KAY 274 THEORIES OF STATE & BUREAUCRACY

WEEK 5
PROBLEMS OF BUREAUCRACY

METE YILDIZ

References

- Eryılmaz, Bilal
 - Kamu Yönetimi, Ankara: Okutman Yayıncılık içinde "Türkiye'de Bürokrasinin Sorunları", s. 266-274.
- Orhan Gökçe ve Ali Şahin
 - Yüzyılda Türk Bürokrasisinin Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri
- Gerald E. Caiden
 - What Really is Public Maladministration?
- Jeffrey Greene
 - Myths and Realities about the Bureaucracy

Recep Yazıcıoğlu Basic Criticisms and Suggestions

- Separation of powers system is not working
 - Presidential system
- Excessive centralization
 - Empowerment of local governments
- Politics' effects on administration
- District-wide electoral system (Dar bölge seçim sistemi)
- Culture based on inertia and passivity
 - Corruption
 - Lack of transparency
 - Informal economy
- Lack of civil society development

Problems of Bureaucracy

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- A. Organizational Problems of Bureaucracy
 - 1. Centralizated Administration
 - Centralization vs. decentralization
 - 2. Organizational Growth
 - In terms of budget, personnel, units...
 - Recent growth in local governments
 - 3. Secrecy in government
 - Lack of transparency and accountability
 - 4. Being slow to adapt to change

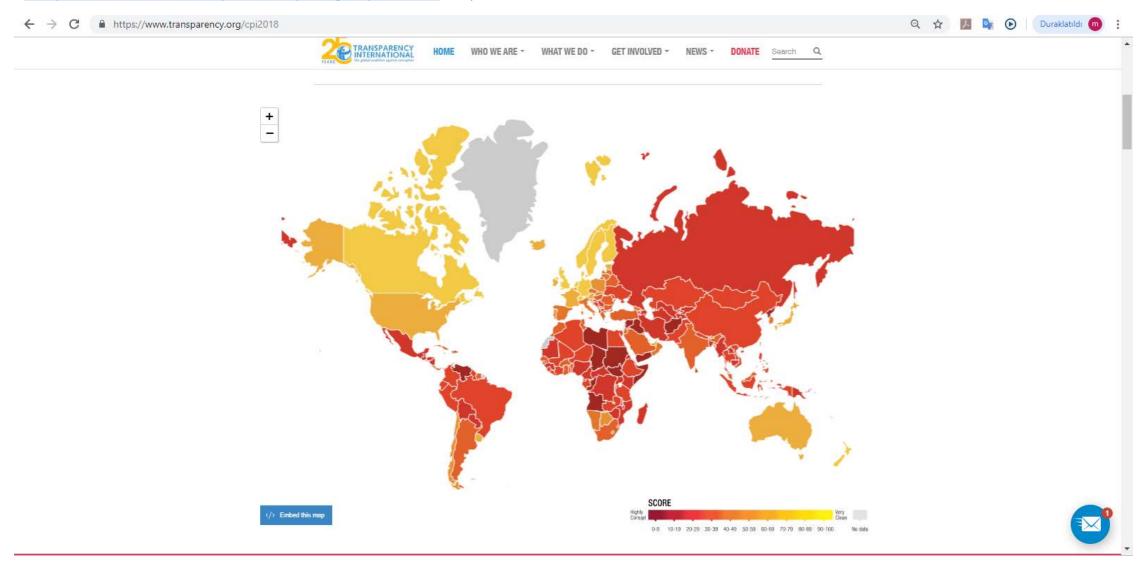
Problems of Bureaucracy

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- B. Functional Problems of Bureaucracy
 - 1. Escape from responsibilities
 - by formalism and red-tape
 - 2. Politicization and nepotism
 - Lack of merit system implementation
 - 3. Corruption and bribery
 - 4. Functioning through intermediaries
 - Such as MPs, politicians, retired civil servants...

Public Sector Corruption Perceptions Index (2018)

https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018 (April 1, 2019)



Bureaupathologies

Gerald Caiden

- Characteristics and types of administrative failure
 - Public maladministration
 - Dysfunctions of bureaucracy
 - Administrative pathologies
 - Sabotage of bureaucracy

175 Common Bureaupathologies

Gerald Caiden, 1995: 492.

