the weak points of each approach. In fact, it places less importance on public policy management function. Therefore, private sector management is very sensitive towards this aspect of the public sector (Özer, 2005: 6).

The core idea of traditional public administration is the Weberian bureaucracy theory. According to this theory, the public sector is completely different from the private sector. The public is governed only by its own rules and laws. Therefore, many people in the public sector should be employed and expenditures should be made from the public budget. Within the framework of this understanding, the public sector has been overgrown and spread in all areas (Lane, 2000: 304). The negativity of this growth and spread brought the market understanding of liberalism tsunami to the forefront in public administration. The new public administration was first introduced in England by Thatcher and by the practices adopted by Reagan in the United States (Bilgiç, 2003: 29). This management approach, which was pioneered by the United Kingdom and the United States, was considered valid in the globalized political sphere and was made effective in this respect by means of regulations and laws both in the country and in the region.

2.2. Principles of New Public Management Approach

The new concept of public administration is a revolt to the traditional public administration with the building blocks of globalization and liberal economy. Since 1980s, it has been a rapidly growing transformation between developed and developing countries. It is the embodiment of the management unity of the private-public sector. The principles of the new public administration understanding and grounding can be considered as follows (Eryılmaz, 2013: 53-56):

- a) It is against the model of bureaucratic organization: It is a criticism of the model of bureaucracy of Max Weber, which forms the way of organizing the traditional public administration approach. Although Weber's bureaucracy model has had important functions in the twentieth century, it does not have the flexibility to keep up with rapidly changing management conditions. He was unable to prevent the cumbersome state, excessive stationery, inefficiency and centralization of the state. The new concept of public administration has taken the bureaucratic understanding that harms the state to day, and has adopted the style of management that advocates for decentralization, emphasizes the principle of transfer of authority, takes into account the demand of citizens, puts citizens as customers and has a result-oriented and flexible structure.
- b) Reduction of the State: The new public administration, as a reaction to the interventionist state understanding that constitutes the basis of Keynesian thought, has the smallest state understanding, which is the greatest struggle of the Liberal movement. He argues that the State should return to its essential duties so that it can be more efficient and efficient in the areas of its duties. It is a market-centered approach. It was deemed appropriate for the state to act as a catalyst between public-private sector and non-governmental organizations instead of solving social problems alone. It is an understanding that glorifies the concept of governance.
- c) Change in Responsibility: According to the new public administration concept, bureaucrats should be held accountable not only for the process but also for the results. Public employees should be responsible not only to politicians but also to the public. Transparency should be ensured in management and ways of obtaining information should be facilitated. In this way, quality of service is provided and service-oriented management approach is desired. Conflict of secrets and secrets are opposed. Openness in management has been advocated.
- d) Free Market Based Management: Emphasizes that the principles and techniques of business administration in the private sector should be implemented in public administration. In the new public management concept, entrepreneurial and entrepreneurial spirit model, strategic goals, customer and quality are important concepts. Private sector should be given priority when performing public services. Within the framework of this understanding, the citizen should take the role of the client in the eyes of the state and the demands / needs should be eliminated according to the priority.

To sum up, the new public administration is an understanding of the management of time and the management of the concept of the management of time which maximizes the speed of service delivery of the state, which eases the work of the executive group of all levels, facilitates the work of the executive group of all levels with its innovative and market-centered structure, maximizes the speed of service delivery of the state. It is also the form of government that is leading to the restructuring of many states.

3. New Public Management in Turkey

The new concept of public administration is spreading rapidly between developed and developing countries with the influence of globalization with the USA and the UK. Many countries have come to life with the reform movement and the management approach has changed dramatically. Effort to developing and European Union membership, Turkey is also influenced by this approach. In line with this understanding, laws and regulations have been formed and necessary arrangements have been made in the management structure.

Since the Republic of Turkey have shaped public administration organizations as an example of the Weberian bureaucracy concept it has largely taken over the Ottoman state bureaucracy with a number of innovations. The technological development in the last fifty years and the resulting social and economic variations have narrowed the scope of public administration. In this collapsed area, service quality has come to the forefront with an efficient, rational, effective management approach, and the weight of public administration in developed countries has been shifted from central to local governments and the principles of participation and democracy have been emphasized. All these reasons for the restructuring of the public administration in Turkey has become an unavoidable necessity.

