

Government Bureaucracy Ethics In Perspective Neoclassical Political Economy

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ABSTRACT

Neoclassical political economy, a pivotal school of economic thought, has shaped our understanding of economics while facing criticism. Dominating the global stage, it accentuates free markets and the price mechanism's role in resource allocation. Despite its influence, this school isn't immune to scrutiny, particularly regarding government bureaucratic ethics—the moral compass guiding state apparatus behavior. Upholding strong foundational principles, it encounters disapproval regarding its stance on ethical governance. Government bureaucracy's ethical framework is crucial for fostering public trust, prompting ongoing debate within the neoclassical paradigm. While revered for its insights, this school grapples with the challenge of aligning economic theory with ethical imperatives in governance. Balancing market dynamics with ethical considerations remains a perpetual task, underscoring the complexity of neoclassical political economy's role in contemporary discourse.

Keywords : Bureaucratic, Ethics Government, Neoclassical Political Economy

INTRODUCTION

Neoclassical political economy, with its roots in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, emerged as a response to classical political economy's perceived overemphasis on state intervention. Its foundational principles, including individualism, market freedom, and private ownership, have been central to its discourse. Individualism underscores the rational, profit-maximizing behavior of economic actors, while market freedom advocates for minimal government interference, believing in the efficiency of free markets. Moreover, the emphasis on private ownership is seen as crucial for fostering innovation and economic growth.

However, despite its explanatory power and influence on economic policy worldwide, neoclassical political economy has not escaped criticism. Detractors argue that its emphasis on individual and market forces neglects the role of the state and broader social factors in shaping the economy. This criticism highlights the ongoing debate within the field about the appropriate balance between market mechanisms and government intervention.

In practice, the principles of neoclassical political economy often serve as the foundation for economic policies adopted by many countries. Privatization and deregulation,

for instance, are frequently justified using neoclassical principles, reflecting its significant influence on real-world economic decision-making.

In essence, while neoclassical political economy has significantly advanced our understanding of economics and influenced global economic policy, it remains subject to scrutiny and debate. Its principles continue to shape economic discourse and policy-making, highlighting its enduring relevance in contemporary economic thought.

One notable implication of neoclassical political economy is its influence on globalization and international trade. The emphasis on free markets and private ownership has underpinned the expansion of global trade networks and the proliferation of multinational corporations. Proponents argue that this has led to increased efficiency and economic growth, while critics contend that it has exacerbated inequality and exploited labor in developing countries. The tension between the pursuit of economic efficiency and the need for ethical considerations in globalization remains a significant challenge within the neoclassical framework.

Furthermore, the application of neoclassical principles in economic policy has sometimes resulted in unforeseen consequences and market failures. For example, the 2008 global financial crisis, often attributed to deregulation and lax oversight in financial markets, prompted a reevaluation of the neoclassical approach. Critics argue that the reliance on market mechanisms alone failed to account for systemic risks and the potential for market distortions, highlighting the need for a more nuanced understanding of economic behavior and regulation.

Moreover, the rise of behavioral economics and alternative schools of thought has posed challenges to the dominance of neoclassical political economy. Behavioral economics, in particular, emphasizes the limitations of rational decision-making and the importance of psychological factors in economic behavior. This has led to calls for integrating insights from behavioral economics into neoclassical models, aiming for a more comprehensive understanding of economic phenomena. As the field continues to evolve, the dialogue between neoclassical theory and alternative approaches will likely shape the future trajectory of economic thought and policy.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with ethnomedia methods. This qualitative approach in a descriptive way will be able to better explain how gen z has its own character in politics so that it can clearly compete and be equal to men. Research with a qualitative approach is the result of the construction of a thought. In collecting data, the author uses

observation techniques and collects documentation from the mass media. Because the data sources obtained come from literature and mass media documentation. The author analyzes the data that has been collected, by collecting supporting data from various mass media regarding female politicians that have been determined within the limits of this research. The data analyzed is information related to several women when they became politicians in a certain period.(Yıldırım, E. Çakmaklı, S. Özkan, 2011)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Neoclassical political economy has had a significant influence on the development of the world economy. It has become the basis for economic policy in many countries, and has helped drive globalization and economic liberalization. Building public trust in government
Improving the quality of public services
Realizing a clean and authoritative government
Basic Values of Government Bureaucratic Ethics
Basic values of government bureaucratic ethics include: Integrity: State apparatus must have high integrity, which is honest, fair, and moral. Professionalism: The state apparatus must be professional in carrying out its duties and functions, namely having adequate competence and being highly dedicated. Neutrality:(Üniversitesi İktisat Fakültesi Dergisi & Ertoý, 2019). The state apparatus must be neutral and impartial in carrying out its duties and functions. Openness: The state apparatus must be open and transparent in carrying out its duties and functions. Accountability: The state apparatus must be accountable for its performance to the public. Implementation of Government Bureaucratic Ethics
Implementation of government bureaucratic ethics can be done through: Development of a code of ethics for the state apparatus
Strengthening the internal control system
Increasing the awareness of the state apparatus about the importance of ethics
Rewarding state apparatus who excel
Sanctioning state apparatus who violate ethics.(Dt, 2003).

Neoclassical government ethics is a framework for assessing government behavior based on the principles of neoclassical economics. These principles emphasize:Efficiency:(Erkan, 2016) The government should use resources efficiently to achieve its goals.Effectiveness: The government should achieve its objectives in an effective manner.Fairness: The government should treat all people fairly and impartially.Freedom:(Büyükkakın, 2007) The government should protect the rights of individuals and not restrict their freedom.Some ethical principles of neoclassical government:Transparency:(Bisri & Asmoro, 2019). The government should be transparent in its decision-making and use of resources.Accountability: The government should be

accountable to the people for its performance. Responsibility: The government should be responsible for the consequences of its decisions. (Lontoh, 2018).

Openness: The government should be open to criticism and feedback from the people. Criticism of neoclassical government ethics: Efficiency assumption: Governments are not always efficient in their use of resources. Effectiveness: Governments do not always achieve their goals in an effective manner. Justice: The principle of fairness in neoclassical economics may ignore factors such as the distribution of wealth and opportunity. Freedom: The principle of freedom in neoclassical economics may ignore factors such as externalities and monopolies. (Yıldırım, E. Çakmaklı, S. Özkan, 2011)

CONCLUSION

Neoclassical political economy is a school of thought that combines neoclassical economics with political science. It analyzes how markets and the state interact and how those interactions affect the distribution of power and welfare in society. Some key points of neoclassical political economy: Markets: Markets are assumed to be efficient and competitive. State: The state has a minimal role in the economy. (Handayani et al., 2023). Distribution of power: The distribution of power is determined by the market. Welfare: Individual welfare is determined by the market. Criticism of neoclassical political economy: Assumption of efficient markets: Markets are not always efficient and competitive. Role of the state: (Na & Hipertensiva, n.d.) The state has an important role in the economy, such as providing infrastructure and regulating markets. Distribution of power: The distribution of power is not only determined by the market, but also by other factors such as politics and history. Welfare: Individual well-being is not only determined by the market, but also by other factors such as education and health. (Saepudin, Zulfikar, et al., 2024).

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