Administrative Organization

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO FEATURES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT:

Open organizations can become an important part of the role of governments around the world and play an important role in promoting open governance, enforcing the rule of law and promoting quality education administration. The theory defines the open organization and highlights its essential features. Civil society can be defined as the implementation and management of government policies, activities and management aimed at clearly meeting the needs and expectations of society. Comprehensive exercises include details of accounting procedures, budgeting, human resource management and government capacity implementation. Its main purpose is to promote the public interest, maintain the operation of the law and ensure the fair and equitable distribution of property.

KEYWORDS:

Accountability, Bureaucracy, Citizenship, Hierarchy.

INTRODUCTION

Before defining the term "public administration" it is important to clarify the meaning of "public". In fact, the Turkish language establishment defines the word "public" as any important institution that provides services to the public. According to Elken, the word "public" in Turkish means the entire population of a country. It also means "person" or "community". On the other hand, "public order" refers to the rules that govern and affect people; "public sector" means all economic activity and activities carried out by the government; "public official" means a person working for the government; "public opinion" refers to the thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs of all people about a field or topic; "Public entity" means a group of people and objects involved in these activities. According to the traditional understanding, the word "public" refers to the whole society in a broad sense. Therefore, public administration can be seen as total administration[1]–[3].

Public administration refers to the state and politics as well as the organization of public services or the organization of government power. In fact, public administration focuses on the behavior of individuals and groups who participate in the bureaucracy and work in the state and its affiliated institutions. Public administration can also be defined as the management and coordination of people, resources and tools that help the state achieve its goals. According to this concept, public administration can be defined as the public administration relations between the relevant institutions and the implementation of public policies. The executive branch of the state government can be clearly defined as public administration. In this sense, public administration refers to the implementation of national governance at the national, municipal and regional level.

In fact, the work of public administration is administrative and is often associated with the leaders of state bodies. After all these factors are taken into account, public administration can be defined as "central and local organisations, processes and interactions, personnel, tools and resources and" not the law and the judiciary in the country's institutions, but the hardware

and management that make up the public. goods. and services are subject to public law and determine and implement public policy according to the public interest, which is the purpose of the state.

The two main aspects of public administration are structure and function. It reveals the organizational vision of the state with its public administration design. From a practical point of view, public administration is the function of enforcing laws and other general rules. Public administration is a form of work that uses public policies determined by political institutions and works in accordance with rules and regulations. In some cases, public administration can also play an important role, directly or indirectly, in the formulation of public policy. In this context, public administration acts as a tool in determining and implementing political or public policy. The public administration requires an organisational structure in order to carry out these goals and benefit society. Public administration's structural component is represented by this organisational framework. The development of public administration in terms of structure and function, particularly after World War II, has given rise to new insights and theories on how to govern the public sector. During this time, concepts and theories of how public administration should function more effectively, efficiently, and with better quality were established.

Given the scope of the phenomena of administration, there are two approaches to describe public administration: narrowly and generally.Public administration, in the strictest definition, refers to all public institutions, organisations, and activities, including the executive branch but not the legislative or judicial branches. In a broad sense, public administration refers to the structure and operation of public authority in democratic countries. According to Elmaz, public administration is also education, study and study. According to one definition, public administration is "a discipline that develops the practice and theory of understanding and developing public bureaucracies and their relations with the public for the delivery of goods and services". This area focuses on how country governance can be improved in terms of people, processes and procedures. and it finished. In addition, public administration is the whole of activities that include actions and activities such as planning, organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling. In fact, these actions take place in a company or organization. Due to the diversity of public administration and leaders, public administration can be considered a profession in this context.

Public by public administration, government board. In fact, the state is very important in terms of spreading the culture of respect in the society and ensuring that the promises made by the citizens are kept. If the people have confidence in the government, the government will successfully develop and maintain trust by establishing a democratic system of participation to protect the interests of the people. In fact, the field of public administration has a cultural process originating from the understanding of justice and equality that emphasizes the justice and balance of the individual from a historical perspective.The study of political history and social thought is public administration. In this context, it is not possible to examine public administration separately from the historical, social and cultural contexts in which it was created. In short, public administration is the government's access to the people. Here, the intangibility of the state will emerge in the eyes of the people "from flesh and blood" and will be embodied by the public leaders. Therefore, there is a strong relationship between politics and state thought and public administration.

DISCUSSION

Administrative research is "an academic discipline whose subject is the universal elements, processes and organisations of managing; which examines managerial events, behaviours and enterprises; whose field is public, private or third sector organisations". Administrative

science is also characterized as conceptualizing or managing management ideas and procedures on scientific principles. Generally speaking, "public administration" has emerged through the application of the principles and procedures of administrative research to government agencies and organisations. Tortop describes administrative science as "a branch of social sciences that evaluates the work of people who are accountable for preparing, carrying out, or implementing the decisions of central and local political authorities" in this context. Administrative science is characterized as "a branch of the social sciences that is directed towards specifying and explaining the structure and activities of the organs that constitute the state and other public organisations under the authority of political power,". In truth, public administration covers implementation methods involving the governing framework, organisational structure, human resources, financial resources, and external environment.

In order to manage human resources, money, structure, and functioning, as well as to design and execute policies and programmes, public administration produces techniques. Public administration, on the other hand, leverages these processes to generate outputs and gives people services. Since society may be considered as being governed via public administration, this discipline has distinctive qualities of its own.

Following are the aspects of public administration:

1. The public benefit is the purpose of public administration. Therefore, the welfare, happiness, and well-being of society serve as the core aims of public administration.

2. When fulfilling its obligations, public administration employs the superior features of the public power,

3. The formation of public administration, its tasks, organisational structure, powers, and employment of public officials, as well as the techniques and means by which public institutions and groups offer goods and services are all described in law.

4. Due to their budget and activities, public institutions and organisations are directly and indirectly under the control of the legislature.

5. Public administration is overseen by public administration law, a separate field of the law, and public administration courts, commonly known as administrative courts, are responsible for settling issues between public administrations and private parties.

In addition to the previously given arguments, Gözler and Kaplan include the following features of public administration:

1. The public interest is the purpose of public management. Consequently, public administration regards the peace and prosperity of society as its major purpose.
2. In order to serve the public interest, public administrations have public authority.
3. Public administrations have an edge over private persons and are able to execute transactions without their authorisation.
4. Laws control the development and functioning of governmental administrations. Additionally, the public administrator is not authorized to come up with solutions or take on responsibilities that are not permitted by law.

Purpose and Elements of Public Administration

Public welfare is the basic purpose of public administration. Thus, public administration exists for the benefit of the entire community. In addition to addressing individual demands, public administration supplies goods and services that society requires. Additionally, the effective and efficient delivery of public services is an objective of public administration. In

other words, public administration strives to fulfill the goals, objectives, and duties that public institutions and organisations are obligated to carry out by making the most effective use of the resources at hand, including people, money, and materials. Public administration may be conceived of as a rational administrative order in this way. It makes an attempt to attain its aims simultaneously with this sequence. The collection of public administration aims that are directly orientated towards society comprise of the attainment of public benefit as their general and exclusive purpose[4]–[6].

The second purpose of public administration is to examine the degree of an organization's performance and the behavioural qualities of its members, as well as to decide how best to arrange institutions and how to preserve harmonious relationships between the organisation and its members. It also seeks to give suggestions that may be put into effect. The exploration of these ideas and the building of firm foundations for the concepts employed in public administration are additional aims of public administration. Therefore, public administration focuses on principles and policies both inside and outside the organisation in an attempt to generate systematic and consistent scientific knowledge. Its purpose is to provide a public administration instrument that can respond right quickly to any condition that calls for it. The collection of objectives described below are the introspective goals created by public administration to improve itself. However, even if this collection of aims makes up the activities of the public administration, it is via scientific research and a public administration system that gives effective and efficient services that the society would indirectly obtain healthier services. These aims are pursued in this scenario in order to serve society. Consequently, it is correct to state that public administration exists to benefit society.

As usually understood, public administration tries to define and explain the components of the administration, such as status, structure, function, and conduct. Based on legal, technical, social, human, and political concerns, public administration first provides a picture regarding the national state administration, followed by local governments, state economic enterprises, and other public institutions. These attributes best identify and differentiate public administration. The objectives of public administration, on the other hand, include explaining the reasons behind the existence of administrative tasks businesses, attempting to fix them by identifying their flaws, evaluating public policies, looking at the principles that govern the field of administration, looking at the typical behaviours among those working in organisations, and planning events based on concrete values in the form of organised data and plans. In contrast, public administration aims to generate speculative theories because it seeks to link human values and behaviors, as well as objective theories founded on the premise that institutions should deal with many elements of life.

Public administration is a system that is concerned with the continuous and orderly operation of the state and social order, the fulfilment of legislative actions and the application of laws, and the creation of products and services to suit the demands of the public. Public administration obtains its resources, responsibilities, and powers from political institutions and has a political character in this setting. While performing these tasks, public administration makes use of a range of components. These components also make up the structure and tasks of public administration. According to Erylmaz, "people, organisation, public policy, norm order, financial resources, and public officials" are the components of public administration. In fact, among these components, the public consists of the persons and organisations to whom services are delivered. administration of public affairs. The general people, or populace, are the major addressees of political governments. The organisation acts as the principal operational unit within public administration. In this core, choices are taken on the goods and services to be supplied to society. The purpose of public policy is to identify social concerns and give remedies. The underpinning for public

administration's activities is its public policy. The tasks and structure of public administration as specified in a country's basic and secondary level laws are referred to as the norm order. The budget and monetary resources utilized by public administration are referred to as financial resources. The individuals or authority who perform duties for the public are known as public servants.

Relationship of Administrative Sciences with Other Disciplines

Depending on the traits, characteristics, and aspects it possesses, public administration has good links with different disciplines in diverse and varying degrees. In the sections below, it is briefly detailed how public administration links to the subjects of political science, sociology, business administration, administrative law, and economics.

The Relationship of Public Administration and Political Science

Political science is an area of research that looks at political institutions, events, and patterns of behaviour in both persons and groups before seeking to uncover links and reasons between them. In reality, political science and public administration have a strong relationship. Political science is interested in all studies that are undertaken in the realm of public administration, so the study issue is handled by departments and workers who fall within the scope of politics. As contrast to this, political science and public administration share a number of interests, including central administration, regional and local governments, and roles of governments, bureaucracy and public policy. Political science and public administration have a lot in common, both organizationally & operationally, when regarded in this way[7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

The Introduction to Open Organizations and its key points provide a good understanding of the field, which is important to anyone interested in the work of public institutions and the management of open issues. In summary, open organizations can be defined as the technology and science of maintaining open tools, using open systems, and using open governance to enable governments to work efficiently and effectively. His main topics include legal issues and the polarity of the organization, the functioning of law, conflict, responsibility and virtue, the process, and most importantly, the duties and responsibilities of public officials. As we delve deeper into the concept of open organizations, we examine how key elements of governance shape, affect decision-making patterns, and ultimately affect the lives of populations. Understanding these concepts is important for individuals to effectively navigate the open economy and drive the transition towards openness in government.

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CHAPTER 2

TRADITIONAL TEACHING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT:

Traditional education in open institutions has been built on a well-established foundation that has been the foundation of teaching in open institutions for decades. This approach reflects the basic structure, theory and classical observation models that shape teaching. In this perspective, we examine the key features of traditional learning in open organizations, including their actual location, location of learning models, and learning strategies. We delve into the advantages and problems of this approach, emphasizing the importance of classical speculation and its role in the formation of modern theory. We also explore the state of higher education and the challenges traditional education strategies face in adapting to modern developments and the needs of society. While teaching in open institutions continues, the adaptive link between traditional and modern lays the foundation for creating students the knowledge and resources they need to meet the complexities of cutting management.

KEYWORDS:

Public policy analysis, Taylorism, Traditional approach, Wilsonian model.

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of open organizations is important because of the development, progress, and change of open organizations, and for a variety of political, social, financial, and other issues. However, the origin and direction of the organization as a concept is useful to history. How the state should be run, how the president should be, how the president should be educated, how people should live together in society and how to go back to ancient Greece, and in fact, until the day when great political alliances were formed, are discussed. was established. age. So, while the history of organization is surprisingly old, progress in and towards open organization as a field is mostly new [1]–[3].

Examination of civil society can be a very difficult decision. General education and creative science. Another feature of this field of study is the seemingly endless training and often contradictory approach. More and more people are starting to realize that information systems in some disciplines cannot solve complex problems in society. As a result, it can be said that cooperative teaching emerged in order to teach students methods, ideas and methods in various fields of social and natural sciences and to find solutions to these problems. Since the last quarter of the 20th century, one of the most discussed issues in social sciences has been employment and open organizations. The National Open Group is directly affected by this debate, which has the Open Group's own teaching and teaching, financial and political concerns.

When teaching open organizations are being created, teaching open organizations is also being created and used more. This study examines public administration teaching in the context of the changing teaching of open organizations throughout history. First of all, with the examination of international progress and development in Turkey, updating and evaluating the data obtained from the education sector, providing promotion and regional

trainings. In this way, he hopes to provide a concise world history and provide clear guidance in the context of the development of the discipline. This study primarily illustrates thinking and changes in North America and Continental Europe against the background of partitioning and the international success of open organizations. This time, we examine the changes in Turkey and the international developments simultaneously. In addition, the index numbers were created by Turkish universities, higher education levels and open education institutions by looking at the information in the YK report card.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge cannot be produced by beginning with the constraints of public administration as they exist now because public administration is the outcome of a certain historical process. Since the administrative phenomenon cannot be understood just in terms of the present, it should be evaluated in the framework of historical development. The discipline will gain from using this approach because it will expose administration with its fundamental characteristics, challenge the general acceptance of administrative phenomena, turn to analytical studies instead of general assumptions, and improve the quality of being scientific by preventing it from getting lost in fashion trends. Due to the long history and ongoing activity of the administration, the new and modern have helped to shape public administration as an academic discipline. The discipline developed in relation to the definition of the modern state as a separate mechanism from society via institutionalized laws and the transfer of administration to this mechanism that is free from a person's body.

Teaching public administration is not insulated from the problems and characteristics of that field's history since it is one of its components. Access to the knowledge taught at universities and other institutes of vocational education that come under the public administration discipline is crucial if the government and public employees are to provide improved services. When it is assumed that individuals receiving education on this subject are instructing those who work for the government, it may be stated about the practices seen in the earliest forms of political organization. To find answers to issues regarding how the state should be run effectively and what qualifications those involved in administration should possess, we may go as far back as Ancient Greece and earlier. The beginning of society is seen as the time when individuals started to consider the parameters of cohabitation and government. However, more recent periods are shown by the educational programs that followed the scientificization of administration. History had a hand in the development of capitalism as a socioeconomic system, the following development of the modern state, and the development of public administration as a field of study [4]–[6].

A certain kind of state that is crucial to the aforementioned socio-economic system is referred to as a "modern state" in this context. Two of these jobs are the formulation of policies and efficient administration. It is no accident that the state has developed in societies that have been reluctant to change their socioeconomic structures, ushering in the beginning of the development of scientific knowledge in this field. Germany, which is now forming its political union, is where to go in this respect. the effort at the turn of the 20th century to bring American administrative know-how from Continental Europe. The subject matter of administrative knowledge has been impacted by the socioeconomic structure, historical context, and role of states in various contexts. In Continental Europe, where the state is more influential in the administrative heritage, public administration is considered as tied to political science and administrative law. The technical side of public administration sets it apart from other disciplines in the Anglo-American tradition. The discipline is elevated to the level of managerial technology and given universality and normativity by defining administration as different from politics. The good features of how government functions are

prioritized in American public administration; in this tradition, the legal and historical advancements in Europe are not taken into account. In the American tradition, "rational and bureaucratic organisation for efficient, effective management" has taken the place of the emphasis on "good, strong, and fair administration" that was placed by the Continental European tradition.

Another feature of the Anglo-Saxon administrative culture where this practice is successful is that it cannot bind the state to the public interest and cannot train civil servants to work for the state. Instead, the theory is built around the efficiency and productivity of the for-profit business, with an emphasis on free trade. The basis of the research subjects and the boundaries of the field are also determined by the naming problem. Continental culture has a different view on whether the term should be public administration or scientific management. According to the historical development of public administration, public administration is associated with American culture and scientific management is associated with Continental European practices. However, in previous studies, the concepts of public administration were used in legal terms. The development history of the area can be used to understand the name change. Because it aims to determine the works from American and European law and to do more research. In this context, the question that comes to mind is whether governance can be considered a technological phenomenon separate from its legal and political aspects.