There are several reasons for the change required in the public administration in the Republic of Turkey. We can group them in two groups. First of all, we can count internationalization forces such as EU accession process, globalization of administration, cold war victory of liberal economy system, IMF and World Bank. Secondly, there are internal problems such as the growing and growing central government cumbersome, the weakness of local administrations, the increase of stationery, the increase of conservatism and rule-making, the lack of coordination and supervision, problems in the participation in legislation and management and corruption.

The first reflection of the new public management approach in Turkey has been 24th January 1980 Decisions along with Turgut Ozal. Constitute a fundamental transformation in Turkey began breaking point. Fewer states have relied mainly on the principle of the market and represent the beginning of liberalization policies (Sezen, 2003: 118). The main objectives of the January Decisions are the opening of the economy to external competition and shaping the economy within the framework of this competition understanding, increasing the export, minimizing the public sector, minimizing the state interventions, encouraging foreign capital, encouraging and supporting the capital accumulation of the private sector, and consequently adopting the liberal economic concept.

However the military coup in experienced in 1980 and 1997 in Turkey, 1980, 1995, 1997 and 2001 economic crises, the separatist terrorist organization PKK's activities, political instability, and because of the coalition of disagreement and global effects of the cold war was quite slow continue the development of new public management approach (Capar, 2011: 36-37). In addition, political instability in the Republic of Turkey, lack of innovation strategy, and lack of desire to have hampered their efforts failed copycat adoption of anti-system approach and innovations.

Relations with the European Union and ROCK caused these relations (Public Administration Research Project) report on Turkey in terms of new public management approach is very important. This understanding gained great strength with the Justice and Development Party which came to power in 2002 and brought the laws and regulations quickly. Important legal arrangements were introduced in areas related to central government, local administrations, public personnel management, public financial management and auditing.

Great importance has been attached to privatization and localization with the understanding of new public administration. Many state-owned companies were sold to the private sector and many public services were transferred to the private sector. Governance, strategic management, total quality management and performance management have become dominant in public policy and it is aimed to benefit from technological developments such as business. Was asked breaking down the traditional bureaucracy inherited from the Ottoman and understanding about important and significant steps in the last 15 years, new public management approach has been taken in the Republic of Turkey.

4. Reflection of New Public Management Approach to Local Governments in Turkey

Turkey also reforms in local government in the light of the new public management approach starts from the 1980s. At the core of these reforms are globalization, the growing importance of democracy, the neo-liberalist movement, emerging technology and European Union criteria. Together with the regulations, the strengthening of local administrations, the reduction of the control of the central administration on the local administrations, the more effective participation of the citizen in the administration and the weakening of the traditional centralist structure. Turkey, the local government reform remained weak in güdeleyic perform its own internal dynamics and the European Union as a repressive force has played an important role at this point.

The first step on the new public management of local governments in Turkey, the 3030 No. Municipality was laid in 1984 with the Law on the Administration. With this law, metropolitan municipalities

were established and their duties, authorities and responsibilities were expressed. It also covers the principles and procedures for the relations with the central government and other local administrations.

The parts of the new public administration approach, which the United States and the United Kingdom are leading, are determined as the administrative targets of the European Union. The autonomy of local administrative units is considered as the most important issue. In this respect, the European Council adopted the European Charter of Local Self-Government in 1988. In the Charter, the basic principles of the autonomy of local governments are defined. which is a European Union candidate country, except some clauses in the decision of Parliament in 1991, Turkey has adopted this text. The European Charter of Local Self-Government, based on the public's right to participate in governance, is a prerequisite for the establishment of decision-making bodies of local governments with democratic methods and their wide autonomy for their responsibilities, methods and resources in order to achieve this. Insights that stand out in the Charter; the priority of the local governments, the provision of proportional resources and the provision of proportional resources, the impact of the central government and the removal of the law can be considered as the foreground. Regulations on local governments in Turkey are designed in accordance with the present Charter.