Table 1 Common Bureaupathologies

Abuse of authority/ power/position Account padding Alienation Anorexia Arbitrariness Arrogance Bias Blurring issues Boondoggles Bribery Bureaucratese (unintelligibility) Busywork Carelessness Chiseling Coercion Complacency Compulsiveness Conflicts of interest/objectives Confusion Conspiracy Corruption Counter-productiveness Cowardice Criminality Deadwood Deceit and deception Dedication to status quo Defective goods Delay Deterioration Discourtesv Discrimination Diseconomies of size Displacement of goals/ objectives Dogmatism Dramaturgy Empire-building Excessive social costs/ complexity Exploitation Extortion Extravagance Failure to acknowledge/act/ answer/respond Favoritism

Fear of change, innovation. risk Finagling Footdragging Framing Fraud Fudging/fuzzing (issues) Gamesmanship Gattopardismo (superficiality) Ghost employees Gobbledygook/jargon Highhandedness Ignorance Illegality Impervious to criticism/ suggestion Improper motivation Inability to learn Inaccessibility Inaction Inadequate rewards and incentives Inadequate working conditions Inappropriateness Incompatible tasks Incompetence Inconvenience Indecision (decidophobia) Indifference Indiscipline Ineffectiveness Ineptitude Inertia Inferior quality Inflexibility Inhumanity Injustice Insensitivity Insolence Intimidation Irregularity Irrelevance Irresolution Irresponsibility Kleptocracy Lack of commitment

Lack of coordination

Lack of creativity/ experimentation Lack of credibility Lack of imagination Lack of initiative Lack of performance indicators Lack of vision Lawlessness Laxity Leadership vacuums Malfeasance Malice Malignity Meaningless/make work Mediocrity Mellownization Mindless job performance Miscommunication Misconduct Misfeasance Misinformation Misplaced zeal Negativism Negligence/neglect Nepotism Neuroticism Nonaccountability Noncommunication Nonfeasance Nonproductivity Obscurity Obstruction Officiousness Oppression Overkill Oversight Overspread Overstaffing Paperasserie Paranoia Patronage Payoffs and kickbacks Perversity Phony contracts Pointless activity Procrastination Punitive supervision Red-tape

Reluctance to delegate Reluctance to take decisions Reluctance to take responsibility Remoteness Rigidity/brittleness Rip-offs Ritualism Rudeness Sabotage Scams Secrecy Self-perpetuation Self-serving Slick bookkeeping Sloppiness Social astigmatism (failure to see problems) Soul-destroying work Spendthrift Spoils Stagnation Stalling Stonewalling Suboptimization Sycophancy Tail-chasing Tampering Territorial imperative Theft Tokenism Tunnel vision Unclear objectives Unfairness Unnecessary work Unprofessional conduct Unreasonableness Unsafe conditions Unsuitable premises and equipment Usurpatory Vanity Vested interest Vindictiveness Waste Whim Xenophobia

Bureaupathologies

Gerald Caiden

- Some of the Bureaupathologies
 - 1. Overkill or diseconomy
 - Results are achieved at unnecessarily high costs
 - 2. Big-stick syndrome
 - Self-defeating control and threats
 - 3. Tail-Chasing
 - The more is supplied, the more is demanded.
 - 4. Conflicting objectives
 - 5. Being dogmatic, not experimental

