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# Public Management

# 1 1 Practice of public management(1)

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# Today's goal

- Taking a look for the role and activity of local government
- Knowing feasible tactics and preferable actions

# Primitive argument

## What is government(s)?

Government can impose its will on the society and its people through the state-sanctioned use of force.

It refers purposive behavior, to goal-oriented activities, to systems of rule....

It suggests activities that are backed by formal authority, by police power to insure the implementation of duly constituted policies. It can require compliance with their laws and can coerce those who do not comply

Sentences from *James N. Rosenau (1992)* and *Qwen E. Hughes (1994)*

# Then ... What is local government ?

## Origin of unified government

- small countries (kingdoms) were unified to single country
- colonial area remains as states having strong autonomy

## Delegation of purposive behavior of government

# Diving force of local government

**law**

**budget**

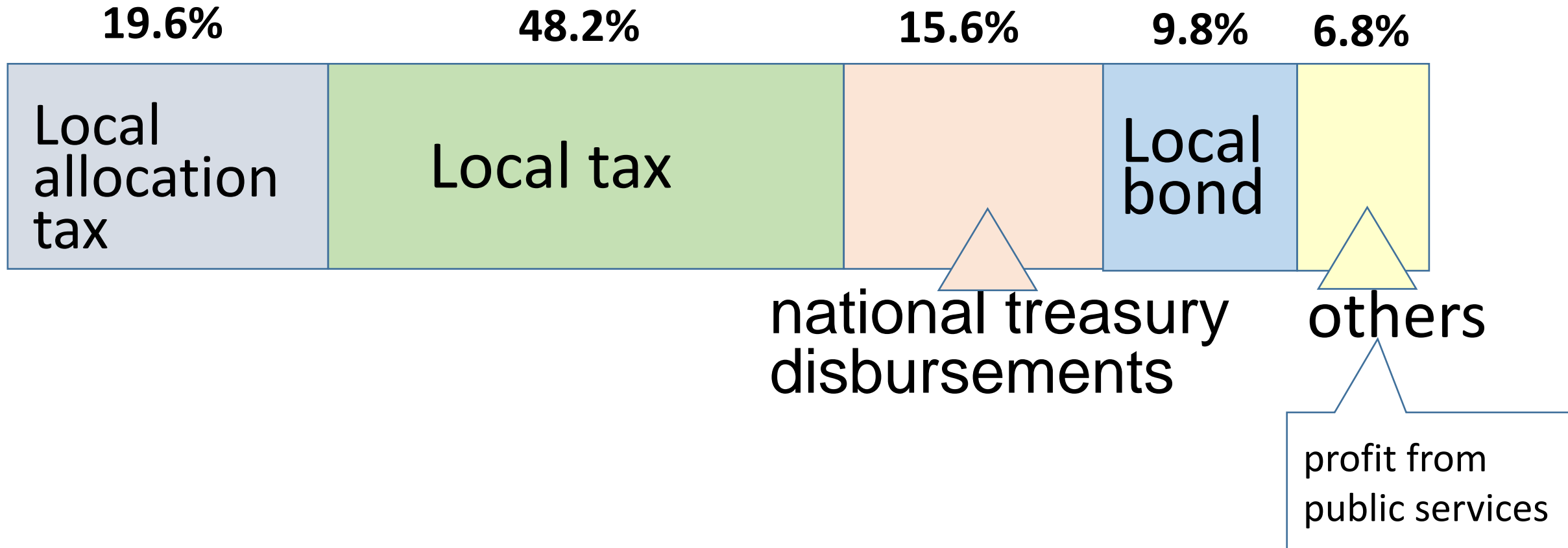
- Grant from central government
- Taxes
- Public services