In the 90s, reform efforts have changed dimension, and structural reform efforts to change the quality of public administration have accelerated. In this context, the Local Governments Research Group Report was prepared in 1991, which included recommendations for strengthening local governments. In this period, the sense of the New Public Administration, which was felt worldwide, was put into practice in the local administrations through the Draft Law on Local Governments which came into force in 1998. This new understanding of the reduction of the powers and responsibilities of the center in the local favor was reinforced in the 2000s. In the 2000s, a report called Change in Management for Change Management was published by the Prime Ministry (Emini, 2009: 35).

Turkey also serious new public management reform efforts within the framework of understanding in local government has started since 2004. First, the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216 was adopted on 10 July 2004. The aim of the law is to regulate the legal status of the metropolitan municipality administration, to determine the duties and responsibilities of the metropolitan municipality and to ensure that the services are planned, programmed, effective, efficient and harmonized (www.resmigazete.gov.tr, 2017). The deficiencies of Law No. 3030 were tried to be eliminated and the criteria for the acquisition of metropolitan municipalities were made more difficult.

The Law No. 5216 did not provide detailed arrangements for the institutional structure and operation of the metropolitan municipality council. The basic and attention-grabbing novelty that the law brings to the finalization of the decisions of the metropolitan council is the recognition of the authority of the metropolitan municipality to adopt the decisions of the metropolitan council in the same or not. By law, the metropolitan mayor was removed from being a direct approval authority on the metropolitan council with the district and first-tier municipalities and a more democratic structure was created (Öner, 2006: 343).

In the general justification of the law, it was stated that the increase in urban population caused an increase in service demand and costs, and that cities were the engine of a large market, trade center and national economy in the global economy. Although such important managerial units have many problems waiting for a solution problems caused by the inadequacy. It is stated that because of the fact that the necessary authority and financial resources for the solution are shared among more than one local administration unit, although the problems originate from the whole of the main assets, the management structure, service production capacity and financial resources make it impossible to overcome the problems and eliminate the efficiency and efficiency in management. Besides, it was mentioned that planning and coordination in the existing structure and the advantages of economies of scale could not be utilized (Lamba, 2014: 140).

One of the local government reforms is the Law on Special Provincial Administrations dated 22.02.2005 and numbered 5302. The purpose of the law is to regulate the establishment, organs, management, duties, powers and responsibilities and working procedures and principles of the special provincial administration (www.resmigazete.gov.tr, 2017). The general justification of the law emphasizes the increase in the demand for identity and the participation of the central government structures throughout the world and the empowerment of decentralized structures. It is stated that localization is a guarantee of democracy, and therefore each locality constitutes a center within itself as one of the basic characteristics of representative democracy (Lamba, 2014: 141). The duty and authority mismatch between the special provincial administrations and municipalities and the place of duty and authority to be fulfilled are also eliminated.

It is possible to list the regulations of the Law concerning the autonomy of the special provincial administration as follows (Parlak, 2005: 195):

- to stop the governor to be the chairman of the provincial council;
- The necessity for the approval of the provincial council decisions should be removed from the approval of the governor and that only the decisions should be notified to the governor,

- The approval of the Ministry of Interior's approval requirement for the finalization of the budget of the special provincial administration and the introduction of the budget with the adoption of the parliament,
- Reduction of the cause of termination of provincial council
- To be able to become a founder member or member of international organizations and organizations related to his / her area of duty by the provincial general assembly of the special provincial administrations and to realize joint activities and service projects,
- To be able to carry out a joint service project with local administrations, other public institutions and organizations, public institutions, associations, foundations and professional chambers at national level.