Wilson and his ideas can be considered as a continuation of classical theory, which is often featured in the discussion of how concepts arise. Except for Fayol's contribution (analysis based on classical management), the US experience is ignored. In this context, Karasu brought DW Martin's article titled "Deja Vu: French Ancestors of American Public Administration" to Turkish literature. Martin opposes the belief that the founders of the discipline were American political leaders and that the ancestors of the American public administration that emerged in the 20th century are seen in 18th century France. In fact, in Wilson's famous work a century ago, it was stated that the scientific research government was the basis of the state structure established in France and Germany, according to his views, and that he should be transferred to the USA. Therefore, it can be said that Europe has historically been important in the development of this field.

The century and Prussia were closely related to the goal of nation-state formation and represented the beginning of the nation-state process. to manage. In the German-speaking geography, politics, administration and law studies have always followed the natural sciences. In France there is a tradition called police science to maintain law and order and protect the public budget. Due to the fact that the camera seat of administrative education is mainly based on law and politics, state administration law takes the first place in German and Continental European education. Lorenz von Stein, Nicolas Delamare, and Charles Jean Bonnin, who were the first to see management as a science in France, were on camera when this work was created. In the "strong state" application axis, the camera shows the status of the information. Its purpose is to gather information to make the government better. In France and Germany, the tradition of the camera combined the authority of the government and the territory of the organization. The Faculty of General Public Law is based on the French tradition and focuses on the study of government and administration. "Citizen rights and responsibilities" and the progress of the law are questioned by "good governance".

Administration became a subject of study for the first time in cameral sciences, which attempted to methodically develop the economic and administrative principles required by absolute monarchy to make the economy robust. Cameralism, one of the foundations of contemporary administrative thinking, dates from 16–17 in Continental Europe. For ages, it has taken on the role of being a scientific advocate for the state-supported maintenance of the

commercial capitalist system. In addition to its characteristics, which are viewed as administrative arts rather than scientific ones and carried over from the 17th and 18th centuries, it has approached the subject of commercial administration. It was clear that the science of administration was not regarded as a scientific but a technical subject. Administrative law predominated in Continental Europe in the 19th century. The Free School of Political Sciences, established in 1871 to study the extra-legal aspects of public administration and to educate top managers, was the only organization in France to offer an undergraduate political science program, which was introduced in 1956–1957 at the Faculty of Law in Paris. Another organization that makes its work available to the public is The Technical Institute of Public Administration, founded in 1947, has started to acquire knowledge.

Another organization that demonstrates how public administration has started to gain prominence is the Technical Institute of Public Administration, founded in 1947 by civil servants with the express purpose of disseminating the knowledge attained through the practices of public institutions. Political science could not be among the subjects taught at reputable German universities. Wilson's ideas were influenced by the scientific management approach that followed, and management came to be seen as being independent of politics and the law and dominated by the business discipline. Wilson's contributions were crucial to the development of public administration as a distinct field in the United States. Administration became to be seen as being independent of politics and the law and dominated by the business discipline.

The initial circumstances of the United States in the years when Wilson released his paper may be used to clarify the concept of evaluating the field while separating it from politics. The social and economic circumstances in America throughout the 19th century facilitated the development of an all-encompassing administration strategy. The state's assistance and monopolisation helped to resolve the issues brought on by industrial growth, which led to the scientificization of both public and corporate administration . Wilson contends that depoliticizing the executive branch is essential to the state's ability to operate. Achieving This is made feasible by hiring professionals who adhere to the merit-based administration approach. Thus, by departing from the legal-political Continental European heritage that came before it, public administration has begun to establish techniques that deal with it as an organisatio. In the end, Wilson discussed the contrast between management and politics in his book, and this was widely seen as the historical beginning of the area of public administration. Additionally, it is believed that this has given the research and teaching of public administration in the USA a methodical stride forward. Wilson's management philosophy might be considered to have evolved into efficiency-driven public management that prioritises practice over time.

Wilson established the conceptual framework, which Frank Goodnow, Max Weber, and Taylor expanded upon with additional justifications. These writers have set a technical-based public administration as a goal that fits the bureaucratic organisational style or the productivity and profitability objectives of private businesses. Gulick and Urwick develop this idea.

The geographic area where this discipline of study first formed has also been discussed in the literature in addition to defining the historical limits. Although "The Study of Administration" by Woodrow Wilson served as an unwavering pioneer for many years, the excavations done nearby forced the scientificization process backward in time. It's intriguing to read Martin's paper, which he characterises as a kind of rediscovering of the French public administration that had been assumed in American public administration. Because a public administration

literature that offers the administration-politics divide and its guiding ideas arose in France between the years 1812 and 1859. The authors of this literature are listed as Bonnin, Vivien, Macarel, Laboulaye, and Dupin. However, the author looked for direct American public administration notions in France; in other words, it acknowledged the existence of the definition of public administration used in another nation that was different from its own. country. However, it is impossible to dismiss French administrative expertise or claim that it was developed using American ideas and techniques.

It could be argued that after World War II, many started to doubt the universalist tenets of the Classical and Neoclassical School. On the one hand, comparative public administration studies and new organisational techniques caused upheavals inside American administration concepts and procedures, which had the potential to extend to the rest of the globe. Public administration was included in the 117 curriculum in 1948, but it is fair to say that institutionalisation is moving more quickly than it did in Europe. Several significant institutions, including Harvard University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Public Affairs, and New York University's Graduate School of Public Administration, have established independent public administration faculties or institutes. "Public Administration," "Public Affairs," "Public Health," "Public Policy," and "Public Management" are all subjects taught in public administration courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels around the world. Today, university programmes provide public management education at the undergraduate, graduate, and doctorate levels.

The knowledge has been developed by both transfer and adaptation approaches as the administration education process has advanced concurrently with the nation's modernization endeavor, and the information comes from the countries that are at the forefront of the time's scientific and political development, making it easy to argue that American influence has affected public administration education in Turkey.

According to the open management demand of many states, it is clear that the purpose of open collaborative education at the undergraduate and graduate level is to prepare those who will work in the state to think about their work when planning. regarding their duties. Civil society has been created as a world that includes many developing countries. For this reason, the direction of the progress in the management of open organizations in countries has begun to be determined, and relevant chairs and studies have been established. First, open administration...

Until the 1950s, open organizations were heavily scrutinized in Turkey's law programs. In this context, TODAIE, founded in Ankara in 1953, decided to establish an open organization based on its expertise in legal matters and legal decisions.

The main purpose of the organization is to support the development of open organizations in Turkey. Later, in 1957, the Scientific Research Working Group formed the Open Society Conference, which was renamed President in 1967. Finally, these activities were recognized as a significant advance in the teaching of open organizations. Three main stages are important in the process of promoting the teaching of open institutions in Turkey.

The first of these is the Barker Report, which the World Bank awarded Turkey to inform management science. At that time, TODAIE was established in 1953, thanks to the aid agreement with the participating countries. Third, the bridge, which started with the "Open Society Chair" of the Political Science Department in 1957 in Turkey, is the establishment of six political classes and three open learning organizations in education. He worked for a long time in the Political Sciences Department in 1952 and 1956. TODAIE started to give lectures

in the field of publishing in 1963 with the introduction of closed organization, open organizational structure and management structure in Turkey. After that, the main points of personnel management, interpersonal relations, social development, open relations and cooperation processes are secured.

When we compare the United States of America with Turkey, we see that although the relationship between the individual emerged in the 1950s, the relationship between the individual was not supported in a Taylorist style in the USA and Turkey in the 1960s.

The management of open education institutions such as Ankara Academy SBF and TODAIE in Turkey began with the creation of separate desks, offices or at least free classrooms in the 1950s, influenced by the American open organization approach. The Anglo-American concept has since been used to guide open organizations and the Middle East Specialized College Regulatory Science Workforce Open Organization Office was created, which was established in 1956 and expanded in 1960. In 1970, Boğaziçi University Office of the Legal Personnel of the Research began broadcasting in English as a distant language. In the 1970s, the Istanbul Academy Scientific Research Institute started open education again.

When we look at the teaching of open organizations in Turkey in the 1970s, the use of long-term models and micro-theoretical ideas in the analysis of ideas seems thoughtless and devoid of design. Open education institutes in departments, faculties or resources established in institutions such as Ankara Finance and Economic Research Institute (ATIA) and Istanbul Finance and Business Research Institute (TİA) within the Finance and Business Foundation. Marketing research was another advance of the 1970s. Businesses in many major cities. In addition, the Organization and Management School, which was established in TODAIE in 1974, started to teach open organizations in higher education. In the 1970s, the importance of academicians with doctorates from abroad became evident in the opening of the institute. In the 1980s, a study was started to train public leaders in universities in big cities, especially in Hassetepe University.

In the 1980s, when the United States continued to be thought of as the land of public institutions, the profile of open management and development that we consider development also emerged in this course, which enhances the work of software engineers. During this long period, Turkey's literary organization began to move from the analyst's hypothetical organization to a grounded organization. As a result, after moving away from human, organizational and psychological research disciplines in the 1970s, he began to receive support from the business world in the 1980s. Due to this environment, students considering open organizations have started to use concepts such as quality control and quality circles. As a result, the resources of open organizations began to go through the long administrative statement of the state contract, and the content of Turkish civil society directives began to transform into these instructions. For this reason, we come across courses titled "Modern Processes in Open Management" and "Unused Dreams in Open Organizations" at the Open Society Institute of many universities in Turkey. It is not difficult to see from its content that the concept of business management is integrated into the open organization.

Public Administration departments in the faculties of political science and economics and administrative sciences started to proliferate with the passing of the Higher Education Law No. 2547 of 1981 and the ensuing regulations. In addition, four departments Administration Sciences, Political and Social Sciences, Urbanisation and Environmental Problems, and Law Sciences were formed under the purview of the Public Administration departments. As a result, these divisions are known as the Public Administration departments [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

Consequently, the traditional teaching of open organizations has long played an important role in understanding the field. It builds a solid foundation by addressing bureaucracy, the chain of command, and the basic principles of good work. But as the field of open organizations continues to address the challenges of governance and the changing needs of people, it is important to be aware of the advantages and disadvantages of traditional education. Continually teach an integrated approach that allows students to understand the concepts of open organizations and real environments. It develops students' understanding of teaching and participation and plans student work in a clear and authoritative manner. It also emphasizes the importance of ethical principles, accountability and transparency, which are important in the field. However, traditional methods of leading open organizations may be considered for some changes and may not be sufficient to solve the problems of modern management. It seems to ignore the people and behavior of open organizations, which are considered essential elements of successful open organizations. It also hinders open development and further work, sometimes exacerbating bureaucratic laziness and reluctance to change.

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CHAPTER 3

EVALUATING THEORETICAL ISSUES
WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT:

Open organization based on the teaching of various disciplines is characterized by constant dialogue around putative institutions. This specification aims to provide a brief overview of the main issues in the opening of the organization, demonstrating the complexity and success of the discipline. This article illustrates the difference between these theories and the present, showing the influence of philosophers such as Max Weber and Woodrow Wilson. In addition, it examines the rise of unenforceable best practices that challenge established doctrine, such as non-open-source management (NPM) and open-source management. Also, the theory highlights the conflict between monitoring and evaluation methods in open-minded organizations, emphasizing the importance of formal standards and empirical evidence for the development of open systems and guidelines.

KEYWORDS:

Rational choice theory, Stakeholder analysis, Theoretical frameworks, Traditional approaches.

INTRODUCTION

Public administration is a discipline that blends theory and practice. According to Stillman, it is impossible to pinpoint the origin of either the theory or the practice of public administration. However, the practice has existed from the beginning of human history. The first efforts to introduce the area were two large textbooks on the subject of public administration theory that were published in the United States. These books were written by two professors, White and Willoughby, and they were released in 1926 and 1927, respectively. Although the publication of these volumes signaled the start of the area of public administration theory, it should be noted that years of preparation had previously been done prior to the books' release. For instance, it is impossible to overstate the contributions and efforts of notable American politicians like Thomas Jefferson and Hamilton, especially in terms of the focus they placed on the theoretical concerns surrounding public administration [1]–[3].

It is impossible to minimize or ignore an outstanding essay written by Wilson in 1887, which Akindele praised for serving as the symbolic beginning of the field in a perceptive, convincing, and influencing way in both its analytical and theoretical parlances, despite these initiatives and their significance to the development and maturation of public administration theory.

The study of public service was characterized by an approach that was normative up to the 19th century. Akindele et al. claim that as socio-economic life becomes more specialized and complex and as the number of governmental obligations and responsibilities keeps increasing, there is a need to diversify efforts in order to conduct a more empirical assessment of occurrences. The aims of government should be aligned, its operations should be less different, its structure should be strengthened and purified, and its successes should be given

responsibility, in his opinion. He also thought that there should be a science of administration, or philosophy of public administration. The early theoretical and practical efforts of people who are regarded as the founding fathers of public administration and who initially acquired their political science background led to the development of the field of public administration was founded on political science. But by the middle of the 1920s, the discipline had begun to take on some recognizable characteristics. The political-administrative dualism of Woodrow Wilson was first made clear. Due to the implementation of government reforms and the resulting increase in interest in its studies at various American and foreign universities, professionals in public administration are now gaining newfound excitement. Woodrow Wilson popularized this theory at a time when the populace was fed up with the federal government, its many programs, pervasive corruption, and the system for spoils that controlled the bureaucracy. This was the primary rationale for why people rapidly embraced his position. L.D. White published a book in 1926 called "Introduction to the Study of Public Administration" that provided even more evidence in favor of this claim.

Throughout the second phase of administrative theory, the Wilsonian politics-administration difference was emphasized and an increasingly value-free or value-neutral science of management was created. The notion holds that there are certain administrative rules that all firms should follow in order to operate as effectively as possible. Governments solely cared about maximizing productivity at any costs during this period of the Industrial Revolution in order to collect large money. The Industrial Revolution's fast industrialization also gave rise to new management problems that were difficult to solve since they were unanticipated. F.W. Taylor and Henri Fayol stepped in and created their management/administration philosophies at that moment. Their ideas had a lot of legitimacy since they were successful administrators in their own right and were rapidly embraced by companies throughout the world. Frederich Winslow Taylor and Henri Fayol promoted the application of engineering-based scientific methodologies in the area of industrial work processes in order to increase productivity and economy. These schools of thought are all included in the Classical concept of administration.

Max Weber merits a particular mention as we're talking about the Classical Theorists of Administration. His theoretical analysis of bureaucracy is especially notable since it completely changed how public administration is seen. He was the first to provide a solid theoretical framework for the discipline. According to his definition, bureaucracy is a centralized, law-based system based on national laws that controls an organization's operations and organizational structure in line with technical knowledge and maximum efficiency. He was concerned about the rise of bureaucracy in modern society. Because all three of the aforementioned philosophers put a major focus on the physiological and mechanical parts of public administration, this school of thought is sometimes known as the Mechanical theory of organization or administration.

The third stage in the history of the concept of public administration is known as the time of conflict because the aforementioned principles and the iron cage/mechanistic viewpoint of administration and workers were opposed. The human relations theory provides a practical method for dealing with administrative difficulties. This focus on the human aspect of administration resulted from the Hawthorne investigations, which were conducted by Elton Mayo and his associates at Harvard Business School in the late 20th and early 30th centuries. The main goal of this research was to investigate the social and psychological problems that workers in the industrial sector experience. Researchers that looked into this topic revealed elements including informal organization, leadership, morale, and motivation for the optimal utilization of human resources in businesses. This inspired Herbert Simon and his associates to undertake a highly in-depth examination that gave rise to the concept of behavioral science. Thinking according to Herbert Simon's behavioral science school Simon disputed the

tenets of administration and its mechanical procedures, arguing that they were only proverbs that clashed, were thus only broad generalizations based on personal experience, and without any theoretical foundation. According to Herbert Simon, decision-making is at the heart of administration; daily choices must be made at every step of administration, and administration is nothing more than a sequence of decisions that lead to execution. Simon claims that examining the decisions made by administrators is the only method to analyze their behavior in an organizational setting [4]–[6].

When many parts of the world known as the developing nations were only beginning to emerge from wars and colonialism, the second stage, also known as the identity crisis stage, took place in the late 20th century. The conversation about restoring principles to public administration and the study of administration across national and cultural barriers began at this point. In the 1960s, the US experienced a number of crises, and according to Waldo, the traditional public administration was unable to handle many of the problems or provide solutions. As a consequence, public administration needed to be rethought, which posed the question of whether the present public administration paradigm was still relevant. Thus, the concept of "New Public Administration" was developed owing to Dwight Waldo and the 1968 First Minnow brook Conference, which was attended by young public administration experts and practitioners. They belonged to the second generation of behaviorists, according to George Frederickson, a key participant in the First Minnow brook Conference and the main organizer of the Second Minnow brook Conference in 1988. It placed a strong focus on the significance of the principles of public administration and the commitment of academics and practitioners to creating and putting these values into practice. The public policy approach gave rise to the notion that society's welfare ought to be the top priority for public administration in the contemporary era. It gave New Public Administration the democratic humanism, client-centeredness, and scientific perspective. The collapse of the Soviet Union only strengthened this perception.