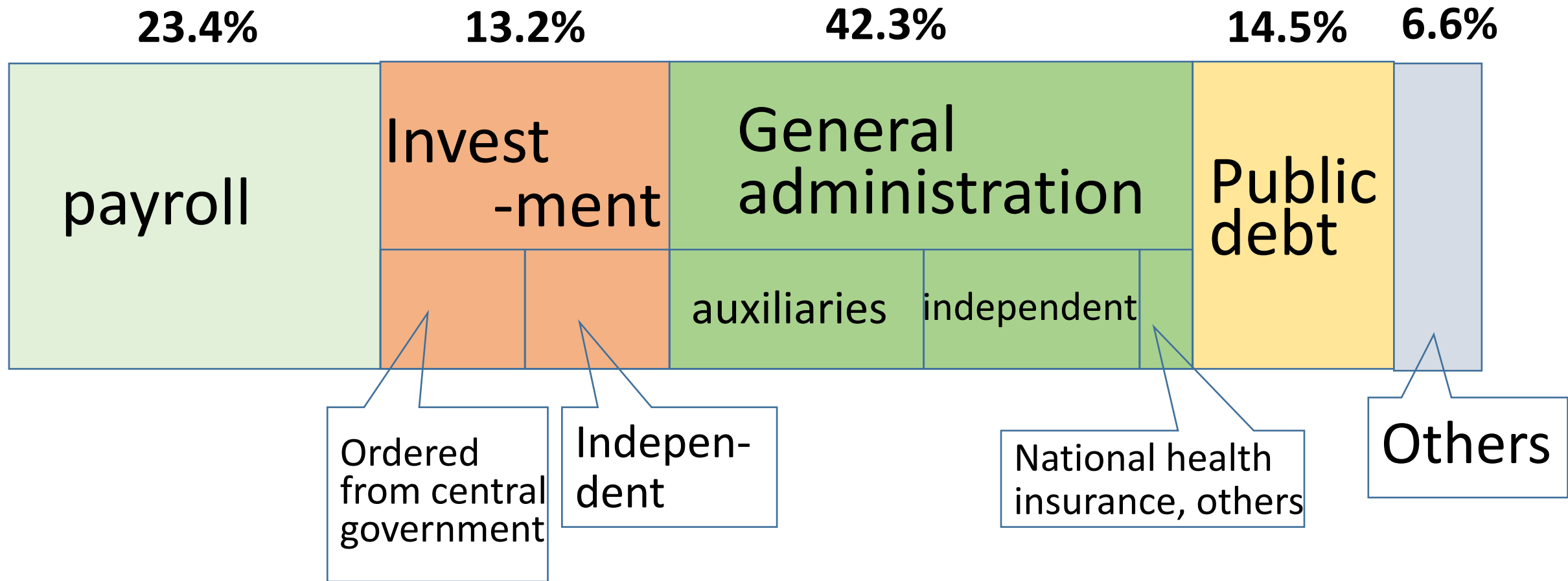
***Best practice under public interests***



# Typical composition of local government income



# Typical composition of local government expense



	general services	social welfare services	urban services
	family registration, road police	public housing, welfare for elderly, education, nursery	waterworks/sewer, public transportation, urban development
major funding means	general account bonds	general account bonds	public enterprise bonds
major repayment funds	tax, grant	tax, grant	business revenue grant
pref. large cities special wards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
middle sized cities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
small sized cities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	



# How to evaluate the performances of local government

## Assessments of Local Governance by UNDP

The normative basis of an assessment	
All local governance assessment frameworks are based on normative, value-oriented, prescriptive principles. To date there is not one integrated framework for “good” local governance, and the priority for each particular assessment is to endorse a combination of normative principles that will guide it. The examples below illustrate the guiding values and principles that form the basis of selected assessment frameworks that can be found in the Source Guide.	
International IDEA Democracy at the Local Level	Local Governance Barometer (LGB)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Representative Democracy (equality, equity)</li> <li>2 Participatory Democracy (openness, fairness, transparency, responsiveness, accountability)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Effectiveness</li> <li>2 Transparency and Rule of Law</li> <li>3 Accountability</li> <li>4 Participation and civic engagement</li> <li>5 Equity</li> </ul>
Good Governance for Local Development – GOFORGOLD	UN-HABITAT Urban Governance Index
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Representation</li> <li>2 Participation</li> <li>3 Accountability</li> <li>4 Transparency</li> <li>5 Effectiveness</li> <li>6 Security</li> <li>7 Equity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Effectiveness</li> <li>2 Equity</li> <li>3 Participation</li> <li>4 Accountability</li> </ul>