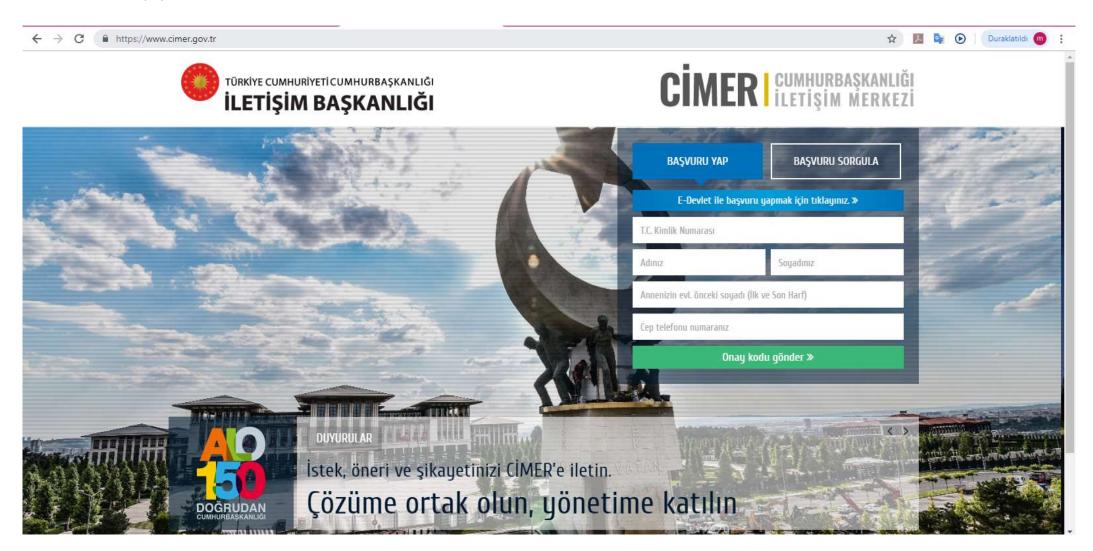
Problems of Bureaucracy

- Performance evaluation is not widespread
- Low level of merit
- Disconnection and alienation between the bureaucrats & the people
- Inability to adapt to the scientific and technological innovation in general
 - and the information age specifically

Some New Channels of Control for Bureaucracy

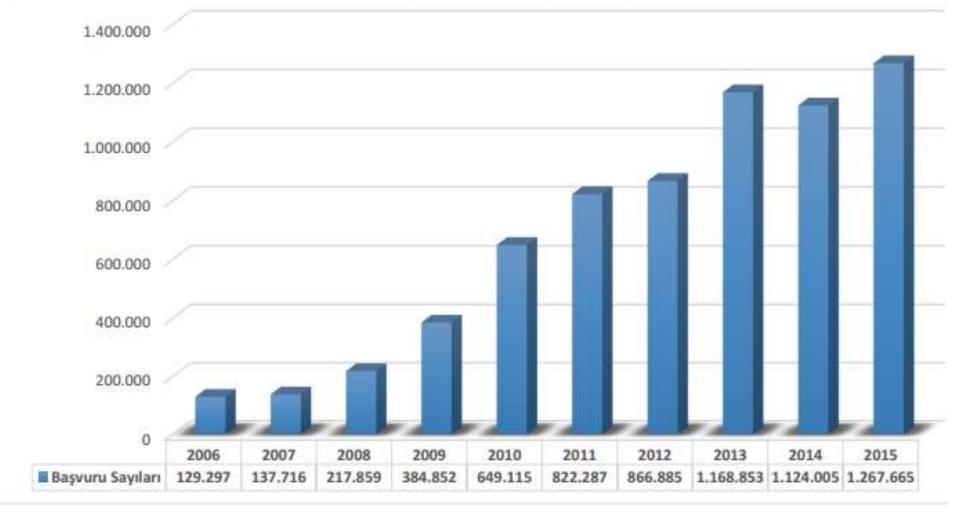
CIMER Example (Presidency Communication Center)

Online Application: https://www.cimer.gov.tr/



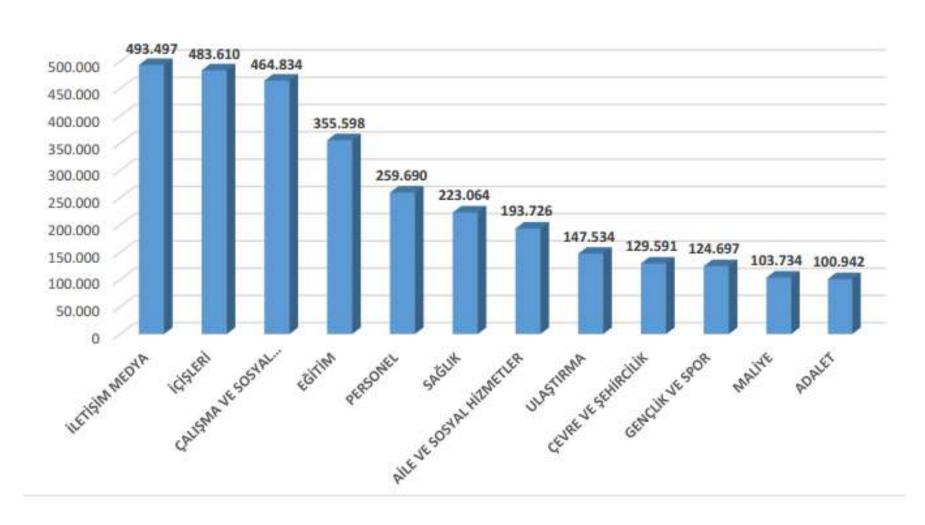
BIMER (Prime Ministry Communication Center) Applications

http://www.bimer.gov.tr/Forms/Docs/SayilarlaBimer.pdf (May 4, 2016)



