

Title of the Book : Decentralizing the Civil Service
From Unitary State to Differentiated Polity in the United
Kingdom

Author : R.A.W. Rhodes, P. Carmichael, J. McMillan dan A. Massey.

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This book attempts to explain, analyse and criticise the characteristics of governance and civil service of United Kingdom and the direction in future. Rhodes, Carmichael, McMillan and Massey also try to facilitate the comprehension of transformation on “Westminster Model” which dominates the history of governance in United Kingdom. It is a case study on thesis of governance which is differentiated polity of United Kingdom. It means that, this book makes efforts to examine one of the crucial institutions in the process of changes; it is public servants in English and interaction among public servants political system and Subsystem of England. The authors focus on important issues about government characteristic in England, highlights public administration and future direction. Furthermore, the core of writing this book is particularly to describe civil service outside the Whitehall, for example number of employee and functions, analyse the factors that stimulate alteration in service outside the Whitehall, describe how people work as public servants outside the White Hall seem whether their work and civil service, and explore the tension between territorial and functional.

The book is divided into 7 chapters, they are: Chapter 1 Introduction containing a picture of the Westminster model has been established, Chapter 2 of the differentiated polity or a new government in the UK that focuses on the benefits of differentiated model of governance. Chapter 3 describes the government in Northern Ireland, Chapter 4 seeks to explain governance in Scotland, Chapter 5 describes the government in Wales, and Chapter 6 elaborated on the government in the UK - government offices in the UK or England. Chapters 3 through 6 the author provides an analysis of staffing arrangements in each of the four component parts in the UK by 4 countries as mentioned above. In addition, the authors also provide policy analysis and administrative differentiation in the UK by using evidence from two case studies The main areas of policy - economic development and public awareness - and how that varies in three small states in the United Kingdom.

Rhodes, et al also explore linked and controversial proposition. First, the authors assess whether England moves from unitary, a strong executive institution of Westminster differentiated model to administration characterized by institutional fragmentation. Second, they ask whether England the unintended consequences

currently, it is hollowing out of state. British executive agency loss of function down to the devolved government and special purpose the institution and out of the office areas and institutions with losses due to central capacity, and up to the EU.

Civil service is a very good vehicle to explore a wider theme in British territorial government.

The current Government held by Labor Party and a lot of interest in the senior civil service remained much attached to maintaining a unified civil service in the UK, although the elements in the devolved administrations of Scotland and Wales support the separation of the civil service and services, along the lines stretching from Northern Ireland. Usually, there is a contrast between unitary systems with state federation. Hence, they have actual shortage. English is usually said to be a unitary state with a political system that adheres to the principles of the Westminster model. Actually, the reality is more complex. State of the nation is the conventionally accepted form of territorial organization originating from Western Europe. The term "unitary state" is a black hole in the political science literature. In this book, the author uses it to refer to the political nation united and sovereign centralized administration. This is the idea of institutional and constitutional; political sovereignty refers to the government's recognition of the international rules of certain areas. It is said centralized due to decentralize decision may be revoked by the authority or the authority of the central government. There are various types of unitary state. Example in Britain is Anglo-Saxon Countries attractive clear boundary between state and civil society. There is no legal basis for the state.

The experts argue that there is significant changes have occurred in the layout and responsibilities of departments, agencies, non-departmental public bodies and civil servants in Britain. Indeed, many accepted that the British civil service has changed and continued to do. The amendment has two causes. First, there has been decades of public sector management reforms, including the creation of executive agencies, privatization, public service marketing, managerial decentralization, regulation and devolution of responsibility for the hiring and payment of bargaining for each department. Also, the government reformed the central government regional offices and regional development agencies di Britain. This development has created more differentiated territorial and federal civil service institutions than previously (Pyper 1995). Labor constitutional reform "New" program, especially devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. However, most of the work there is rarely managed to explore in detail the different effects of these changes in England. It focuses on the UK civil service, but there is a clear void in the literature the variation in England. Until now, such monitoring may have due to the fact that the parts are transferred from the UK Civil Service represents only a small fraction of the total civil servants. However, there are clear signs that the unity of the body of public servants always has a much greater level of internal parties in practice, both in the UK and the region between England, Wales and Scotland was given the ministry of territorial powers are not congruent. And, of course, the existence of a separate constitutional Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS) is further evidence of the diversity in the UK. In addition, the need to fill this gap is confirmed by devolution, it means a clear differentiation significantly in UK. However, this book is also intended to itemize description of spatial variation across the civil service in the UK. Introduction chapter also explores two related propositions and controversial. First, the authors assess