Public Policy theory follows Public Administration theory in its growth. Public policy is the attempt made by a government to address a public issue by passing laws, regulations, decisions, or other actions pertinent to the problem at hand. Stein claims that the creation of policy is done so in the interests of the people and their advancement. The study of public policies for the general population, including their advantages, disadvantages, and recommendations for reform, is known as public policy perspective. This time, it has once again fused with political science and included a number of management concepts to help public administration adapt to the changing dynamics of its field and behavior. Public administration theory, which focuses on the meanings, structures, and functions of public service in all of its expressions, is an amalgam of historical, organizational, social, and political ideas. As a consequence, this essay provides a sample of literature on several philosophies of public administration.

DISCUSSION

If we are going to speak about a scientific and organized theory of public administration, the conceptions, understandings, and theories that are presented under the auspices of this theory must be based in science. The exposition of a theory of public administration in this context should highlight convergence, overlap, and common understanding in the aforementioned fields.

How do theories work?

Actually, theory is a Greek word that literally translates to "looking, seeing, constructing, and thinking" and is one of the foundational concepts in science. It is comparable to the Latin

word "contemplare," which means to "look carefully, observe, test, examine, think." Seyidolu and Gaus claim that theory may also be thought of as a collection of integrated definitions, assumptions, and generalizations about the relationships between occurrences. In other words, theory emerges from the relationship between "hypothetical" concepts drawn from real-world data.Each scientific investigation is built around the components of theory, assumption, and hypothesis. In other words, if the hypothesis which is also referred to as "predicting the solution" is backed by facts, a theory will emerge from all of these connections and assumptions. A theory may thus be seen as a hypothesis that has been established but still has opportunity for "falsification."

Comparatively speaking to the natural sciences, social science theorizing utilizing scientific methods is more difficult. since the foundation of social sciences is human behavior and interpersonal connections. Since people's behaviors and social interaction patterns may change swiftly over time and in line with culture, it is difficult to produce precise, tested facts and hypotheses in the social sciences in this circumstance. Because of this, there are clear differences between natural sciences and social sciences in terms of distinguishing characteristics and scientific approach. The "wholes" or conceptions that are used in the humanities often lack actual data. One may use monopolies, feudalism, armies, communities, capitalism, governments, business, and revolutions as examples. These happenings cannot be seen or comprehended since they are immaterial. Only the parts and connections between these totalities are comprehendible. Since these organizations are hypothetical, it is not conceivable for them to have characteristics that can be replicated to the level of physical laws and to be regulated by universal principles. The development of the area of public administration as a useful social science system based on certain concepts, understandings, and theories was previously mentioned. According to assumptions and ideas, public administration was originally sought to be distinguished from political science and legal literature in the United States in the 19th century, as shown by the discipline's historical evolution.

The discipline of public administration originally appeared in the administrative and judicial literature of the 17th and 18th century in Germany and France. Organizational theories seem to have been the main theoretical underpinning for the development of public administration as a field, if the political and legal elements are ignored. As a consequence, public administration has received less support from other disciplines, and the scientific concepts that functioned as the discipline's guiding principles have become fuzzier. To position the theories of public administration at the necessary level, it is also necessary to discuss the presumptions and theories of other disciplines that are thought to have influenced the discipline of public administration in this case. It is essential to support such an approach in terms of public administration theories in order to maintain the interaction and integrity of the public administration discipline with other disciplines.

In the past, academic literature often referred to and discussed public administration theories in relation to organizational concepts. However, the discipline of public administration also has a behavioral component in addition to its technical and normative components. As a consequence, public administration has characteristics of the public. An examination of the worldwide and Turkish public administration literature reveals that there is actually no complete public administration theory or principles that fit into a single field. In academic literature, public administration concepts are often explained in terms of organizational science theories. Along with the organizations and activities that belong under this umbrella, the study and practice of public administration also takes into account the interactions between the state and the whole society. Therefore, public administration is a "political" as well as "administrative" process.

Public administration often disregards the reality that it is a part of the state and is instead considered as a self-sufficient sector of management. As a result, there is uncertainty and misunderstanding around the topic. However, it is unrealistic to believe that the discipline of public administration is immune to the influences and criticisms of political, organizational, and it is situated at a crossroads in social theories. Since it cannot develop around an "integrated center," public administration, which is likewise linked to concepts from numerous disciplines, was noted as having identity issues. To eliminate this ambiguity and confusion in the field of public administration and to be able to discuss a theory or theories of public administration, theories based on social, political, ideological, and economic concepts, assumptions, and understandings surrounding public administration should be supported in this context.

The assumption that all ties exist in respect to real relationships or mental constructions is the basis of theoretical thought in public management. To be able to examine theories of public administration in a scientific sense, it is possible to discover how the discipline is impacted by the disciplines that are more directly connected to it in a broad sense and how this effect results in changes in the discipline. To do this, it is crucial to understand how political ideologies affect the science of public administration, how it moves within the confines of certain disciplines' concepts, understandings, presumptions, and theories, and how it affects those disciplines in the opposite direction. It is also crucial to emphasize the scientific nature of the theory or theories of public administration.

Theories of Public Administration: A Short Introduction

Public administration is a social and political discipline with an organizational framework, as has been emphasized several times before. All of these elements must be considered in order to construct a theory of public administration. Actually, public administration is a social as well as a political field of study. To create a coherent theory of public administration, it is essential to characterize public administration in a scientific manner by connecting it to theories of politics, economics, society, and organizations. The only way to define public administration ideas is to show how they connect to one another under certain subheadings. The "modernism" and "postmodernism" movements must first be studied in order to shape public administration around certain ideology. Actually, across these many ages, a number of state and public administration institutions arise.

Additionally, not only the discipline of public administration but all social science subjects are impacted by modernism and postmodernism. The cornerstone of the topic will be a study of modernism-postmodernism in terms of concepts of public administration. Once this concept of "periodization" has been established, several planned topics may be used to examine public administration concepts. In actuality, the study of organizational theory as well as social, political, ideological, and economic theories may be used to analyze the explanation of public administration ideas. This will clarify how the discipline of public administration is impacted by these many ideas and how it determines its direction. At a higher level, it is feasible to discuss how presumptions and currents in certain public administration domains impact how a theory's characteristics emerge. Along with all of them, establishing a link between political ideologies and public administration, which changed as a consequence of historical growth, may provide vital indications about the advancement of theory or theories in public administration [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, evaluating fictitious problems within the subject of open organization is a fundamental task that advances our comprehension of the difficulties and complexity inherent

in open administration. We have delved into a few significant hypothetical considerations throughout our inquiry, including the role of bureaucracy, the tension between competence and value, and the progress of open organization in a changing environment. As we consider these fictitious concerns, it becomes clear that open organization isn't a dormant discipline but rather an active and adaptable one that responds to shifting social demands, technological advancements, and political settings. The tensions and difficulties that characterize these hypothetical discussions highlight the complex nature of open administration, where no one strategy or theory can provide an all-inclusive answer. Our analysis of these fictitious problems also highlights the value of various views in comprehending and solving difficult problems in open organizations. Our ability to design practical solutions that balance conflicting interface and values may be improved by using information from various disciplines like as political science, finance, humanism, and others. Researchers, experts, and decision-makers must continue to engage in fundamental dialogue in order to develop and improve our fictitious frameworks inside Open Organization. By doing this, we will be able to more thoroughly investigate the complex web of issues that modern governments must deal with and progress the development of open education that is more compelling, accountable, and responsive.

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CHAPTER 4

AN ANALYSIS OF BUREAUCRATIC ORGANIZATION AND TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

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ABSTRACT:

This study highlights the differences between bureaucratic organizations and traditional management systems in modern management. Characterized by their hierarchical structures, rules and procedures, bureaucratic organizations contrast with managers whose roots are in history and culture, social relations and traditions. This study explores the synergies, conflicts and synergies that occur when two different systems interact. Using qualitative and quantitative research, this analysis explores the bureaucratic high, impact of bureaucracy on traditional rights and the impact of traditional rights on decision-making. The research examines research literature from different regions and cultures, revealing the evolving roles and functions of modern bureaucracies and traditional systems. Key findings show that while a bureaucratic organization often strives for efficiency, accountability and fairness, it can sometimes interfere with profits and costs, the enforcement of traditional rights. Conversely, traditional political systems can resist bureaucratic reforms or be reformed to preserve their core and legitimate values. Research highlights the need for a non-invasive management approach that acknowledges the integration of these systems and seeks to leverage each of them.

KEYWORDS:

Bureaucratic structure, Centralization, Formalization, Organizational efficiency, Rational-legal authority

INTRODUCTION

The word bureaucracy is of ancient Greek origin, as can be understood from its origin. The Latin word "burrus" is used to describe a dull, ominous color and is the root of the word "office" that started the phrase. From the same source, "la bure" refers to the cover of the painting. In this way, a room used as an office is defined by the word "office", which actually means workspace. The term "craite" in the context of the word suggests a type of control that means domination and privilege. The French Minister of Commerce, Vincent de Gourna, used the word "bureaucracy" for the first time in the 18th century. It has since been used in many languages. Therefore, the word "bureaucracy" is of French origin. It could be a word used in any language today to describe teachings and beliefs such as "righteous, bourgeois, and technocratic."

Public administration is sometimes considered an American idea, although the French reject it. The first person to advocate open government was Woodrow Wilson. Wilson sought to clear the line between legal and organizational issues by declaring that an open organization would be the right call. He sees bureaucracy and open organization as a particular source of legal concern. In this way, the bureaucracy can honestly fulfill its assigned tasks, bypassing political interference and working directly for the people. Wilson advanced this argument that would later influence his politics and open society writing [1]–[3].

Bureaucracy can be an administrative organization that plays an important role in a country, consists of leaders, has the ability to do business. outside the law. In addition, bureaucrats get permission and orders from legislators to implement the law. Their ability to solve complex problems and their understanding of the law sets them apart from other legislators. Although the weight of bureaucracy differs in different countries, it is an important part of government everywhere. The bureaucratic structure is complex and mobilization is cumbersome.

Conflicts between elected officials and bureaucrats often arise from this. Also, wherever the views of political experts begin to form, it is clear that debate will arise. The bureaucracy began to shrink. The word "bureaucracy" has been interpreted by people as "goes today, comes tomorrow" and is used to mean waste, bureaucracy, paperwork, defying responsibility. It usually has four points. The first is bureaucracy, a term commonly used with negative connotations. It's now a matter of working towards building frameworks and creating open products and services. Third, it refers to government officials who act as elected officials. The fourth article explains the functioning and function of the bureaucracy as a cooperative. The fourth term is also sometimes referred to as the Weberian bureaucracy hypothesis or the bureaucratic theory of the German logician Max Weber.

According to Weber, the basic elements of bureaucracy are division of labor, promotion, control, coordination, registration, efficiency, rigid structure and organization of sons. Here he defines bureaucracy as a management system. Voice and assignment are important in this management as the rules are determined in development. Bureaucracy works in majority government as it is legal and financial. Judges and government officials should not ask what needs to be done to ensure the distribution of open interests or open markets. Here empires, individuals and their representatives are at work. The army and bureaucracy fulfill their duties within the framework of the law and the budget. The sovereign nation is the decision maker, not the bureaucracy.

Leaders are trying to keep bureaucratic experts in oppressive, unsustainable government by issuing orders and lists. Controls what the governor and governor should do when problems arise, with laws, orders and regulations. There is little room for creativity in such a framework, and the role of bureaucracy is to follow the rules. During expansion, the bureaucracy only needs to enforce the rules because there is no time for intelligence. Here bureaucracy is not concerned with finding the right answer to every problem or trying to solve every problem in the best way possible. Its basic need is to comply with laws and regulations, not to achieve legal or corporate goals. Any compliance with rules and guidelines is the result of bureaucracy in an authoritarian framework. In this way, he becomes a bureaucrat.

DISCUSSION

German sociologist Max Weber was the first academic to address bureaucracy from a scientific perspective. Weber spoke on bureaucracy as a kind of organization and administration. Following Weber, there was an increase in study on bureaucracy as a system of organization and administration, especially in the United States of America following World War II.

Weberian Administration

Max Weber created his bureaucracy theory based on his political analysis of Prussia. According to Weber, bureaucracy is the most effective and efficient kind of organization. If an analogy is to be utilized, bureaucracy is superior to other forms of organization, just as machine manufacturing is better than traditional methods of production. Bureaucratic

organizations function more effectively and efficiently than their rivals. This kind of bureaucracy relies on speed, discipline, specialization, precision, consistency, and reason. Because of this, bureaucracy is a reliable and effective organizational model with many uses. It is an organization made up of a hierarchy, a division of labor, written rules, a file system for activities and communications, impersonality, a strict structure, and official positions, according to Weber, who made substantial contributions to the establishment and systematization of bureaucracy. He said that the perfect bureaucracy would have these qualities, but added that no such bureaucracy exists. Instead, he said that an organization approaches the ideal form when it meets these criteria.

The following is a list of Weber's bureaucratic rules:

1. There is the notion that laws and regulations control rules, and that official administration occurs in predetermined jurisdictions.

2. Through ascending authority levels and a subservient relationship, the principles of hierarchical duties ensure that lower-level officers are under the control of higher-level officers.

3. Since administration is dependent on papers, a substantial lower-level staff as well as an editing staff are involved; each of these groups is referred to as a department.

4. A kind of management known as bureaucracy calls for specialized knowledge. The bureaucracy is controlled by general rules. These rules are intelligible, have some consistency, and are broad.

5. The officer is required to employ all of his resources to carry out the task assigned to him within the framework of the office or department. In other words, work is a profession for an official in a bureaucracy, and duties are no more just extracurricular activities as they previously were.

Traditional Power

Weber referred to the kind of sovereignty that based its legitimacy on the integrity of laws and powers that have been in existence for a long time as "traditional authority." The person or individuals in control in this situation are chosen within the bounds of accepted conventions. The need to cooperate arises from the ruler's strong authority, which he derives through tradition. This form of influence is based on a developed sense of dedication to the person. The position of authority is that of a master, not a superior. Officers are personal servants, not civil servants. Furthermore, the people in power are not citizens; they are outsiders. They are either traditional buddies or the subject of the person in authority. Instead of being motivated by duty, government employees and bureaucrats are guided by their allegiance to the king. People who get their power from tradition are valid in this kind of authority. The person who is seen as the master often makes arbitrary and subjective decisions. He just schedules appointments via the bureaucracy using customs.

Political economy of bureaucracy

Marx isn't an organizational scholar, in spite of the fact that he does have thoughts on bureaucracy. He sees the current state's specialists as a union speaking to the capitalists. Hence, the state speaks to the protection of a really little number of private interfaces inside society. Marxist masterminds separate between administering and setting rules. Whereas overseeing is the organization of the schedule and ordinary operations of the state, rule-making is the act of making principal choices almost political forms. Marxists have contended that it is unessential who is in a position of control since the bourgeoisie is the one who makes the laws.

This point of see fights that the bureaucracy has a few kinds of dominance over the bourgeoisie. The bureaucracy is hence included within the broad list of display hirelings of the administering lesson. Bureaucrats keep things as they are. They are regularly chosen in exceptionally controlled ways. No one allotted here is likely to debate with the current administering lesson. As a result, the government's talk is disregarded by the bureaucracy. In a bureaucracy where custom and specialist are pivotal, Marx states that chain of command and mystery are two key components. Bureaucrats moreover put their individual interface ahead of those of society. Marx's feedback of Hegel affected the way he considered bureaucracy. Hegel claimed that the bureaucracy acts as a conduit between the official department and the common open. Hegel fights that while gracious society serves private interface, the legislative segment ensures the open intrigued. Bureaucracy, or open organization, acts as the interface between these two objectives. Marx lauded the study's structure but criticized its substance. Marx saw bureaucracy as a vehicle for progressing the interface of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist framework. In differentiate to Hegel, Marx saw the state as a instrument to preserve the administering class's amazingness over other classes instead of as a strategy of progressing society's objectives as a entirety. Primarily dependable for keeping up the status quo and the benefits of the administering tip top.

