GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY ETHICS IN PERSPECTIVE NEOCLASSICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

Neoclassical political economy is an important school of thought in the history of economics. It has made significant contributions to our understanding of economics, but has also been criticized by various parties. Neoclassical political economy is the dominant school of economic thought in the world today. It emphasizes the importance of free markets and the price mechanism in determining the allocation of resources. Neoclassical political economy is an influential school of economic thought in the world. This school has strong basic principles, but has also been criticized by various parties when it comes to the perspective of government bureaucratic ethics, a set of values and norms that regulate the behavior of state apparatus in carrying out their duties and functions. The ethics of government bureaucracy is very important to build public trust.

Keywords: Bureaucratic, Ethics Government, Neoclassical Political Economy

INTRODUCTION

Neoclassical political economy has made a significant contribution to our understanding of the economy. It has helped explain how markets work, and how economic policy can affect the economy. Neoclassical political economy is a school of thought that developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was a reaction to classical political economy, which was considered to overemphasize the role of the state in the economy. (Fitrianti et al., 2023). Basic principles of neoclassical political economy - Individualism: This school emphasizes the role of individuals in the economy. Individuals are considered to be rational and self-interested actors, who seek to maximize their profits. - Market freedom: (Büyükakın, 2007) This school believes that the market is an efficient mechanism for allocating resources. A free market will lead to optimal outcomes for society as a whole. - Private ownership: This school believes that private ownership of the means of production is important to encourage innovation and economic growth. (Aditya Indra Renaldi, Ridwan Khairandy, 2022) Kontribusi ekonomi politik neoklasik Contributions of neoclassical political economy Neoclassical political economy has made significant contributions to our understanding of economics. It has helped explain how markets
work, and how economic policies can affect the economy. (Saepudin, Laksana, et al., 2024). Criticisms of neoclassical political economy Neoclassical political economy has also been criticized by various parties. The most common criticism is that it overemphasizes the role of individuals and markets, and ignores the role of the state and social factors in the economy. (Saepudin, Hartoko, et al., 2024) Neoclassical political economy in the real world The principles of neoclassical political economy have become the basis of policy making in many countries around the world. For example, free market-oriented economic policies, such as privatization and deregulation, are often based on the principles of neoclassical political economy Neoclassical political economy is a school of economic thought that emerged in the 19th century. It is a reaction to classical political economy, which was considered too static and unrealistic (Indramayu, 2022). Neoclassical political economy emphasizes the importance of free markets and price mechanisms in determining the allocation of resources. Basic principles of neoclassical political economy - Private ownership of the means of production: The means of production should be owned and controlled by private individuals or groups, not by the state. - Free market: The free market should be allowed to operate without government interference. - Price mechanism: The price mechanism is an efficient tool for allocating resources (Erkan, 2016) - Assumption of rationality: Individuals and firms behave rationally in pursuit of their interests. - Pareto efficiency: Resource allocation is said to be Pareto efficient if there is no way to increase the welfare of one individual without reducing the welfare of another. (Paisa et al., 2019).

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).

RESULTS

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 & Ertoy, 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).
DISCUSSION

Neoclassical government ethics is a framework for assessing government behavior based on the principles of neoclassical economics. These principles emphasize: Efficiency: 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: The government should protect the rights of individuals and not restrict their freedom. Some ethical principles of neoclassical government: Transparency: 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: 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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