whether the UK moving from unity, strong executive of the Westminster model of government to be distinguished institutional. Second, characterized by fragmentation, the authors questioned whether the unintended consequences of the recently hollowing out of the state or “hollowing out the country”.

In the UK, the Crown is the amount of formal political authority. Combining the sovereignty of parliament and a strong executive make unitary UK as one of the most centralized country in Western Europe. England could also view as a unitary state. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland has a typical administrative arrangements for the center of the English language chose an operation code that is flexible and accommodating, emphasizes indirect control suburb and representations of the periphery in the center (Bulpitt1983). Constitutional reform in the late 1990s strengthened by the transfer of functional decentralization of political authority to the UK constituent territories. There is no unitary state which is fully homogeneous. There is no unified state which is truly centered. Decentralization is a common strategy for dealing with diversity. There are different types and degrees of decentralization: deconcentration (Prefectoral and functional), delegation, and devolution to both regional and local government (Rhodes 1992). Decentralization refers to the distribution of power to lower levels in the territorial hierarchy, whether the hierarchy is one of the governments in state or offices within large scale organizations (Smith 1985: 1). Or more refers to the areal distribution of power (Maass 1959). Thus, it can be defined that term includes both political and bureaucratic decentralization, the federal government and unitary state, and between levels of government and decentralization in government units. Deconcentration, sometimes referred to as the field of administration, involving the redistribution of administrative responsibilities within central government (Rondinelli and Cheema 1983: 18). A broad distinction can be drawn between Prefectoral and functional systems. In Prefectoral system, a representative of the center - resident - is located in the area oversees local governments and other field officers of the center. He was the superior officer in the field, embodies “all ministers and government authority in general and is the main channel of communication between the officials and the technical areas of capital” (Smith 1967:45). Classic example is the French prefect and collector or district commissioner in India. In a functional system, field officers belonging to different functional hierarchy. Giving some policy areas separately. No general, regional coordinator. Coordination occurred at the center. Various functional areas of the system are represented by the UK (see Hogwood and Keating 1982). Delegation refers to "the delegation of decision-making and management authority for specific functions for an organization that is not in under control directly from central government ministries" (Rondinelli and Cheema1983: 20). The organization referred to as a parastatal organization, a non-departmental public bodies or quangos (quasi-autonomous non-government organization). They include public corporations and regional development agencies. This category is also used to cover the transfer of functions to the private sector or voluntary bodies through marketization, privatization or outside contractors, a neologism which refers to various complicated ways to provide public services by using market or quasimarkets. Decentralization is understood as a delegation of managerial and marketization has sparked a major reform of the public sector in the worldwide 1980s and 1990s (Kickert 1997). Devolution refers to the implementation of political authority, by laymen, especially