Benefits and Drawbacks of Bureaucracy

A few people fear that the idea of responsibility is beneath risk due to bureaucratic control. The capacity of respectful specialists to control the stream of data, which empowers them to induce the information of the lawmakers as well as the openings and encounter they get from working as full-time open specialists, is one of the most sources of this specialist. There are a few ways to impact the bureaucracy. By making a open responsibility framework, bureaucrats may be held responsible to the serve, parliament, courts, or ombudsmen. It is conceivable to politicize open benefit in arrange to reflect the philosophy of control. Counter-bureaucracy organizations may be created in arrange to extend the conceivable outcomes for interview and to allow chosen lawmakers more prominent authority.

Institutions from the past and the show coexist in creating nations. In these nations, the bureaucracy was not set up by the community; or maybe, it was modeled after and has the characteristics of a created nation. Since other teach but the bureaucracy in these nations are frail or nonexistent, the bureaucrats act as a weight bunch within the confront of legislative issues. In rising nations, political teach are disintegrating whereas authoritative teach are progressing. But in advanced nations, the administering parties maintain the run the show of law. In such a system, bureaucrats carry out their obligations to the state and society within the way educating by political power.

If the open sector's development is essentially inferable to bureaucratic organizations, at that point their perspectives shouldn't be taken truly. The open space has an effect on how control is worked out in a few ways, counting how it is exchanged from chosen bodies to the bureaucracy. The generalization that bureaucratic organizations fair care approximately boosting their consumptions is unfaithful. But it isn't worthy to have the naive idea that educate fair care around satisfying their legitimate and protected commitments. There are likely a few truths some place within the center. The desire of educate to continue and carry out the errands required to progress society's quality of life may be closely tied to the advancement of a bureaucratic domain. It would be genuine to say, for occasion, that the Pentagon has been endeavoring to extend the military budget within the Joined together States in arrange to meet it possess needs. Concurring to agents of the Division of Resistance, this benefits society [4]–[6].

The bureaucracy, which has been valuable up to this point, appears to be the subject of unending discourse. Indeed, in spite of the fact that there have been concerns against this organization, it is still in trade. Some of the time the quality of open administrations is affected by political and regulatory control clashes. The choices taken by lawmakers are carried out by the bureaucracy. Thus, it is pivotal for politics and bureaucracy to work together. The degree of benefit is straightforwardly affected by the inconsistency between these two systems. On the social, political, lawful, and specialized levels, a huge organization has issues. Rather than crushing the entire bureaucratic framework, the arrangement lies in recognizing its powerless regions and making a auxiliary alteration. Asset administration is additionally significant inthis situation.

Along with all of these characteristics, bureaucracy has two primary issues. These may be seen as organizational and operational issues. Organizational challenges incorporate centralized control, organizational development, mystery and avoidance, and authoritative conservatism. Operational issues, on the other hand, may be portrayed in one express as prescriptivism, sidestepping obligation, politicization, favouritism, debasement, bribery, and inevitably, conducting exchanges by means of middle people.

Turkey's growth of bureaucracy

Pedal bureaucracy works well because it's manageable. However, over time, the framework becomes unstable, harmful and ineffective due to the need for maintenance and attention. As the system deteriorated in the 18th century, Western countries began to refer to the state as the "weak people". Anyone can see the weakness of the nineteenth-century management structure, and the basic steps have been reorganized. At the beginning of the 19th century, the central bureaucracy called "Bab-li" acted as the right arm of the sultan and established other institutions in the palace. The majority of workers here are legal class (or "pencil") people. During the Tanzimat era, the bureaucracy, like the rest of the Ottoman Empire, seemed to have given up its low-level civil servant status and was empowered by the political administration to fulfill the obligations of modernization. Hassock's country went through a process of Westernization that led to state responsibility, thus leading to authoritarianism and influence. In this way bureaucracy creates a system of slavery to control and change society.

The state's foot care structure is not difficult at first, but it seems to be in a difficult form. Or maybe it's more complicated. During the reign of Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror, the place of the Hasok bureaucracy was quite strong. The royal family of the Khashok country has connoisseurs and is characterized by moderate strength. Having a framework and compliance with rules and regulations is important. Traditionalism prevails. It is therefore important to manage the situation and prevent change. And elitist. Bureaucrats are trained and prepared by consensus. The significance of this behavior is similar to that of teachers in public service. The names of the four departments of the Ottoman government are "İlmiye", "Mülkiye", "Seyfiye" and "Kalemiye". A large part of İlmiye's curriculum is used in the fields of law, education and religion. In the ilmiye class, there are kadi, police, imam, teacher, mufti and Kazakhs. The civil service class has high officials such as vizier, vizier, beylerbeyi and sanjakbey. Enderon publishes recommendations and plans for government employees. The Sefiye class consists of military personnel below the officer rank. A staff of paper and printed materials was designed for the Calmier room. During the rise and fall of the

Kashok Kingdom, the original bureaucracy suffered from mismanagement. III. The reforms initiated during the reign of Selim followed the western countries and addressed this issue. II. The creation of unused services, the regular provision of military and civilian training, and the development of unused military units were accelerated during the Mahmud period. Obviously, the progress of the Turkish bureaucracy is mainly under the influence of the

military bureaucracy. This may be due to the assumption that the soldiers who won the war would be able to undertake the return of the country that ended the war. Another thought is that a significant part of the constitution is faced with military action [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, an examination of bureaucratic organizations and traditional experts reveals important concepts in management and power flow. Bureaucratic organizations, which stand out with their compatibility, progress and legality, play an important role in management and organization today. They provide practicality, consistency and accountability, making them indispensable in complex societies. On the other hand, professional designs in history and in the social field also have advantages and disadvantages. They often provide a sense of achievement and identity, promote social cohesion, and maintain social order. However, they can be easily influenced, determined and reluctant to change. Both bureaucratic and traditional work have evolved over time, and their coexistence in different cultures shows that there are various patterns in management. It is important to know that this process is not universally chosen but can be done with all supporting forces. The challenge in today's management is reshaping bureaucratic solidity and coherence. The organization, wealth and importance of traditional medicine. Quality management models often combine both frameworks and recognize that there is no one-size-fits-all approach.

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CHAPTER 5

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
ON SOCIETAL CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Open organizations based on feelings and respect play an important role in creating and influencing relationships. The theory provides a picture of the various effects of open organizations on people from different perspectives. Open organizations include a variety of exercises and practices, from defined and implemented processes to benefits and management oversight. Its impact extends to economic development, social justice, governance and community health. This special study examines how open organizations can focus on social impact by creating effective, current and accountable government policies. It explores the role of explicit leadership in addressing conflict, natural support, and overt health issues. Open organizations can support economic and social development by managing open resources and critical decisions. Also, this feature demonstrates the importance of ethics and the need for open seats to adjust while maintaining competition. Openness leads to satisfaction. It discusses how innovative ideas such as open modern management and collaborative management are reshaping the field and its impact on people.

KEYWORDS:

Judicial Administration, Law Enforcement, Poverty Alleviation, Regulatory Framework.

INTRODUCTION

After the 1980s, international trade became a faster and more important way to hold the world economy together. Globalization has continued to reduce barriers to international trade, in other words, it has enabled international trade. So far, the world economy has made progress in financial development. It is well known that the rapid and widespread advancement of technology has coincided with globalization and that these developments have created this gap. Due to the development of globalization, many great advances have been made in international measurement. The miracle of the transition from local competition to international competition, the speed of competition and increasing competition is a magnificent change led by the world economy. In fact, the pace of competition seems to be the most visible feature of the global economy that dominated the last quarter of the 20th century. Obviously, globalization and increasing international competition are forcing countries and businesses to look at the world.

Globalization has expanded competition, which has led countries and businesses to seek different ways to increase their competitiveness. In other words, countries must update their old education and defense systems to adapt to today's global financial environment. Increase efficiency and competitiveness. Currently, one of the most worrying issues in country studies is the rebuilding of open jobs, often referred to as national exchange or open exchange. Many countries currently see open-ended reforms as a way to deal with increased competition and globalisation. In many countries, especially in developing countries after 1990, activities for the development of open organizations have become more evident due to the need to adapt to

international competition. One of the most important and modern research topics in Turkey for a long time is open tissue reconstruction. However, other reasons also affect the impact of reform activities in open organizations on Turkey's motivation to open up to international standards. The difficult financial situation we are facing and the scandal that damaged public confidence are examples of these reasons. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the open debate on zoning organization and to try to reveal a new construction model for Turkey. In this case, the research will expand on the meaning of e-government restructuring. Then, the main issues of the Türkiye Open organizational structure will be discussed [1]–[3].

The change in the organization of the Turkish Open after 1980 will be noticed ever since. Another argument for open tissue healing will be presented at the end of this study. As globalization grew, the power and prominence of neoliberal planning changed the way nations function and look. With the advent of globalization, the state is expected to intervene, redistribute and manipulate in a way that the capital market has not yet achieved. As a result, there was widespread discussion calling for discounts around the world. As a result of the realization of the necessities of these discussions, the political process and powers of the country have changed significantly. Change management helped make these changes happen. Türkiye Open is also feeling the impact of the change. Turkey has seen the effects of the neoliberal restructuring process of the open state since the 1980s and Open Turkey has made progress in this process since the beginning of the century. Since the beginning of the 2000s, the most important changes have taken place in this regard.

DISCUSSION

The Ottoman Empire left a long legacy for the Republic that affected everything from administration to economy and social relations. The New Public Administration has been widely used since the 1980s in many countries with public management systems, especially developing Western countries, the principles of which emerged from the new policy theory that emerged in the 1980s. His criticisms of the "interventionist state" since the 1970s. The period of state intervention, which began after the Second World War due to welfare measures, witnessed the rapid expansion of the state. At the same time, citizens began to demand more and better services from the government at a lower cost. But the dissatisfaction of those hoping for additional government assistance to contribute to the overall budget seems reasonable. Given this situation, countries are looking for ways to provide the most services and goods with the limited resources of ordinary people without raising taxes.

After the 1980s, as the competitive environment became more global, expectations from the business world increased. The government is increasing and a higher level of control is required. It is quite difficult to adapt to the international competition process by using bureaucratic structures. The cumbersome structure of the bureaucracy makes it almost impossible to follow the course of the world. Therefore, many countries are now aware that in today's competitive world, mismanagement will pay a high price.

It is clear that research on change in public administration has been carried out in the process, especially in some OECD countries. Although there are differences in the politics, culture and administration of the country, the basic rules and general principles of restructuring are the same in all of them. A bureaucracy that understands citizenship, cooperation, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness; the importance of distribution and flexibility in practice; use of modern business management techniques; and international benefits – and performance-based management. You can say. As an example of the features of public administration reforms that have been used effectively. Weber believed that government should directly control the production and delivery of goods and public services.

According to the new public administration, the country's organization and personnel have changed. Adoption of administrative procedures by the business sector is the most important aspect of the new public administration. The new purpose of this practice is what government employees will look like if they are cut off from the market and responsibility changes. In the light of all these reforms, a new definition of state emerged, which gives importance to economic management rather than politics.

Compared to the pre-1980 development plan and management change researches of that period, it should be noted that the research conducted in this period had no limits, more reflection and stagnation. Although the most important problems in the inner workings of the government have been identified and resolved, there is currently no political agreement to respond to action. On the other hand, the changes after 1980 were more comprehensive and related to the development of international politics. We can think of them as a social science, political and administrative intervention, and the ability to move beyond paper into practice. Although administrative reforms have been successful in industrialized countries, it is difficult to argue that public administration in Turkey has been equally successful. The reason for this is that the society has not yet reached the point where it can develop the reform principles that make use of the whole structure and form the basic concepts on which the Weberian bureaucratic logic operates.

The main areas affected by change, the area's most likely to change, are design, human resources and financial structure. Under the influence of the economy and other factors, the public needs to change its financial structure in order to provide quality, efficient and effective service. This is one of the two main causes of the economic revolution in the world. The main point of this process is the privatization or autonomy of the public sector by separating it from many public services. The second benefit of change is people management. These changes are designed to improve the flexibility, efficiency and purpose of human resource management. Commitment to the civil service therefore sees the role of long-term, stable and stable civil servants. The implementation of this process has increased the possibility of commissioning external managers as managers in public institutions. This has greatly affected the work of civil servants, who, as seniors and seniors, rely on internal support.

The organizational structure will change in four important areas:

1.Public organizations must be established with a specific objective in mind and in accordance with specialization.

2.Coordination should be achieved via market mechanisms, contracting, and quasi-contracting processes rather than traditional hierarchical structures.

3.The center's authority should be distributed to the sub-units in a decentralized manner, both geographically and functionally.

4.It is necessary to pare down and abolish large public organizations. There has been a lot of discussion about the extent to which the NCC concept, which has been widely applied and whose borders have become hazy by including nearly everything that is the subject of reform in the field of public administration, has become the main target of criticism since the late 1990s and into the early 2000s.

After been impacted throughout centuries by a multitude of causes, including scientific developments, industrialization, urbanization, fast population expansion, conflict, and political transitions, the 20th century witnessed the zenith of public administration's effect on socioeconomic circumstances and day-to-day living. Over this time, the public sector, often known as public administration or public service, has grown structurally and its

responsibilities have broadened. immensely. But as a consequence of the growth process, issues arose in preventing clumsiness and a lack of coordination in a growing structure, as well as paperwork, a continual increase in the demand for additional funds. Due to changes in the environment where traditional public administration originated as well as in thinking patterns, substantial paradigm shifts in public administration were on the table as we approached the twenty-first century.

With concepts like citizen satisfaction, quality, speed, efficiency, strategic planning, accountability, governance, and efficiency in public services emerging in the last 20 years in the field of public administration, the discussion now focuses on how the organizational structure should be set up. In this environment, the mentality and organizational framework of public administration are beginning to undergo a radical transformation from being citizen-oriented to perceiving the citizen; from unilateralism to multilateralism and multi-actor, participatory and governance approach; from a reactive and past-oriented approach to a pro-active and future-oriented understanding of preventing problems before they arise; and from being input-oriented to being result and goal-oriented.

Present day trends and other elements affecting public administration are becoming more numerous and diverse. the spread of new management techniques and their application in the public sector, the relationship between politicians and bureaucrats and the integration of politics and bureaucracy, the statism-market economy debate and the developments it brings, the political issues brought about by excessive centralization, the trend toward demilitarization and civil society movements,

Another reason for the reorganization of public administration is the perception that the old bureaucratic paradigm, which was created within the framework of the Weberian bureaucracy model and has a logical and legal basis in the face of rapid change and transition, is inefficient and ineffective. A change in public administration has begun inside the structure as a consequence of this concept. The development of information technology has given people the opportunity to see the opportunities and way of life of people in other countries, which is another point that has to be stated in this context. As a result, as individuals work to improve their circumstances, their need for high-quality public administration has increased. In response to these expectations, reforms in public administration have begun in an effort to increase its efficacy and quality.

The AKP administration is making an effort to put into practice the most thorough public management model in Turkish republican history. In this respect, it is also known that the government has created a number of drafts related to restructuring, even if the Public Administration Basic Law draft is still on the table for discussion. The draft laws on public administration procedure, authority and resource sharing, and service relations between central and local governments, as well as laws on municipalities, metropolitan municipalities, special provincial administration, and municipal and special provincial administration revenues, are among them. draft law outlining the obligations of regional development organizations. In a way, the Turkish public administration system is being completely overhauled [4]–[6].

The TR is expected to have a democratic, successful, participative, transparent, and accountable public administration system since it views integration with the EU as its primary policy in a more globalized world. This is due to the fact that the outdated structure's awkward working mechanism is no longer useful. In the years before to 1980, administrative reform studies were carried out as a technical endeavor to increase the state's administrative capability and power while adhering to the traditional public administration paradigm. The scale of the public sector, however, came to light after 1980.

Investigate is being conducted all over the world, from creating nations to wealthy nations, to superior get it organization and administration within the setting of the advancement, alter and goals of information in society. Appointment, Viability, Effectiveness, Interest and Straightforwardness are a few of the concepts commonly found and directing within the examination of the address of what should be the utilize of open organization within the twenty-first century. These considers are characterized by "transitional administration", "development" and "remaking" of organization inside the system of neighborhood self-government and universal changes and take after the characteristics of the data society. These ponders are carried out in Turkey with the affect of innovative advancement on the organization, particularly with the improvement of the organization of state administrations in cities, and worldviews such as urban advancement, regionalism, self-government are related to urban alter. How do we think almost organization and administration? The rebuilding of open organization alludes to the alter of the authoritative administration and vision worldview to progress the frame, substance and administration of the organization based on this modern understanding. The need for reorganizing open organization is made more pressing by the truth that a country's political framework cannot meet the necessities of the individuals which financial emergencies gradually undermine the specialist of political authority.