Another regulation concerning local government reforms is the Law on Local Governments Law No. 5355 dated 26.05.2005. The purpose of this Law is; to regulate the legal status, establishment, organs, management, duties, powers and responsibilities of local administrations and working procedures and principles. The law is one of the important regulations aimed at ensuring efficiency and efficiency in local administrations, overcoming the problems of legislation, eliminating the lack of organization and increasing the scale especially in public services (Kerman et al., 2012: 78). In the reasoning, it is stated that the new public management approach is based on efficiency and efficiency in management and being prepared for the uncertainties of the future, making quick decisions and finding quick and appropriate solutions to the problems are among the basic requirements of adaptation to change. Restructuring in public administration also requires a transformation and change in local administrations. It was stated that working methods, processes and aims of local administrations would be the subject of change, therefore, the removal of excessive bureaucratic structures, the establishment of flexible and smaller units working effectively, and the methods and processes of inquiry should be questioned in these administrations. In addition to flexible and horizontal organization, it is stated that emphasizing that the strategic management that envisages the future should be prominent and that the public should be entrepreneurial and competitive, and that it is compatible with decentralization (Lamba, 2014: 141)

The Municipality Law No. 5393, which entered into force on 13.07.2005, is one of the most important steps of reform efforts in local administrations. In the general justification of the Law No. 5393, it is stated that there is a change and transformation process in the world and new concepts such as public administration, efficiency, participation, pluralism, transparency, predictability, accountability and result orientation have emerged in this process. This transformation is also the task, authority, responsibility and resources between the central government and local administrations.

It is also stated that the distribution of the distribution and the distribution of resources to local administrations, in particular, municipalities, in particular, have more powers, responsibilities and resources. At the same time, it is emphasized that more powers, responsibilities and resources should be given to local administrations in order to increase participation, to function in democracy, to ensure the satisfaction of the local people, to adapt to the European Charter of Local Self-Government and the European Union's approach to local administrations. For this purpose, Law No. 5393 has been enacted to reorganize the distribution of duties, powers and resources between municipalities and central government and local administrations. Justification unmount the law, while the state's unitary structure, the management and integrity of the principle of authority in the Constitution of centralization and decentralization basis for relying on the other hand Europe, where Local Governments Autonomy Charter and to Turkey's candidacy for the European Union's local authorities The general approach is taken into account.

It was envisaged that municipal administrations would adopt a more democratic and citizen-oriented approach by providing services in the closest places to the citizens and in the most appropriate way. Among the innovations related to the participation were the arrangements for the establishment of City Councils where the citizens would have the opportunity to participate in the municipal councils and specialization committees and to express their opinions and to explain the opinion of everyone. The objective is to increase efficiency and efficiency in municipalities through five-year strategic plans, performance programs and annual reports. In addition, in accordance with the understanding of the new public administration of municipalities, in addition to having some work and services with a concession or build-operate-transfer model, It is also mentioned that they will be authorized to use the services of making or operating services. Furthermore, it was stated that municipalities could cooperate with other public institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations in the form of public-private partnership, and a competitive understanding would prevail among local administrations (Lamba, 2014: 142). With the law, except for provincial and district centers, the number of population required for the establishment of a municipality has been increased from 2000 to 5000. In this way, it is aimed to carry out the services in an efficient, efficient and economical way and to prevent waste of resources.

Law No. 5393 has received many criticisms on the scope, method, boundaries of the regulations, the unity and integrity of the administration and the protection of the unitary structure, which the constitution states. In addition, the law brought a new understanding of auditing. Accordingly, if the municipal services are seriously disrupted and this situation has negatively affected the health, peace and well-being of the public, the

Ministry of the Interior, upon the request of the Ministry of the Interior, shall be given a reasonable period of time according to the nature of the service, it is intended to be removed. If the said disruption was not rectified, it was decided that the Minister of Interior should ask for the fulfillment of the service from the governor of that province. The aim of this regulation is to prevent the difficulties of public life due to disruptions, to offer public services without interruption and to enable the central administration to take action (www.resmigazete.gov.tr, 2017).

The most comprehensive final regulation on local governments is the Amendment of the Establishment of the Metropolitan Municipality and Twenty-six Districts in the Thirteen Provinces and the Law No: 6360 adopted on 12.11.2012. The justification of the law is similar to the laws of the previous metropolitan municipality. The strengthening of the local is advocated for the existence of a transparent, efficient, efficient, citizen-oriented management approach. However, metropolitan municipal administrations are advocated on the grounds that planning and coordination cannot be provided adequately if many governments work together locally. Thus, it is aimed to prevent waste of resources. At the same time, it is possible to prevent the problems of small-scale administrations in the region due to the limited problems such as industrialization, transportation and the environment to produce and offer services (Önez, 2015: 254).