who's selected, institutions in the region is determined by the characteristics of the community (Smith 1985: 11). Thus, "local unit of autonomous, independent and clearly perceived as a separate level of government in which the central government exercises little or no direct control "(Rondinelli and Cheema 1983: 22). Historically, locus classicus said local government devolution Britain, but the most significant trends in the decentralization of political authority is the growth of regional governance in Europe (Jones and Keating 1995). More recently, the UK has handed over power to the creation of the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly. Centralization is an easy target for advocates of decentralization. This is a clear argument even if there is no end to come to. Thus, the centralized territorial promote justice and equality. Central authority enforces standards of care, rationalize resource allocation and coordinate regional development. There is a need for a national plan, especially when resources are scarce, and only the center can ensure territorial equality central to the provision of funding and oversee the implementation of the national uniform policy. Centralization driven by financial weakness, the national elite, including the bureaucracy, want to protect their interests, and by political instability. In other hand, decentralization is often said to be the center of balance of power. Liberal-democratic theory assumes decentralization promotes democratic participation, especially its national citizen. By local government, decentralization is said to promote political education, training the political leadership and political stability. In local government, promoting values of equality, accountability and responsiveness (Sharpe1970; Smith 1985: 20). It is also said to have a lot of administrative arrangements or profit. First, it is seen as a way of surmounting the central administrative incompetence, for instance, the limits of national planning by getting closer to the problem, cutting red tape and meeting local needs. Second, increasing the penetration of rural centers, spread knowledge, and to mobilize support for the plan and passed obstructive local elite. Third, encourage the involvement of various religious, ethnic and tribal groups, promote national unity. Fourth, increase the speed and flexibility of decision-making, encouraging experimentation and reduce central control and direction. Fifth, improve central-efficiency by freeing top management of routine tasks and reduce diseconomies of scale caused by congestion in central. Sixth, increasing the capacity of local and regional administrations and improving coordination or services. Finally, institutionalized participation, provide opportunities for many interests to get "stock" in the system, residents and politicians are trained to democratic government, and promoted political maturity and democratic stability (Rondinelli and Cheema 1983:14-16 and Smith 1985:186-8). To increase the centralization topic is to increase emotional problems. Centralization is "bad"; decentralization is "good". There is a clear implication that the federal state is a more decentralized form of government from a unitary state. The conclusion should be resisted. A federal state can cede power to the government limited its constituent. Theory and practice of federalism may deviate real and, as in the case of Denmark shows, unitary state can be handed considerable power to local and regional governments. Unitary state can not remain taken-for-granted ideas. The level of centralization, and the varied political and administrative consequences, should be a matter of empirical investigation. That is our task in view of the UK civil service. Urwin Rokkan (1982: 11), to distinguish between the state and the unitary state. Unitary state is "built around a central political and economic

dominance ambiguity that enjoys pursuing more or less deviate from the standardization administration policy. All areas of the country are treated equally, and all the institutions are directly under the control of the center". In a federal state, "which is less than perfect integration? While the standardization administration prevail over most of the territory in some areas preunion, rights and institutional infrastructure, preserving some degree of local autonomy and serve as a recruitment agency for elite". Confusion both at home and abroad because of the term "UK", "Great Britain", "Britain", "England" and "the British Isles" mistakenly interchanged (see Davies 2000). The UK is a political entity multinationally geographical boundaries have emerged over the centuries. It currently consists of the United Kingdom (England, Wales and Scotland) and Northern Ireland. Reflecting the nature of composites, many rights and institutions that proceeded unitary persist in each of the four component parts in the UK, as do various degrees of policy and administrative autonomy. In the following chapters, authors map out imperfections Westminster model for decades, has used the Westminster model pervasive influence on how practitioners and academics in understanding UK. Westminster Model government refers to the language, maps, stories and history questions used to capture the essential features of the British system, that through a long life thin, forming one story conventional or mainstream. English is usually said to be a unitary state with a political system that adheres to the principles of the Westminster model. Actually, the reality is more complex. State of the nation is the conventionally accepted form of territorial organization originating from Western Europe. The term "unitary state or a unitary state" a black hole in the political science literature. In this book, the author uses it to refer to the political nation united and sovereign centralized administration. This is the idea of institutional and constitutional; political sovereignty refers to the government's recognition of the international rules of certain areas. It is said centralized due to decentralize decision may be revoked by the authority or the authority of the central government. There are various types of unitary state. England is the example of Anglo-Saxon Countries attractive clear boundary between state and civil society. There is no legal basis for the state.

Finally, this book is very interesting and useful to read especially for the students who'd like to enlarge their knowledge on politics particularly on the change of unitary state to differentiated change in UK. There is much explanation about centralization and decentralization, deconcentration, Westminster model, and so on. Prajas are suggested much to have this book.