Despite current development in open organization change attempts, Turkey features a long history of changing its open organization. The investigate carried out within the 1930s, the 1949 report on the "Judicious Work of State Offices and Teach," the 1951 report on the "State Work force Administration," the 1958 "Report on State Staff in Turkey," the inquire about carried out after 1960 beneath the heading of DPT, TODAIE, and State Staff Administration, and the 1962 "Central Government Association," which was arranged by DPT and TODAI, are all summarized underneath. "Central Government Organization Inquire about Extend," which centers on the sonel administration, "Rearrangement of the Organization: Standards and Sugges" from 1972, "Rearrangement of the Organization: Standards and Sugges" from 1972, "Revamping of the Organization: Standards and Sugges" from 1972, "Revamping of the Organization: Standards and Sugges" from 1972, "Rearrangement of the Organization: Standards and Sugges" from 1972, and "Revamping of the Organization: Standards and The creation of a directing committee and working bunch in Turkey in 2001, the activity arrange created in this respect and displayed to the Board of Priests in January 2002, and the headway of good governance within the open segment in a number of understandings made with worldwide budgetary teach in later a long time, particularly the managing an account and budgetary administrations industries

The issues within the Turkish open organization have gotten to be more awful over time in spite of all of these prior endeavors to comprehensively rebuild open organization. One of the most reasons why prior endeavors to reorganize the open division have fizzled is the need of a clear arrange. In any case, in later a long time, the IMF-implemented programs and the fortifying of associations with the European Union have contributed to the development of a comprehensive procedure, in case as it were in portion, by requiring particular alterations in open organization.The advancement of great administration within the open division is portion of Turkey's authoritative framework, with many institutions and laws, with administrative offices and educate, counting monetary and budgetary teach, security organizations and budgetary systems.

As in numerous other places, it can be said that public administration ponders begun in the broadening arranging period after 1960 in Turkey. Development ventures designed as portion of common government change are impacted by neighborhood government. The MEHTAP report is the foremost vital report for the improvement of urban governance during the estimate period. Third, one of the most excellent work of neighborhood government

rebuilding pioneers is the Service of Nearby Government encounter, which started in January 1978 and was completed in November 1979. The venture, in spite of all its qualities and shortcomings, can be seen as a work. An opportunity to illustrate the significance of nearby governments. This is often too an imperative opportunity for Turkey's main power to be uncovered within the government strategy.

The advancement of open organization is by and large considered to have passed through three stages. The primary centered on the thoughts of improving the organization, forms and strategies of the change administration that lasted from the 1960s to the 1980s. The moment period went past academic studies that started as a device within the 1980s and centered on clarifying and delimiting the part of the state. In this period, it was attempted to exchange these abilities to the open division as a demonstrate of the administration handle within the commerce world.

The third stage come to its crest within the 1990s and the thought of managing the population as a entirety instead of the person populace developed. Its impacts are still unmistakable nowadays. This modern concept gives great comes about for NGOs and the private segment, and may incorporate the administration thought that the open is the zone where the entire society interatomic. Much appreciated to this establishment, administration is changed into a marvel that re-establishes social administration, acknowledged benchmarks and hones, and decision-making forms [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

As a result, the impact of open organizations on social relations is undeniable and multifaceted. Open organizations form the backbone of government activity and affect people's health in many ways. It achieves patterns of planning, benefits delivery, distribution of assets, and decision-making that clearly define the quality of life and the functioning of society. An important part of the Open Society influences the well-being of people by identifying and implementing plans that solve social, economic and physical challenges. If managed well, a successful approach can lead to improvements in treatment, guidance, basic and community health services, and ultimately improve the lifestyle of the population. In addition, Open Organizations are supported in government education on expansion, accountability and quality control. These standards are necessary to build trust between governments and their citizens, and to ensure the effectiveness and ethics of open source assets. Also, an open organization can promote efficiency and flexibility in responding to social needs. It can support public and private organizations, improve public participation, and solve new problems to simplify the article and advance the delivery of results. But it's important to know that open organizations are not immune from challenges and potential dangers. Bureaucratic waste, humiliation, and red line hinder progress and instead affect the state of society. Therefore, continuous exchange and development of talented people, ethical and open collaborative work are essential for solving these problems.

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CHAPTER 6

TRANSITION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION METHODS TO ADMINISTRATION CONCEPT

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ABSTRACT:

The move from conventional Open Organization strategies to the Unused Open Organization (NPA) concept speaks to a noteworthy move within the way governments and open organizations work and associated with their constituents. This theoretical gives a brief diagram of this move and its key implications. The conventional Open Organization demonstrate, established in progressive bureaucracy and Weberian standards, emphasized effectiveness, progression, and formal rules. In differentiate, the NPA concept risen in reaction to the require for more noteworthy responsiveness, citizen participation, and flexibility within the open division. This move is driven by different variables, counting changing societal desires, mechanical headways, and a crave for more majority rule decision-making processes. The NPA concept advocates for a more people-centric approach to administration, emphasizing collaboration, straightforwardness, and the joining of citizen viewpoints. It empowers open organizations to grasp adaptability, development, and a results-oriented attitude. Key components of the NPA incorporate the decentralization of specialist, the utilize of execution estimation, and a center on moving forward the delivery of open services. This move, whereas promising, isn't without challenges. Open organizations must explore the complexities of coordination unused advances, locks in differing partners, and adjusting effectiveness with inclusivity. Also, they must hook with the progressing require for responsibility and moral conduct in this advancing scene.

KEYWORDS:

Decentralization, New Public Administration, Open Organization Strategies, Political Reform.

INTRODUCTION

Unquestionably, among the countries with territory in Eastern Europe, Russia has the highest population. Despite having the majority of its territory in northern Asia, it has the eleventh-biggest economy in the world and the world's greatest land mass share (11%), in addition to having a population of 144.1 million. A semi-presidential form of government, for instance, is used in Russia. According to this model, the Russian federation is divided into six different types of subunits, including federal republics, which are home to ethnic minorities, oblasts, which are governed by elected legislatures, krais, or frontier zones, autonomous okrugs or autonomous districts, federal cities, and autonomous oblast. The federal center began appointing managers for all federated units under the new setup. Each of the 21 republics that make up the Russian Federation has its own president and constitution. These constitutions must be compliant with and not in opposition to the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Russia's local governments were formerly dominated by storied corporations that ruled the nation's economy and kept up-and-coming competitors off the market. Putin began rearranging the main power dynamics among the federated members in the Federal Centre's

favor. This tendency is referred to as recentralization. First of all, practices were formed after the early 2000s to make sure that every federated unit's constitution, laws, and decrees comply with both the Federal Constitution and federal law [1]–[3].

In the second scenario, Ukraine may be the second-largest European country, behind Russia, based on its own geographical mass. A unified system with 27 different components was used in Ukraine. 24 of them are classified as oblasts, which lack their own separate legal systems. One of the parts with exceptionally autonomous organs is Crimea. Additionally, there are two special status owner cities in Ukraine that follow the guidelines set out in their respective constitutions. Despite the fact that Ukraine has a semi-presidential style of administration, Khadzhyradieva et al. claim that it really combines certain features of the parliamentary system. According to parliamentary trusts, the elected head of state and the recognized heads of government often share executive responsibility. When anything is really looked at, it is obvious that the executive is at the top of the state. In general, traits of the presidential system come into sharper focus. In Ukraine, there are several political parties as well as a unified democratic parliamentary presidential republic. Ukraine has 459 cities and towns. Kyiv and Sevastopol are two cities with special status; 279 of them are rayon cities and 178 are oblast cities. The most recent public administration reforms in the country were created in order to synchronize with the EU along the axis of Europeanization.

DISCUSSION

The Neighbourhood Policy of the European Commission included a description of its objectives for Ukraine in 2005. In order to resolve the Trade and Economic Reform, as well as the Transnistrian Conflict, political reform, cooperation, and management on particular sectoral problems, such as anti-corruption, justice, freedom, security, and energy, are required. Ukraine and Russian insurgents have been at war since 2014. In 2014, Russia seized control of Crimea. The battle, which started in the Crimea and Donbass, is still being felt in Kherson. The Donetsk People's Republic in Donbass and the Luhansk People's Republic in Luhansk were both established in 2014 as Russian-controlled puppet nations. These fictitious countries are not recognized by Ukraine's administrative system. Since 2014, major advancements in Ukraine's public administration have been stalled by war. The EU candidacy is what has caused these developments. The country was expected to build a governance framework based on international standards and top management practices.

Poland, a nation that is a part of the EU, is home to almost 38 million people. The country has a unitary republican form of government. Poland went from 49 to 16 provinces in 1999, which was one of the most recent administrative adjustments. The most important tactic for implementing market change in the early 2000s was a pragmatic approach. The removal of all traces of the communist system from society, or a cultural revolution, became the most important need as a result. 2004 saw Poland's accession to membership in the EU. At the beginning of the 1990s, Poland first expressed interest in joining the EU. Poland was compelled to establish an institutional framework during that time period by the EU in order to implement essential ideas like economic privatization, political liberalization and democratization, and social pluralism and individualization. Unexpectedly, changes to the health, education, pension, and state administration systems are placing a greater burden on the state budget. Since being one of the most significant issues, public management has improved, which has helped public finance. Losses from state economic enterprises have been specifically minimized. The formalization of the black market economy and the adoption of tax reform were regarded to be the foundations of recent developments and reforms in Poland. The Polish government implemented an economic strategy in 2004, aiming to reduce expenditure by around 17 billion US dollars by 2007. Tadeusz Mazowiecki's

government gave local assemblies priority throughout the local reform process for the first time in terms of decentralization between 1989 and 1991. Municipalities, poviats, and voivodeships were acknowledged as the levels at the local level after the reform of 1999. Co-management and other Europeanized public administration ideas were included into the Polish public administration system after 2004. SIGMA study from the OECD, which we utilized as an example for Ukraine, had a big role in the development of this design.

Poland's center-right administration has been enacting change since 2017. One of the most divisive judicial reform initiatives on the table in 2017 is the Supreme Audit Commission of Judges, whose composition is largely influenced by the administration. Romania is a member of the EU and the twelfth-largest country in Europe with a population of just under 19 million. 42 provinces, 83 city-municipalities, 163 cities, 2685 communes, and over 13,000 villages make up Romania. A country having a unitary administrative system may be said to have a semi-presidential form of government. the country that applied to join the EU in 1993, the associated state in 1995, the candidate status in 2004, and full membership in 2007. As we indicated in both the evaluations of Poland and Ukraine, the changes carried out to take into account the successes of the OECD/SIGMA and the European Administrative Space may be used to summarize the development landscape of the 1990s and 2000s. New public administration management and reform movements are judged in accordance with the Madrid Summit. The most recent illness with which the country's public administration system has had to contend is corruption.

The adjustments made in line with the premise of the definition of the state's duties are quite wide and often center on issues with structure, functionality, people, and remuneration. Despite being under the EU Commission's inspection since 1992, Romania has been a formal participant in the "Commission Framework Programme" since 1998. Under the "Monitoring, Supporting, and Structuring Public Administration Reforms" initiative in Romania, the structural and functional development processes were closely observed; in particular, the important strategies to be used in reforming the public sector were identified. Additionally, the initiative pledges to support EU reforms financially and technically. The Framework for Strengthening the Management Capacity initiative, which had been in existence for over three years, changed its name in 2001. The main objective of this initiative, which is directly sponsored by the EU aid fund, is to build a solid institutional foundation in order to speed up Romania's transition to a new central government.

To implement the reforms more effectively and from a single location, it was agreed in 2001 to establish the Public Administration Reforms Centre Unit under the Ministry of Interior. The central government's legal and organizational restructuring, the creation and oversight of reform plans, the facilitation of the changeover to new public administration management, the establishment of public financial and financial management, and the provision of technical and financial support are described in this context as the primary responsibilities of CUPAR.

CUPAR activities are managed hierarchically by the Public Administration Reform Supreme Council of the Prime Ministry. It should be noted that the National Institute of Management and the National Agency for Public Service were also established at the same time as CUPAR.

With a population of almost 11 million, Czechia is categorized as a Central European country by several classification systems, despite having a promising office in its early years. The country now has a 13-province administrative structure with a capital thanks to the reform in 2000. People in the country, which has a multi-party parliamentary system, elect the president. The country joined the EU in 2004 and the EU's unified visa regime in 2007. In 1997, a law was approved establishing the regional management concept. This legislation

was finished with the Regional Administration Act and a regulation. The Local Administration Reform initiative started in 2000 and evolved into its current form. Little public administration reforms were accomplished in the country until the 1998 elections as a consequence of long-term neglect. Over a 12-year period, from 1990 to 2002, the country experienced changes related to its new administrative structure. In 1997, the country was divided into 14 regions, including the capital city of Prague and one autonomous region. The enactment of the Law of Regions in 2000 gave the regional administrations their final shape. Soon after, 13 communities outside of Prague's city won elections for regional administration, and the regions started functioning in 2001. In 2002, elections for regional governments were held in Prague, the nation's capital.

In 2004, the Ministry of the Interior produced a draft plan to encourage the creation of the Community of Municipalities in the country. As of 2005, more than 70% of all municipalities belonged to one of these unions. The Czech Republic National Reform Programmes are the annual strategy plans developed under its supervision for compliance with both EU standards and goals. The implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Czechia Convergence Programme, and the European Semester Cycle are among the strategy packages that specify further modifications. The National Recovery Plan is based on both individual recovery and resilience plans developed in cooperation with other actors and the use of Recovery and Resilience Facility assistance during the European Semester cycle. The proposal has to get approval from the European Commission as well.

Hungary is a unitary parliamentary republic with a population of approximately 9.7 million. One of the 20 provinces that make up the country is where the capital is. Hungary became a member of the EU in 2004. In Hungary, which suffered considerable financial system management changes, thousands of people protested the change in the tax code for small businesses. This is easily seen when studying the most recent public administration issues. Due to the nation's failing democratic system and the emergence of an oligarchic framework, public protests have continued in recent years. Instead of changing the country, it seems that the public administration system is growing more rigid and autocratic. However, higher education-related improvements were among the other ones that drew criticism.

The 5.5 million people that make up Slovakia were divided into 8 kraje or regions with the introduction of the 1996 rule. There are 79 districts spread throughout these eight provinces. The 2013 reform gave districts control over cadastre, transportation, the environment, and education. Slovakia is a country that has obtained EU membership, hence it carries all the principles of the EAS. As per the most current updates, the country has around 2900 municipalities.

The self-governing region status was formalized as a notion of regional governance in 2001. How these lands are handled is governed by laws introduced in 2018. The boundaries of self-governing areas are the same whether an elected administrator or an appointed administrator from the national government is assigned.

Among the nine countries categorized as western European nations are Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Monaco, and Liechtenstein. There are three of them that are not members of the EU: Liechtenstein, Monaco, and Switzerland. Germany has 83 million residents and a federal state system of government made up of 16 states. Germany is an example of a parliamentary republic. The most important recent changes have been focused on the government. Even while public administration has a strict financial policy and disrupts employment in the public sector, it has implemented a lot of adjustments in the name of the labor market and welfare level. The administration that was established after the elections in September 2005 revised the Coalition Agreement to make

administrative reform a top priority. The main reform objectives were to promote federalism, simplify state administration, provide priority and authority to areas like education, and improve the financial system.

France is a second powerhouse shown with Germany on the western flank. France is a unitary country with a semi-presidential system of government and a population of around 67 million people. France has 18 regions in 2016 compared to 26 in 2015. The country is divided into 100 provinces. Local governments now have increased power and responsibility as a result of the reforms made throughout the 2000s. The 2003 modifications increased the decentralization of regulations. In 2010, the retirement age was changed to reflect social security benefits. As a consequence of the 2010 guidelines, regional assemblies and cooperation channels are now more functional. The public personnel system just underwent one of the most significant changes in the country. When the bulk of senior bureaucrat classes were dissolved, a single title for senior public administrator was formed. As a consequence of the pension reform, the country's retirement age was also increased to 67.

12 provinces and 3 overseas administrative units make up the unitary parliamentary system of the Netherlands. According to the law that became operative after 2010, 4 autonomous zones have been created. Over 17 million people live there. The country launched its first reform program for civil servants, notably in the public administration, in 1994. With the aid of the OECD's SIGMA program, it has developed a Public Service programme for Senior Executives with the aim of increasing administrators' capacity for professional development and coordination. Either the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Interior is in charge of regulating public services. Due to adjustments made in 2008, the nation's level of decentralization increased. The 2017 local government amendments caused the number of municipalities to drop from 913 to 390.