Subjects of BIMER Applications

http://www.bimer.gov.tr/Forms/Docs/SayilarlaBimer.pdf (May 4, 2016)



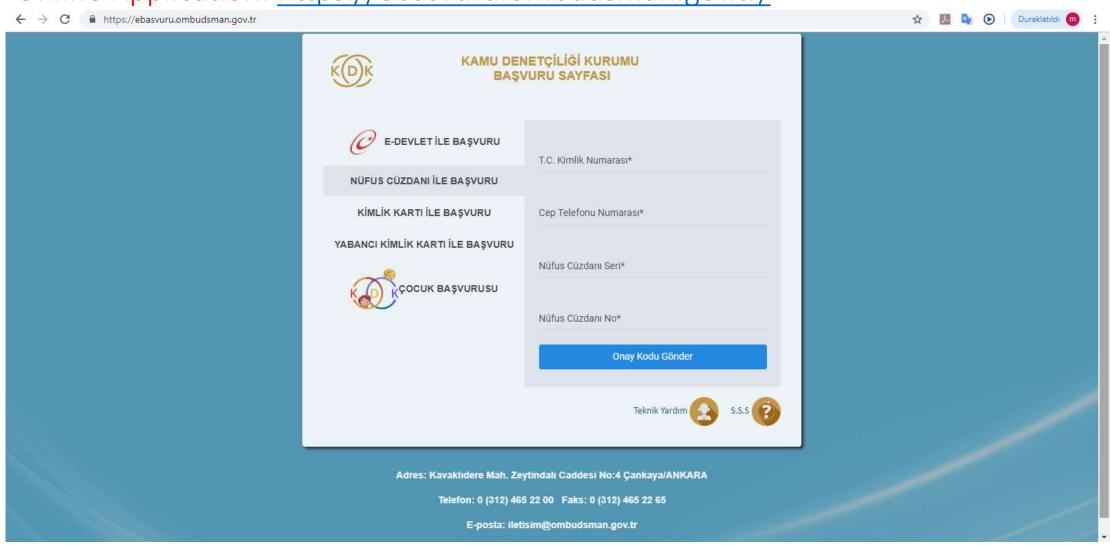
Some New Channels of Control for Bureaucracy Ombudsman Example

- The purpose of the Ombusman Institution is to establish an independent and efficient complaint mechanism regarding the delivery of public services
 - It can investigate, research and make recommendations about the conformity of all kinds of actions, acts, attitudes and behaviours of the administration with law and fairness under the respect for human rights.
 - Natural and legal persons including foreign national may lodge complaints to the Ombudsman Institution.

Some New Channels of Control for Bureaucracy

Ombudsman (Kamu Denetçisi)

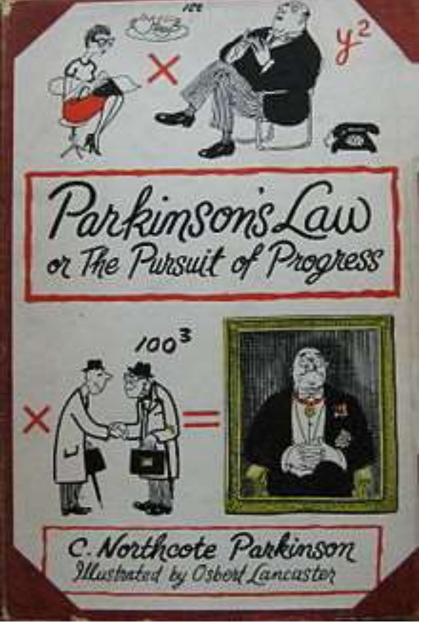
Online Application: https://ebasvuru.ombudsman.gov.tr/



Opening Up Communication Channels Example of Online Chat with Citizens

Tepebasi Municipality, Eskişehir, Turkey, http://www.tepebasi.bel.tr/haberler/HaberDetay.aspx?hid=3961 (April 29, 2016)