The Law no. 6360 includes new public administration and constitutional conflicts. While the authority and responsibility of metropolitan municipalities increase with the law, the effectiveness of the central government is increased through the Investment Monitoring and Coordination Offices. In addition, by law, villages are designated as one of the district municipalities. This is contrary to the principle of locality. This new regulation is contrary to the European Charter of Local Self-Government. In addition, the abolition of the special provincial administrations in metropolitan municipalities and the fact that they are not abolished in non-metropolitan cities is contrary to the principle of generality in the administration in the 1982 constitution (Altunsoy & Önalp, 2015: 60-61).

In recent years, the importance of regional development has increased due to globalization, competition and the EU accession process. Turkey also issued Law No. 5449 on the Establishment of 08.02.2006, adapt to these changes in the Law on Duties and Coordination was ensured. In the general rationale of the law, the point of departure of regional development plans in the world is not only to address the interregional developmental differences, but also to be sustainable, balanced, people-oriented, flexible, competitive, participatory and local efforts, local potentials and dynamics, strategic approach and learning-based practices. Therefore, the determination of local / regional dynamics and potential, in accordance with national priorities, in place and in a participatory manner, planning using common mind, flexible, action-based, role-sharing and human-oriented programs, development policies and competitive projects at the stage of support in the local a high technical capacity was needed. Moreover, the inadequacy of the existing structure in developing cooperation between the public sector, private sector and non-governmental organizations at the local level hampered the institutionalization of regional development and local development (Lamba, 2014: 143).

Among the tasks assigned to the agencies were the monitoring of other important projects carried out by the public sector, private sector and non-governmental organizations in the region, as well as the development of cooperation between the public sector, private sector and non-governmental organizations. With this provision, the formations of the public, private and civil society representatives, which have been structured as an advisory body rather than the executive bodies, have been included in such levels as the executive power of a public organization for the first time.

Agencies are expected to contribute to the consolidation of local ownership by ensuring their direct and active participation in the development process of the community through the effective and efficient use of resources in the regions, development of capacity in local governments, making plans of ideal size and scale, decision-making and implementation structures open to participation. In addition, the organizational structure of agencies, in accordance with the public-private partnership understanding, broad participation, high technical capacity, is designed to operate as an effective private sector organization, employment methods in terms of employment and wage payment expertise, performance-based and success-oriented staff structure attempt to create. It has been observed that the new public administration is in compliance with the principles of decentralization, competition, governance and the establishment of administrative and financial self-sufficient units (Lamba, 2014: 143).

5. Conclusion

In today's world where globalization has gained a great deal of power and access to information is very fast, a major change in the field of administration as in all areas of economic, political and social life. In this context, public administration has also had its share in the world and has changed in the direction of new values. Both internal and external factors played an important role in this transformation process.

Nowadays, the first step of administrative reform practices has been realized with the New Right Thought which emerged in the second period of the 90s. The main goal of this idea is to draw the state down as far as it can to its essential duties and to build a market-based public administration. New regulations, shaped by the new right and neo-liberal thinkers, have attached great importance to the small and the local. The fact that public services are not fast, high quality and efficient, their existing organizations are not acting in accordance with the conditions of the day, the wars and crises can not be rendered ineffective, the globalization and technological backwardness have justified the new rightists.

The local government reform in the framework of the new public management in Turkey was initiated under the influence the European Union and globalization, but in practice there has not been any negatives be formed in the necessary legal framework and administrative infrastructure fully configurable. The the law has shown very clear. These problems manifest themselves primarily in the formation of financial and unitary state; the tasks assigned to local governments and their financial structure do not match much and they are generally tried to be compensated by the borrowing. It is also apparent that the cause of public concern in Turkey also experienced separatist movements also highlight the unitary structure and geographical division in danger. In addition to all these, unconstitutional practices in the law should be reviewed and no duality should be observed in the laws.

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