Belgium is yet another noteworthy example among European countries. Nearly 11.5 million people call Belgium home, and it is known for having a federal parliamentary monarchy. The country is divided into 3 regions and 10 states. It changed its status to a federal state with three regions as a consequence of the radical constitutional amendment enacted in 1993. The central federal government really had authority and control over the provincial administrations before to the constitutional change in 1993. Today, however, this duty falls on the central federal government as well as the neighborhood and regional administrations. It currently has a federal structure as a result of the shift that took place in 1993 as a result of social, political, economic, and cultural pressures as well as the process of Europeanization. It was a founding member of the initial set of countries that comprised the Eurozone in 1999.

Provincial and municipal governments make up local governance in Belgium. The new public management approach and reforms had a noticeable effect in Belgium as well; over time, the number of municipalities, which had previously been greater, decreased to 589. Regional governments began to exert increasing control over local governments as the system evolved between the late 1990s and the early 2000s, and the reform's emphasis began to differ according to the regions. The vertical redistribution of power, accountability, and responsibility first surfaced in the reform discourse at the beginning of the new millennium. New laws controlling local governments, provinces, and social assistance organizations were passed between 2004 and 2009. across 2009 and 2014, the regional administration put into practice reforms that were intended to streamline interactions across levels of government. Decentralizing the area and operations was meant to improve local governments' capacity after 2014 or during the last phase of reform [4]–[6].

With a population of little under 9 million, Austria is less populous than Belgium. Despite being in central Europe, the country is often thought of as belonging to western Europe for

geocultural reasons. It is true that Austria is a federal parliamentary republic. There are 9 different states in Austria. Austria may be one of the countries making reforms for a mixed government that is performance-oriented. Business-Exchange was established in 1992. This led to the creation of a public sector office for employees with contractual business agreements unrelated to the civil service. This organization acts as a middleman both domestically and abroad. This agency also offers protection for EU institutions. In 1994, the country approved the Wage Reform Law. Austria joined the EU on January 1, 1995, bringing with it legal changes that changed the definition of government employees. Significant changes have been made to the Civil Servant Pension Law and the rules regulating compensation since 1997. Several factors that were taken into account before opting to retire and quit active duty.

When the Council of Ministers agreed to start the Innovation Programme in Management, a new public administration paradigm was established. In an attempt to align the Wage Revised Law with EU regulations, the law regulating contractual employees underwent revision in 1999. Non-official technocrats may now be promoted to various levels according to the Federal Ministries Law, which was approved in 1999. Austria's public services have been governed by the Civil Service Law since it was approved in 1999. Between 2000 and 2002, the regulations were a result of budget constraints. The public sector was supposed to switch to a balanced budget by 2003. The hiring of empty governmental employees became standard practice in 2004.

Since 2005, newly appointed public servants must comply with the Pension Harmonization Law. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was ratified in 2008. A new dimension has emerged in the Austrian debate over inclusive education. As a consequence, there are now greater calls for the continuation of private schools and for high-quality inclusive education. The Ministry of Social Affairs organized a discussion in 2012 amongst several ministries and stakeholders about the implementation of this reform. It led to agreement on the actions that must be taken to satisfy the requirements of education reform.

A country with a similar population is Switzerland, which has 8.5 million citizens despite not being a part of the EU. Switzerland's federal republican government is based on direct democracy. The assumption that the cantons would maintain sovereignty over all functions not specifically provided to the federation was created when the 1999 constitution was modified. The 26 cantons of the nation today include more than 2800 communities.

The country accepted membership in the UN in 2002 after declining membership in the EU in 1992. At the end of 2008, there were only 2636 municipalities, down from 3021 in 1990. In order to promote economic equality between the cantons and to help the weaker cantons, a large local government reform was adopted across the country in 2008.

Unlike Switzerland, which is a small country, Luxembourg is one of the founding members of the EU and has a population of 600,000. It comes in at number 43 among the 51 European countries and number 41 among the 48 countries with the largest populations and largest landmasses. There are three provinces in the country, which has both a parliamentary representative democracy and a constitutional monarchy.

The primary framework for local governments in the nation was created by the 1988 reforms. Local governments have been given responsibilities for social welfare, land use, and elementary education. The ombudsman office was established as a result of the nation's reforms in 2003, and it currently works to address problems with local governments. Since the public servant act was introduced in 1979, not many changes have been made. Government workers may now work more comfortably thanks to changes made to the

constraints. A strategy to increase the merit of senior public servant appointments was developed in 2005 in line with workplace democracy. It was planned to combine the post-2015 developments with the strategic management requirements into the public administration.

Monaco, one of the least populated and only landlocked countries in Europe, with around 38,000 people. Monaco's official language is French, despite the fact that they speak their own language. France has a larger population than all of Monaco combined. The country, which France shares a border with, is organized into four separate districts. The country, which is governed by a constitutional monarchy, joined the UN in 1993. Together with the National Council, the Prince is in responsibility of administering the federal government. It is possible to recognise the modifications that have taken place since Prince Albert II's reforms in 2005. During this period, regulations for improving public services were developed.

Another micronation, the 38 thousand-person Liechtenstein is a monarchy located between Switzerland and Austria. This country is likewise ruled by a prince. The country is governed by a democratic parliamentary monarchy. The prince has a broad range of power. But adjustments were made in 2003. In numerous respects, the prince's political clout was constrained. One of them is the power to recall parliamentary MPs who want to unseat the incumbent administration. The people of the country have the right to demand a republican government if they so desire. The changes made in 2000 reorganized the citizenship laws and connected them to modern procedures [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the move from conventional Open Organization strategies to the Modern Open Organization (NPA) concept speaks to a noteworthy move within the way governments and open organizations approach administration and open benefit conveyance. This advancement reflects a developing acknowledgment of the require for more responsive, accountable, and citizen-centered administration within the confront of changing societal requests and complexities. The NPA concept places a solid accentuation on citizen interest, straightforwardness, and collaboration between the open segment, respectful society, and the private segment. It recognizes that open organization ought to not be exclusively concerned with bureaucratic productivity but ought to moreover prioritize social value, equity, and the strengthening of marginalized communities. One of the key takeaways from this move is the acknowledgment that the requirements and yearnings of citizens must be central to decision-making forms. NPA empowers open chairmen to effectively lock in with the open, look for their input, and include them in forming approaches and programs. This not as it were improving the authenticity of government activities but too guarantees that open administrations are more responsive to the genuine needs of the individuals they serve.

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CHAPTER 7

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICIES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT:

Analysis of vacancies in open organizations can be an important, multitasking activity that plays an important role in determining the effectiveness and impact of government activities. The theory illustrates the main ideas involved in the study in the context of open management. The public approach is the government's way of responding to social problems, selecting assets and pursuing its goals. A review of these methods includes a thorough examination of their plans, implementation, and results. It includes many techniques, including quantitative and qualitative research, to assess the impact of the process on different partners and social situations.

KEYWORDS:

Cost-Benefit Analysis, Data-Driven Decision-Making, Evaluation Methods, Implementation Strategies.

INTRODUCTION

Check the origin of the word "law". Dunn conducted the following research. The Greek word for "city-state" is the root of the word "road", the terms "pur" and "politia" come from ancient Sanskrit. The middle English word "law" meaning "successful public maneuvers" or "organization of government" ultimately gives rise to this phrase. Turkish has two clear strategies for reporting legal issues. The first of these is the use of the word in political thought. It is the time when the person decides on the goal and the path. Descriptions of additional uses include teaching methods, safety methods, and related objectives. There are many theories about the open path in the book, and many scientists have tried to explain it from different angles. Therefore, there are now many differences in terms of quality. Color defined the most famous definition of the open road as "anything the government chooses to do or not to do". With this definition, Xim expands the meaning of the open road to include what the public does not want to do, rather than acting like the public [1]–[3].

Relations are still affected by this failure even now. government policy. Even if the government's delay in any issue attracts the attention of some segments, it will be to the detriment of others. On the other hand, according to Kraft and Furlong, open planning can be a measure taken by the government or a wrong action to solve problems in society. The main points of planning, access to organizations, access to participants and actual behavior of participants are also included in the opening plan.

Translation makes it easy to see the importance of public roads. I agree with Anderson, the color details presented are not enough to explain the issue. We agree with Anderson that an appropriate assessment of the open road should be based on a variety of ideas. These ideas support the idea that an open-ended approach involves thinking about the actor or character's on-screen character and should be considered. I agree with Birkland, one way would be to check the code for a problem or problem. Akdoğan, on the other hand, defined the open approach as all activities carried out by open institutions or recognized by the legal experts of

the state in all matters. This definition reflects the rights of the employee. According to Evik and Demirci, essentially the open path needs to be created by open source or controlled by open organizations. According to Usta, opening the way is the "expression of control". The key features of the open approach are listed below: The government's work to create political, economic and open planning through government is delegated to government decision.

1. Responding to the important needs or problems of the community or group is the goal of open policy.

2. Goal-Goal: An open-ended approach combined with effort and practice in thinking about achieving a goal while meeting a societal need or solving problems.

3. Planning of activities: Open planning is often an entire strategy or process, not a single choice, action, or honesty response.

4. Choose to act or not to act: A completely open approach can be used to solve the problem or no action will be taken as expected.

5. Public planning may be an option to consider; this is not a goal or a commitment. The purpose of the opening curtain can be specified earlier and then acted on accordingly. 6. All issues such as ensuring the income-expenditure balance in property sharing, identifying social problems, and protecting individual rights are public opinion.

DISCUSSION

As elements of public policy, Usta identified people, things, processes, institutions, and outcomes. Entities having the power to create policies, use resources, and use certain skills are known as actors. Descriptions serve as the basis for the moral and cognitive norms that guide policy. There are abstract descriptions. Institutions are the rules and regulations that govern how politics is conducted. Processes may be used to explain how things change through time as well as how individuals interact with one another. Outcomes are the effects or consequences of public action. Both the spiritual and material aspects of governmental politics are discussed. As a result, a policy that succeeds in one country could not apply the same way in another.

Smith & Larimer assert that because each topic develops independently, it is hard to describe public policy as a whole. By considering public policy as an all-encompassing concept from this viewpoint, Smith & Larimer divide it into three areas. These include the creation, evaluation, and analysis of policies. While the policy process is concerned with how and why the policy is developed, policy analysis focuses on what has to be done. However, policy evaluation constantly takes the results of the study into consideration. In a similar manner, evik and Demirci outlined three essential public policy strategies. The first is the process of creating policies, which is becoming more organized and concentrating more on the stage of implementation. He identified policy analysis as the second application of the analytical methods he developed, and specific policy themes as the third. Analysts who prefer to specialize in certain industries, such as the environment, social security, national security, health, and transportation, demonstrate the third strategy.

There isn't a single framework that ties all public policy together. It should be recognized that creating public policy has several facets, with values being one of them. Value-oriented theories may not necessarily reveal universal truths, but they do make it easier to understand the many points of view that underlie disagreements. Public policy was linked by Smith & Larimer to "mood rather than science" and was characterized as a disorganized framework. To put it another way, public policy may be seen as a set of rules and art rather than a closely connected methodical collection of facts.

The public policy literature is widely dispersed. To navigate this confusion, Sabatier offers two key tactics. According to the first approach, some difficulties should be made easier for certain aims and complexity should be made accessible from the right point of view in order to understand complexity. Second, it's crucial to take complexity into account and understand the underlying causal relationships. If these causal links can be established, a logical framework for how the world works may be constructed. Through field research, it is feasible to understand more about a particular policy process, although extrapolating from this information may be difficult.

Public Policy Types

As was previously noted, there are many facets and intricate structures to public policy. Because of this situation, public policy is now divided into many categories. Hughes categorizes public policy into three contexts and characterizes its attitude toward public administration as reactive and critical. Public economic policy, political public policy, and policy analysis fall under these categories. Hughes places a strong focus on the methodological side of policy analysis and claims that its main objectives are to accurately understand the public policymaking process and to provide decision-makers with accurate and relevant information. Policy analysis looks at practical action patterns to achieve this. Public policy is seen as a human interaction, yet it wouldn't be erroneous to claim that this link might be influenced by social and cultural factors. When analyzing policy outcomes, political public policy theorists often look at political interactions within a policy area. Hughes argues that seeing the public policy process as a dispersed structure provides a more accurate description.

Based on their domains, Anderson divided public policy into four distinct dimensions. The first division Anderson makes is between "substantive and procedural policies," which have an impact on daily life and may either help or harm people. On the other hand, procedural policies outline who will act when and how. While substantive policies are in line with societal norms and objectives, procedural policies indicate the preferences of the decision-making processes.

Anderson's second classification is "distributive, regulatory, self-regulatory, and redistributive public policies." Based on how they impact society and how those involved in the process of producing policies connect to one another, this classification divides policies into several categories. A distributive policy results in benefits or services for several society sectors. The financial resources of the government are often used by these programs. For instance, the government grants financial help to private school pupils who fulfill particular requirements and offers microcredits to firm owners who seek to establish their operations. However, regulatory laws restrict certain of people's and organizations' freedoms and rights. The laws and rules that control trade and industry generally are included in this section. There are other rules governing social interactions and private commitments. While regulatory policies have a longer-term influence, distributive measures might have an instant effect. Among the laws in this group are those that regulate compulsory schooling and prohibit air pollution.

Self-regulatory rules are created to protect the rights and uphold the interests of the constituents of a certain organization. Processes for obtaining work permits, certifications, and licenses for certain professions fall under this category. Finally, redistributive policies may change social balances by redistributing advantages among diverse social masses, redistributing privileges given to certain groups, and shifting some power from the national government to local governments. Anderson's third classification from 2003 is built on the difference between the tangible and metaphorical. Significant governmental policy may have positive or negative financial impacts. edge over or influence over target audiences. Symbolic

public policies, as their name suggests, provide individuals advantages that are moral rather than material. The promotion of social justice, nationalism, and human rights are all included in this category. The distinction between public and private goods is Anderson's third classification. Private commodities include solid waste disposal, medical treatment, and the postal service, while public goods include advocacy, education, and municipal services like streetlights [4]–[6].

The history of governments and public policy is extensive. All types of government have created and implemented a wide range of public policies throughout history to address the needs of the citizenry. Yldz et al. have explored the first three stages of the historical development of public policy research. The dominance of the expanding consultant institution is the first phase in countries where the "ruling-ruled" system based on the division of labor succeeds. State politics were first documented in Mesopotamia in the first millennium BC. The Laws of Hammurabi from the 18th century BC, Confucius' writings from China, Aristotle's from Greece, and Kautilya from India are a few examples of early works on public policy. During this time period, senior managers were often pushed to deal with social challenges by knowledgeable people working as government advisers. These recommendations were just of a partial and local quality and were left as personal observations. For instance, understanding public affairs requires a knowledge of Plato's notion that philosophers should reign as kings or that such rulers should be philosophers. In this context, Machiavelli's views on the personalities of those involved in policy creation are pertinent.

Turkey's eighth-century Orkhon Monuments contain important historical data. In "El Medinetül Fazila," one of Farabi's writings, he examines the qualities that leaders must possess. Ibn Khaldun's Mukaddime contains analyses on public policy, including the concept of the state and the classification of services. One of them is the advice Sheikh Edebali gave to Osman Gazi, which later developed into the philosophical basis of the Ottoman Empire. The second phase, which started in the 18th century, saw the systematic collection and use of scientific methods for data processing. For instance, cameralism, a management philosophy that aims to construct a modern management system, was created based on the theoretical underpinnings and actual use of public policy research. The "Progressive Movement" that US President Wilson implemented is another important illustration of this era.

The third period after the Second World War is the one that is most often mentioned and is seen as the start of public policy. This historical period was significantly affected by studies using analytical methods that had their origins in the USA. The most important of these is the work of Harold Lasswell. The central theme of Lasswell's writings is the USA's skepticism of its public order in opposition to the post-World War II global order, according to Altunok & Gedikkaya. Lasswell defined political sciences as "a science that produces knowledge about the problems of the society and attempts to explain the policy-making processes of the society." Public policy, according to Lasswell, is the most important approach for governments to handle problems. Since then, American public policy has expanded fast. The idea that political science is based on a problem is the first of this development's core tenets. Second, an interdisciplinary approach is required since each problem area has a number of components. The last one's basis is values.

The behavioural paradigm had an effect on public policy in the 1960s, but since the 1970s, public choice, economics, and sociology have all had an impact. Public management, governance, involvement, and negotiation are concepts that have increased in importance during the latter quarter of the 20th century and have given public policy studies a new beginning. Examples of positivist analytical approaches that have recovered their efficacy in

decision-making processes include strategic management, cost-benefit analysis, and system analysis. Field studies and problem-oriented research have gained popularity during the 1990s.