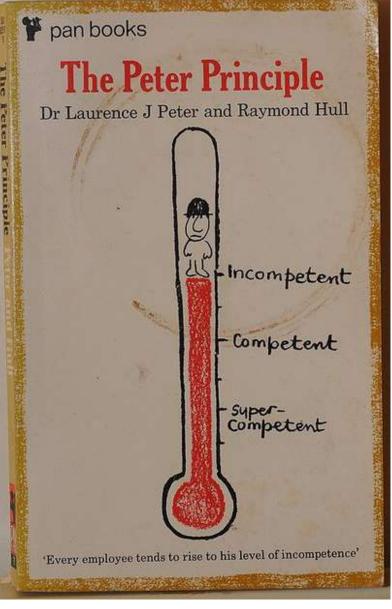
C. Northcote Parkinson

- Parkinson's Law:
 - (A) any job fills the time being given to it for completion
 - (B) There is no relationship between the number of people who need to do that job and the volume of that job.

Source: C. Northcote Parkinson, Parkinson's Law, and Other Studies in Administration, Houghton Mifflin Co. Cambridge, Mass., 1957.

C. Northcote Parkinson

- Civil servants create jobs for each other.
- The committee / commission is a creature with the highest growth rate.
- The importance of a committee is negatively proportional with the number of its members
- The importance of an issue is negatively proportional with its discussion.

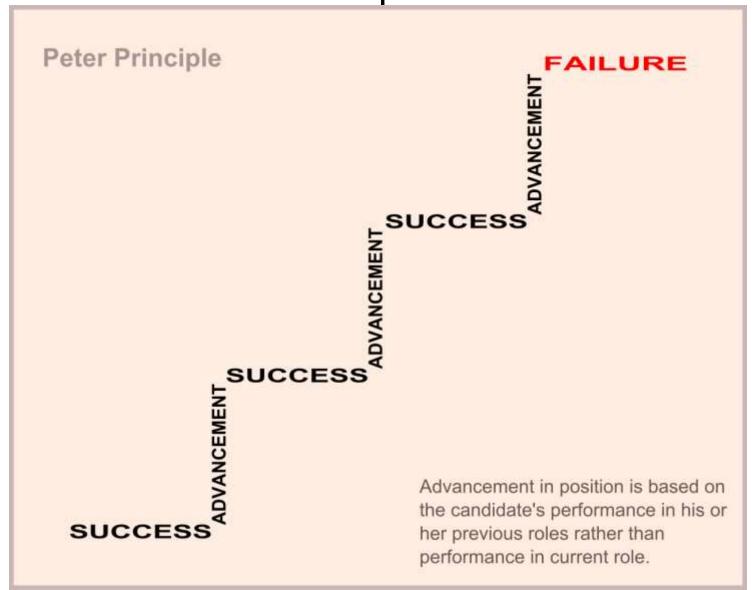


Laurence J. Peter

- Peter Principle
 - The selection of a candidate for a position is based on the candidate's performance in their current role, rather than on abilities relevant to the intended role.
 - Thus, employees only stop being promoted once they can no longer perform effectively, and "managers rise to their level of incompetence."

Source Laurence J. Peter ve Raymond Hull, The Peter Principle, Pan Books Ltd., Londra, 1971.

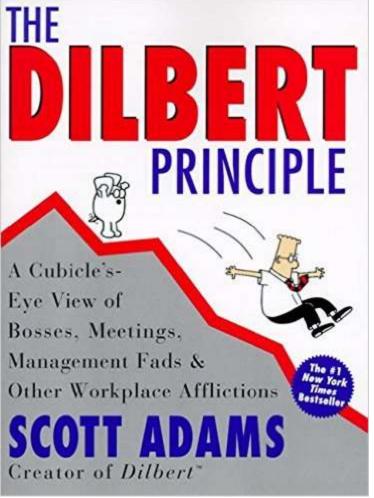
The Peter Principle



Laurence J. Peter

Peter Principle

- In time, every post tends to be occupied by an employee who is incompetent to carry out its duties.
- Work is accomplished by those employees who have not yet reached their level of incompetence.



Scott Adams

- The Dilbert Principle
 - Companies tend to systematically promote their leastcompetent employees to management (generally middle management), in order to limit the amount of damage they are capable of doing.

Source: Scott Adams, The Dilbert Principle, Harper Business Publications, New York, N.Y, 1996.