


# *Critical Analysis Of The Implications Of New Managerialism On Ethical, Democratic And Professional*

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## ABSTRACT

This paper aims to critically analyze the implications of the new managerialism in the public service through ethical, democratic and professional values. It assumes the contradictions between the values that seek to promote the public service under the model of managerialism and the reality of its implementation. The method used is analytical-descriptive-normative from the critical perspective of the parallel developments of managerialism and public service. The theoretical and methodological framework that serves as a reference for this critical analysis is provided by the theories of organizational economics and public choice. The discussion concludes that there is a necessary conflict between ethical, democratic and professional values of these new organizational forms promoted by managerialism through the theories of economics and organizational public choice and traditional values of public service.

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## 1- Introduction: The new managerialism

The new managerialism in the public sector organizations is a management perspective with approaches to public administration it reveals that at least has elements in common. The prospect of public administration is influenced by ideology or managerialism as is popularly known as a term. Occupational identity of bureaucratic and professional management has been affected in some way by the differential effects of managerialism in contemporary organizations. Managerialism has been used in numerous ways in the literature of public administration and its origin is an open debate though the term is closely associated with

the book of James Burnham (1941) dealing with revolution administration. However, it is uncertain that Burnham has used this term. Outside the mysterious origin of the term, the question that immediately comes to mind is what managerialism is. The reform of the administrative-bureaucratic state apparatus is oriented in the new managerialism; processes of democratic tion and to consumers in competitive markets make rational choices, which end up reducing the citizen into a consumer. The new managerialism incorporates business sector management tools and practices that separate the administrative functions of policy, the exclusive activities of the State and other economic agents