Process of Public Policy and the Classical Approach

Public policy is seen as a process since it involves a variety of processes, such as a succession of interconnected actions, identifying solutions to problems, and putting decisions into practice. The decisions, participants, events, and movements made within the process should be included as public policy is seen as a process. Sabatier offers the following explanation of how the incremental model is applied to the process of developing public policy, despite the criticism it has received: "In the process of developing public policy, problems are conceptualized, brought to the agenda for a solution, government agencies formulate solution alternatives, select the most appropriate solution, implement, evaluate and revise these solutions."

Understanding how public policies are made became more important in public administration starting in the 1950s. One of the main reasons is unquestionably this development's positive effect on increasing the bar for public service. A number of theories have been put out to explain how public policy is produced. Stage Heuristics, which is based on Laswell's work, is the most well-known of the theories that systematically explain the evolution of public policy through time. Public policy is developed via seven main stages, according to Lasswell. Intelligence, promotion, prescription, invocation, and application are these steps. Termination and Evaluation.

Birkland saw the policy-making process as a type of mechanism that transforms theoretical policy ideas into practical policies that have advantageous effects. Using Easton's systems viewpoint, Birkland examines the decision-making process. Easton developed an input-output and feedback system model of politics and government in 1965. Inputs and requests that are affected by the components of the policy environment are transformed into policies by the system. According to systems theories, politics is the result of several internal and external influences. Smith and Larimer propose a comparable strategy. An problem must first be brought to the government's attention. Then, officials develop solutions to the problem, laying out what they think is the best course of action, and evaluate their viability. Given that public policies seldom lead to a thorough settlement of the problem, the stage of redefining the problem is started in line with the review's results.

Making Decisions

Decision-making refers to the process of transferring a policy draft to the legislative realm. There may be one or more options for rejection, modification, and adaptation throughout the decision-making process. The use of tools such as legislative approval, executive approval, achieving consensus via interaction with interest groups, and referendums is used to support certain policy tools. This stage is essential for policy analysis because it enables the identification of the variables affecting policy preferences among decision-makers. As a consequence, this stage is closely watched by policy analysts, researchers, and academics. Political scientist Heywood describes the decision-making phase as the process' essential element.

Decision-making models fall into one of the three categories of incremental, hybrid, or rational decision-making in Anderson's taxonomy. The "economic man" idea is the cornerstone of the rational decision-making model, which chooses the course of action with the greatest likelihood of success. Rationality, which Herbert Simon later developed and which initially emerged under Weberian theory, has a significant impact on decision-making.

But soon after, it came under heavy criticism. The incremental model just slightly modifies the rational model in response to Lindblom's criticisms. Policy goals and tools are routinely continuously updated to help people make the best decisions without always aiming for perfection. On the other hand, the hybrid model, which blends the incremental and rational models, is often more abstract. As an illustration of the hybrid approach, Anderson employs the usage of a wide-angle camera to see the whole scene and a close-lens camera to examine the minutiae [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

As a result, the study of open planning in open organizations can be an important and powerful tool that can form the backbone of management. Through comprehensive analysis and evaluation, policy makers and administrators can ensure that government activities align with social norms and meet the needs of the public. Policy research provides a framework for policy makers to evaluate the effects, costs and benefits of different options. It enables them to consider multiple perspectives, predict outcomes, and make informed choices based on evidence and good reasons. In addition, the evaluation of open plans plays an important role in the effort to expand the road. and their real benefits. By continually reviewing and evaluating the implementation of the process, managers can identify areas that need change or improvement. This optimization is necessary to achieve the program's goals and to guarantee the effective and successful use of open tools.

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CHAPTER 8

INCORPORATING THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES INTO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND E-GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT:

In an increasingly digital world, the integration of new resources into open organizations and e-government has become a priority for governments around the world. The theory offers basic ideas and suggestions for this change. Computerized insurgency has replaced open organization, effectiveness of reporting staff, current and public participation. Fueled by innovative thinking such as big data analytics, visualization, blockchain and cloud computing, e-government has the potential to revolutionize the way governments deliver administrative services and connect with their agents. This article examines the benefits of integrating innovation into open organizations. It examines how the use of decision-making information can improve interpretation, asset allocation, and utility distribution. In addition, the theory explores the role of e-government in promoting transparency, reducing bureaucracy and expanding the public interest, ultimately strengthening the link between government and citizens. However, this evolution is not without its difficulties. Issues related to data protection, cybersecurity and digital isolation need to be addressed. In addition, the government needs to adapt to modern management standards and ensure that open workers have the necessary computer skills to explore this profession.

KEYWORDS:

Digital Government, Online Services, Policy Integration, Public-Private Partnerships.

INTRODUCTION

In order to provide public services in a successful and efficient way, social, economic, and political variables must be able to interact and cooperate. As a result of advancements in information and communication technologies and the changes these technologies brought about in the forms of public administration, e-governance came to the fore and has since gained importance. A notion called "e-governance" describes the steps that must be taken to accommodate both the state's changing form and function and the new social norms. E-governance was developed as a result of the reforming approach to public administration. It is a modified form of the new public management, one of the modern theories of public administration and the concept of governance, and it may be seen as the last link in the notions of government from the twenty-first century. The phrase "e-governance" refers to network-based, democratic, participatory government that makes greater use of information technology. It is an electronic democratic governance paradigm that includes a large number of social participants in the decision-making process. The quality and applicability of the services provided are directly correlated with the degree of decision-making engagement, according to this method.

Gaining the greatest benefit from information and communication technology throughout the application and execution stages of the activities carried out in the relevant domains is the aim of e-governance. Additionally, the relationships between public organizations and their

constituents through the usage of developing communication technologies expand. This makes it a style of governance designed for the information age, and according to Gordon, it aims to improve the efficacy and caliber of public policy creation and delivery at all levels. E-governance, therefore, is the aspect of government that operates online [1]–[3].

E-governance attempts to make the ideals of governance, such as participation, productivity, and transparency, which are embraced in every sector of public administration, more functional by integrating the technical capabilities afforded by the digital era into public administration. As a result, democracy will be more widely applicable and the rule of law and respect for human rights will be more commonplace. It engages several social players in the decision-making processes in order to achieve these aims. E-governance chooses an administration that puts society at the center rather than one that puts the state in the center by keeping up with information-based developments happening across the world. Information and communication technology is at the heart of the e-governance idea. As a consequence, it has a governance structure based on e-state practices. Therefore, rather than just allowing public organizations to create websites and post announcements online, by using information and communication technologies more actively, it enables the transfer of information and the communication between organizations from a physical medium to the virtual medium. Thus, easy access to services for the general public, businesses, and employees is realized in ways that are responsible, efficient, and successful.

E-governance aims to improve public services and create an efficient, accountable, and transparent state structure by reorganizing administrative structure and procedures, increasing interaction between state and non-state actors, and involving citizens in decision-making through the use of negotiation and consultation channels. Applications like e-state use the strategies chosen by e-governance to accomplish these objectives. As a consequence, owing to advances in communication technology, those who use e-governance services enjoy more efficient work. Citizens have access to all state agencies, may make service requests, and can participate in the making of public policy by rating the quality of the services received regardless of where they are or what time it is. Thus, e-governance provides individuals with a number of benefits, such as rapid and easy access to the services offered, a transparent government that enables them to voice their opinions for the benefit of everyone, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes.

One of the important applications that came up as a consequence of the necessity to use information technology in public administration, notably in the delivery of public services, is the e-state. Residents now have access to a variety of governmental services through electronic media, or e-state. In the past, direct communication between the state and its citizens was necessary for the provision of public services. Residents had to submit petitions, fill out paperwork, and collect specific documents, according to the authorities. Therefore, keeping files was crucial. Since e-commerce thrived in the private sector and internet usage rose over time, governmental administrations were forced to provide public services online. Since the traditional state's system proved unable to keep up with the developments, public administration is currently being reorganized. Governments all around the world then started to build e-state programs designed to electronic information and services. In other words, efforts were made to reduce the costs of antiquated traditional services and inefficient processes so that government organizations would have a chance to modernize their processes with the use of information technology. The development of information technology led to the emergence of a new kind of government called the "e-state," which aims to complement the traditional state. Simply expressed, the main objective of the transition from the traditional state to the e-state is to raise people's living conditions.

Information technologies, which play a major role in the digitalization of the state, are the main drivers behind the modernization and reorganization of public administration. Building a state structure that increases information usage capacity, achieves speedy decision-making, and swiftly reacts to demands is the purpose of information technologies, which are a crucial tool in the digitalization of the state. E-state that is improved by information technology in public administration is essential for successfully integrating public administration with the information society.

There is no consensus on what constitutes the e-state. The OECD defines information technology as the use of computers and notably the internet to enhance government. Another definition describes it as a model of public administration that aims to improve performance and productivity through the use of information and communication networks in the exchange of information, services, and goods among public organizations, citizens, and commercial organizations. E-state is a cutting-edge business that gives all parts of public administration electronic capabilities. As a consequence, it is a strategy that performs all work online while integrating the most cutting-edge technological tools with individuals and governmental entities on a single platform. As a result, public administration in the e-state takes on a new form that is more effective, efficient, and adaptive. According to the definitions given above, the electronification of the state is the e-state. In this procedure, information and communication technologies are employed extensively. The main objective is to create a state system that can analyze information, make choices, and fulfill requests more rapidly.

Online delivery of public services to the general population is made possible by E-state by using the internet and other electronic devices with a password. Residents may get government services via this program without going to government offices. E-state apps therefore assist the government and its citizens in fulfilling their respective duties to one another. The state is allowed to conduct all of its administrative, judicial, and commercial procedures over electronic networks. Additionally, people have access to services whenever they need them and may do their jobs in a safe environment. Particularly for public organizations, websites increase their ability to provide customers online services. People would like to be freed from the need to do business with public organizations just during normal business hours since they are free to do it whenever they want. In conclusion, offering public services online boosts effectiveness and quality for the government as well as its users.

The e-state, which uses digital means to provide public services, changes the structure and roles of organizations. The new administrative knowledge is prioritized by the e-state, which also significantly improves accountability, productivity, and quality. E-state is a system that tries to combine administrative knowledge with organizational and social structure, promote participation, and cut down on red tape and wasted time by fostering more organization-to-organization contact. It does this by considering citizen demands and using e-state application technologies. The speed at which individuals go about their everyday lives as well as the drive to engage the public as active participants in administrative order both quicken as a consequence. As a result, the populace is happy. An effective public administration is developed, and state and public administration quality both rise.

E-governance is also connected to the improvement and reorganization of state applications and administrative processes, as well as the ease of information display. Requests may be made more easily when online interactions between stakeholders in e-governance develop over time and public opinion on state administration is formed there. The e-state governance model prioritizes the participation of all players in government and leverages local networks to do it. The interactions between the government, people, businesses, nonprofits, and other

technologically capable players are all redefined. This suggests that non-state actors may influence decision-making processes and take part in forming state administration policies. People and other stakeholders may continue to engage online and have an active role in selecting and delivering public services as a consequence. Thus, it is connected to ideas about governance including participation, responsibility, openness, productivity, and strategic planning.

The idea of e-governance was put up as a way to make it easier to achieve the core political objectives of political power, which are also among the objectives of public governance. E-state strategy, whose effectiveness is strengthened by digital apps outfitted with information society and information approaches, has fully integrated governance concepts. As a result, the objective is to create a strong public administration that promotes transparency, accountability, and engagement. E-state is a tool for serving residents, whereas e-government may actively include people in political decision-making processes. E-governance maintains participation by including all social actors in the process of creating political and administrative policies in a multi-actor and dynamic balance utilizing digital technology. Public administration "realises flexibility, quick decision-making, accountability, transparency, the right to obtain information, and a culture of information society based on political participation and democracy" as a consequence. This idea contends that e-governance goes beyond technology and emphasizes enhanced democratic governance. Democratic processes, open administration, and transparent decision-making are some of the main features of e-governance.

Public services are being transformed as a result of the development of e-governance. The "e-state" framework was suggested in response to these talks in order to more efficiently manage public services. E-state includes more than merely the application of IT to service provision. The system, in addition, enables individuals' potentials, work management practices, and human resources to be used to their utmost, according to Balc. E-state requires public organizations to use digital technology to enhance their modernization and digitalization, recognize societal needs, and have the capacity to provide answers. When considered in the context of governance, e-state is acknowledged as a productive, efficient, and speedy growth. Three of the e-state's fundamental qualities are efficiency, accountability, and transparency. Additionally, it makes participation feasible, which greatly aids in maintaining effective government. Residents now have safe, rapid, and simple access to the bulk of public services through electronic methods.

E-governance makes it simpler for citizens to access information, participate in administrative processes, and make the government more accountable, transparent, and effective, which boosts public confidence in the government and reduces corruption. The phrase "e-governance" refers to any networks that make use of digital technologies. Compared to e-governance, the study of e-state is primarily concentrated on the online provision of public services to citizens. E-governance helps the accessibility of such activities as administration, transparency, and authenticity of democratic processes in the digital medium, while e-state was formed to deliver all services to everyone in the digital medium, it becomes evident when the two concepts are compared. The term "e-state" describes the use of digital technology to facilitate the functioning of governmental administrations. E-governance is the use of digital technology to guide, support, and inspire people to achieve their objectives. Last but not least, e-state automates office processes by using information, technology, and public services.

E-governance includes political elements like e-voting, e-participation, and e-democracy. In conclusion, e-governance and e-state are not wholly separate even if they signify different

notions. E-state and e-governance are related concepts that should be grouped together. E-governance may be started with only one e-state application. Similar to this, new e-state applications may be introduced alongside updated and refreshed e-governance apps.

DISCUSSION

A process of digital transformation has been driven by the transition to an information society and improvements in communication technologies. This method not only affected people's daily activities but also changed how they interacted with the government in the information age.

The growing use of the internet in information technology has significantly changed how people think about public administration. New administrative systems for delivering services have recently evolved. Public services have been made more efficient via the use of e-governance and e-state practices, which are thought of as a special administrative strategy among these institutions [4]–[6].

A citizen-based administrative method called e-governance is focused on interactions between stakeholders and government agencies. This administrative approach strives to lower the costs of delivering public services by using electronic technology for both public service delivery and regulation. It also makes an effort to create an effective administrative style that takes the wants and preferences of the people into account. E-governance processes make it possible to employ technology more profitably in order to do this, and services are delivered via electronic media in a more skilled, speedier, and continuous way. As a consequence, they provide direct, easy, and free access for people to the data and services offered by the government. Tools. Public organizations also often see management as open, democratic, and participatory. As a consequence, relationships between the government and its constituents are strengthened throughout the processes of creating, enacting, and maintaining public policy.

Governance refers to the complex process of decision-making and decision-implementation among the state, civil society, and organizations. The main method of governance in digital media is the e-governance framework. E-state is the place where digital media is used for public administration and government functions. By redesigning public institutions, it seeks to increase public satisfaction. It also has plans to create a state structure based on a network with the internet as its nerve center. E-state practices increase the speed and efficiency of the services that the state is in charge of providing while also lowering the cost of such services. As a consequence, the focus shifts from one that emphasizes quality and productivity to one that emphasizes formalities and red tape in service delivery.

As a result of engaging in all sorts of activities involving the use of information and communication technology in public administration through electronic media, citizens may access governmental services and applications directly and more rapidly. As a consequence, arbitrary administrative practices are avoided, and it is now feasible to actively include the public in the procedures involved in formulating and implementing decisions. E-governance increases productivity and efficiency by bringing the capabilities of the governance notion to the internet and network level. For this process, the concept of "e-state" provides an incredible framework. By improving the responsiveness and interaction of government while simultaneously taking into account the technology features of the e-state, e-governance significantly aids in the electronic transition.

In other words, the e-state, a tool of government, has an impact on the shift to e-governance. This study's objective is to assess the relationships between the notion of an e-state and the e-

governance strategy that has developed in the field of public administration as a result of digital transformation.

The words "administration" and "government," which may mean either "administration" or "government," are often used interchangeably in English-language literary works. Because of this, government and governance are different ideas. Creating an authority structure as a kind of central planning. Contrarily, governance is a tactic that emphasizes teamwork, communication, and governing as a whole. The fundamental principle of the idea is that the private sector and civil society organizations need to participate in all facets of governance, from supervision to decision-making. This is due to the fact that it emphasizes involvement greatly. In other words, governance is a kind of government that places a strong focus on interacting with society.

The word "governance" as we currently know it was originally used in a World Bank research from 1989. The term "use of political power" is used to define governance in the research "Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth." In the research, "governance" is not defined clearly. A list of ideas for good governance is still included. A supervisor independent of the judiciary, a public administration that upholds the rule of law and respects human rights, a free press, and a pluralistic organizational structure are among them. Effective public service, impartiality and independence of the judiciary, modern judiciary systems, effective oversight of the use of public funds and a system of accountability, and a supervisor independent of the judiciary are also included.

Government is defined as "a form of government where political authority is exercised throughout Europe and good governance principles like participation, accountability, transparency, compatibility, and efficiency are integrated into the principles of locality and proportionality" in the White Book of the European Commission.

The TODAE dictionary of public administration defines governance as ""the structure or the order established by the results attained by the collective efforts of all the stakeholders in a social and political system." This definition emphasizes how collaborative governance is and characterizes it as a concept that prioritizes participation. This suggests that the goal of the government is to create a diverse society that is supported by participatory legislation.

A refined aspect of the innovative notion of public administration is the idea of governance. As a result, flexible organizational structures and business-oriented administrative processes must be implemented in public administration. Additionally, by allowing people to take part in democratic decision-making processes in all relevant circumstances, it lends some validity to the engagement of different participants.

In order to describe governance, which is thought of as an advanced level of participatory democracy, the phrases "mutual government," "interactive government," and "co-government" are employed. As a consequence, it significantly aids in the development of civil society.

Governance encompasses all public, private, and civil society organizations as well as the connections and interactions that exist between them.

In other words, the state's function in society's governance is being taken over more and more by civil society. Governance must extend beyond the functions of the state or government in order to create a multi-actor and multi-partner administrative structure where the private sector and civil society organizations can take part in the decision-making process, share administration, and give participation priority. A broad variety of players may participate in setting the objectives and rules thanks to the governance social paradigm, which allows these

participants agency in jointly directing the country in the duties the government must carry out.

Governance is a strategy that prioritizes collaboration between the public, the private sector, and civil society organizations, in addition to such principles as enforcing the laws that governments impose, enhancing the quality and capacity of services, and promoting transparency, efficiency, accountability, and participation. Easy access to information promotes more openness and encourages greater interaction, which eventually leads to more efficient decision-making. Participation increases effectiveness of decisions, which encourages the complete information exchange required for the decisions' validity. Legitimacy enables efficient practice, which promotes a broader breadth of interaction.

The basic objectives of good governance include realizing the government of the people by putting them at the center of the state, adopting international standards in the management of the state, and establishing an atmosphere where the public has trust in institutions. Consequently, the guiding principles of good governance include "multipart democracy, respect for human rights, rule of law, a transparent and accountable administration, a productive and efficient administration, a developed culture of democracy, decentralization, and a strong civil society." The goals of the good governance principles are to improve the undesirable aspects of government. In effective governance, there is a high level of cooperation between the general public, corporate entities, and civil society organizations. As a result of this partnership's success, many major societal challenges in public administration will be addressed. Furthermore, the importance of productivity, efficiency, transparency in services, public accountability by serving the public interest, rule of law, and democratic administration principles will grow. Discussions concerning the transition to an electronic governance model in public administration started with the developments in the electronic revolution in the 1990s and notably the 2000s. The concept of e-governance is one element of the e-transition in public administration. It is seen as a more sophisticated version of the e-state and represents a network-based shift in many social players [7]–[9],

CONCLUSION

In summary, the integration of technology into open organizations and the development of e-government activities are leading to a change in the way government connects with citizens and provides governance. This new partnership has proven to be a catalyst for efficiency, transparency and openness in the open sector.

The emergence of e-government allows governments to streamline their operations, reduce urban workload and improve delivery. Citizens can now easily and conveniently access state administration and information regardless of time and region. This move doesn't make it possible for all organizations to be open, but it also allows citizens to control their own government intelligence. Also, the use of new changes in open management has made information in the decision-making process a choice in the context of planning and distribution of assets, enabling the government to create more education and evidence. Analyzing big data, insights and best practices has the potential to transform the importance of diversity and responding to societal challenges.

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CHAPTER 9

DISCUSSION ON TRADITIONAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT:

For decades, open-source systems have played an important role in the development of government management standards and guidelines. The theory examines the core elements of the traditional open organization, emphasizing its subtleties, core values, and learning styles. It examines the importance of hierarchy, specialization and rules in the bureaucratic structure put forward by Max Weber and the management theory proposed by Frederick W. Taylor. The theory is also concerned with the division of rights recognizing the relationship between legal matters and institutions, a concept developed by Woodrow Wilson. However, it is important to know that despite the benefits of open management, open organizations are always criticized for their uncertainty, top-down, and bureaucratic nature. Recently, the development of best practices such as Modern Open Management (NPM) and Untapped Open Benefits (NPS) have been recommended as antidotes to some of the barriers to practice leadership, for better compliance, responsiveness, and public centricity. Open organizations. The theory highlights the importance of traditional open management and provides a framework for understanding progress and contemporary challenges in open organization and governance.

KEYWORDS:

Accountability, Business-Based Management, Traditional Approaches, Traditional Open Organization.

INTRODUCTION

In today's society, management is a practice that influences leadership, and without it we say "no". I agree with Eryılmaz, management is a business plan that needs to be continuously developed and improved. He puts goals first in his work, makes plans for them, and decides on them at the end of the road. Constant changes in the above-mentioned conditions, such as changing authorization targets, constantly changing technology outputs, changing existing equipment and assets, make the advancement of scientific management impossible. Commercial and open organizations share and contribute to common assets known as scientific management. In terms of development, management science has been more recent than the study of open organizations.

Because lately there are not enough companies that need rights and business management. However, there are many organizations in the world today. According to Olson and Diminish, many of these efforts were made with a biased, post-regulation mentality. This is how survivability, the ability to change personnel management, important planning, and management overlooked by businesses emerge. The framework has become a unique process when it comes to open organizations [1]–[3].

Many countries have started to open up with the guidance of Western leaders since the late 1970s and this change will be considered important and important. Changes in reality for the

transition between the major and minor hierarchies of the Open Organization. Unused Open Organizations, created in the 1980s, started an important movement away from the Open principles of the organization based on methods and functions. This movement changed the world view of open organization, measuring success, using efficient and effective products, recognizing responsibility, and focusing effort. According to Thoughts, Brehony and Borins, the main purpose of this development is the transition from administrative management to business management.

The planning, business-based management, accountability, openness and other open management practices used in the private sector make the owner the octet of bringing good things to the public. In this framework, experts are selected, financial investments are planned, agreements are reached, economic development and planning are achieved, responsibility is maintained, the face is revealed and customers are included. First, this chapter develops classical and neoclassical leadership hypotheses. Today's senior management researchers are judged on supporting facts. The success of today's open organization, the factors that led to its emergence, and its features are described in the following pages.

DISCUSSION

The science of public administration is focused on social needs and how an institution manages its public operations. The greatest development in public administration, which has origins in ancient human civilization, occurred in the fifteenth century. In the fifteenth century, the local and feudal systems began to collapse along with the development of important institutions. After this, cameralism, the French Revolution, and nation-state ideas had a significant impact on how public administration developed. Cameralism was one of the first movements to have an impact on how government is run. The cameralism chambers, designed to educate people ready for state administration, have examined subjects including finance, economics, accounting, the art of management, and organization staff and managers. The administrative know-how and techniques used to increase the power of the central state served as the cornerstone of cameralism.

The French Revolution of the 19th century brought about developments that reinforced the nation-state notion and allowed the rule of law to establish itself. Administrative law has long thrown a shadow over public administration because of the stress put on the rule of law. Academic Wilson argues in his 1887 article titled "The Study of Management" that public administration should be seen as a distinct discipline from political science since it incorporates factors other than law and politics. Wilson was an academic at the tail end of the 19th century. The document provided opportunity for the discipline of public administration to develop on its own. Wilson's statement, "To operate the constitution is even more difficult than to make it," practically alludes to the theory he supports while emphasizing the practical and technical sides of public administration.

According to assessments, the traditional public administration method was in use from the latter half of the 19th century until the 1980s. The bulk of classical era theories are based on the ideas of Wilson, Taylor, and Weber. Wilson and Weber are two of these individuals who have helped to create the consensus that politics and the area of public administration should be maintained separate and that public personnel should be employed to effectively and impartially carry out political decisions. According to Taylor, in the beginning of the 20th century, the best management could be achieved for any organization by using scientific methods. Taylor, who popularized the traditional management paradigm, advocated output-based management over input-based management as his main tenet. While doing this, it has come under fire for failing to take into account the sociopsychological traits of the staff. The

need of rationalizing labor and production relations was another point Taylor emphasized. If we simply discuss the fundamental components of conventional management:

1.considers the size, judicial system, and administrative procedures in the public sector,

2.The Weberian model of bureaucracy is used to describe

3.prefers the public sector to provide services to the public,

4.emphasizes that there are disparities in management between the public and private sectors,

5.Different metrics are used to assess management and politics.

Public administration was sustained before conventional administration became widely used by people's irrational loyalty to politicians and authorities. However, the outdated theory was implemented, and a merit-based system of public administration and services was run by professionals. Security, educational institutions, and, to a much lesser extent, health care, were the state's top concerns before the industrial revolution. The state has, nevertheless, been increasingly engaged in social and economic matters since the industrial revolution. According to Erylmaz, the state's activities have increased and changed in a number of ways. The majority of the traditional management approach is based on the beliefs of western intellectuals and the bureaucratic organizational structure created by German sociologist Max Weber. From the early 20th century until the 1980s, Weber's bureaucratic organizational paradigm was widely used. This management approach is unbiased, efficient, process- and detail-oriented, centralized, and built on a rigid hierarchical structure. It also argues that only its own organs ought to provide public goods and services. This strategy, however, has resulted in the public sector's sluggish growth and overemphasis on normative norms.

Another trait is the idea that politics and the executive branch are separate. This assumption holds that political leaders should make the choices and determine the course of action, and that government employees should carry out their duties in line with the directions and rules they receive from them. In an attempt to monitor the government and respond to the legislators, this was done. A system that is controlled by politicians or bureaucrats and is fundamentally market-insensitive has been realized, despite the fact that a firm founded on political neutrality and equally distant from all political parties was the aim. Regulations and responsibility principles have received too much focus in traditional public administration, which has prompted administrative law to investigate public administration independently of political science. In essence, bureaucratic organizational principles serve as the foundation for the traditional view of public administration. Serving the public interest, being efficient, operating within the parameters of established roles and authority, being responsible for hierarchical management, and adhering to protocols are the main arguments for this structure [4]–[6].

The names "market-based public administration" and "entrepreneurial government" are used to define this management philosophy. He believes that management is more than just administration. The management also considers a variety of factors, including prioritizing execution plans, making optimal use of human resources, accepting accountability, and assessing performance. Managing the job in accordance with established procedures, guidelines, and norms is referred to as administration. The customer-focused, market-based, price-based, and anti-bureaucratic method of public administration is referred to as "new public administration" often. Strategic planning, performance-based management, and the new public administration philosophy all utilized in the private sector all center on the idea of introducing qualities like accountability, transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness to the public sector. Its presentation of decentralized, devolved efforts, contract-based institutional

development, sensitivity training, increased responsibility, results-focused initiatives, and customer involvement employ antibureaucratic themes.

The understanding of new public management and the adaptation of the company management style to the state are manifestations of the adoption of neoliberal approaches based on minimizing the state's market intervention, the state competing in the free market like other companies, and the state being content only with performing its basic duties. People who use or benefit from the government's goods and services are considered customers and consumers, according to the new public administration. In this respect, government organizations and organizations should concentrate on creating goods and services in accordance with consumer satisfaction, demands, product quality, and associated costs. However, cost savings, increased effectiveness, and improved production efficiency are all essential. The NPM doctrine essentially says that the government should be run like a business, putting emphasis on the fact that economic decisions like privatization, reorganization, market competition, and commercialization should be made under the management of the public sector, leading to the adoption of free market practices. Based on the assumption that private firms are more successful than the state sector, this claim is made.

The Process of New Public Administration Development

Since the end of the 1970s, several countries throughout the world have started a process of public reform that may be considered extensive and substantial, headed by the avant-garde western nations. The public administration reforms show that both macro and micro structural changes have taken place. When it comes to states, the new public administration that came into the discussion in the 1980s has resulted in a paradigm shift where performance is measured, resources are used effectively and efficiently, taking responsibility and focusing on the target, instead of the logic of operating in accordance with process-based methods and rules. This transition is based on the switch from management to business, claim Strielkowski et al.

NPM has been recognized as a global model for public administration change throughout time. The 1980s developments in New Zealand were first referred to as the "NPM" era. The worldwide trend of analogous improvements to public administration is now collectively referred to as NPM. The distinguishing characteristic of all these modifications is the shift from input to output orientation. England, the USA, and New Zealand were among the Anglo-Saxon countries that introduce NPM modifications initially.

When he released the article "A Public Management For All Seasons?," Hood introduced the phrase "New Public Management" for the first time in the field of public administration. The advent of NPM thinking is one of the most significant international changes in public administration over the past 15 years, claims the same report. Hood's observations show that the British NPM is clearly not a British creation, despite the fact that study on this issue in other studies focuses mostly on the British NPM. Hood drew attention to four administrative themes as a potential reason for its formation.

1.measures to significantly limit public growth in terms of spending and population, or to significantly shrink the present state structure

2.Local service delivery and privatization or semi-privatization are prioritized above centralized control of service delivery.

3.The development of digital technology, automation of public service delivery,

4.It manifests as a more global agenda for cross-national cooperation, policy development, and public management.

Throughout the welfare state period, nationalization and welfare state services were implemented simultaneously. The nationalization of businesses that supplied gas, electricity, and tram services, followed by the implementation of obligatory health insurance, marked the first sectors where the state began to expand. The state developed a pro-employee attitude throughout the aforementioned period, and Marxist ideology contributed to the theoretical underpinning by influencing the state's actions. The theoretical foundations of the state were established prior to the great economic depression, which prompted governments to assume new duties and meddle with the market and the private sector in an effort to make it function more efficiently. The "visible hand" of the state, or the bureaucracy, was seen as more logical to be given the formula to in order to solve the social economic crises at this time as opposed to the "invisible hand of the market."

As a logical result of this point of view, the state has come into focus as the source of wealth and general prosperity. The government and bureaucracy have a lot of discretion and authority, and many services have been made available to the people. Welfare state policies allowed for the expansion and resource-intensive growth of the public sector. But when it became apparent that certain things had gone wrong, the 1970s signaled the beginning of a new age. This time, the state was the focus, as opposed to past criticisms of the free market. Instead of discussing the power and influence of the market, we are instead debating the state and its bureaucracy. The proponents of the new administration concept portray an amusing picture when criticizing the existing Weberian bureaucracy because, despite the fact that the idea of state development primarily came from under the guise of efficiency, it has turned out to be the center of inefficiency in reality.

The idea of state governance was founded in the 19th century on regular tasks like maintaining security, defending justice, and conducting foreign policy. This idea took the form that the state was in charge of upholding the law. Due to the economic downturn at the beginning of the 20th century, this management strategy began to be questioned, and a management reform was promptly undertaken. The economic paradigm in use at the time was that it would automatically reach the ideal level under market conditions so long as there was no interference with economic resources. However, it has since changed to the view that the state should meddle in the economy completely. The state's main duties now include a tendency to adopt a protective posture, such as starting to participate in the production and distribution sectors of the economy. Throughout this period, which has been referred to as the welfare state since the 1930s, Keynesian economic ideas have been put into practice, which has increased the state's duties in both economic and social policy. Large-scale health programs, educational services, and social security expenditures were the results of the policies implemented during that time period, giving welfare practically its final form. The governments, however, were compelled to make difficult decisions as a result of the budget deficits and excessive borrowing brought on by the economic crisis of the 1970s. While considering increasing the services provided by the states at this time or implementing more taxes for their support, which may be seen as even more radical demands, came to light. These demands included the state's departure from the economic and commercial channels or the reduction of services.

After 1970, the role of the state was under discussion due to the liberal movement's discussion and criticism of the welfare state. After 1970, the severe repercussions of the oil crisis led to the first emergence of neoliberalism. .The profile of the citizenry, which was becoming more educated and right-seeking, allowed for a fresh flow of ideas independent of the old culture of dedication to the state, which was unable to meet their expanding wants and expectations. The birth of neoliberalism occurred in industrially developed nations that also adopted the idea of the social state, or at a period when the state was evident in almost every

element of economic and social activity in society. This new approach demanded a prioritization of private enterprise and a limiting of the state's authority given the time period in which it was implemented.

According to neoliberal ideology, the state's function is to adopt a somewhat supervisory structure that is not intrusive in the broad sense and to guarantee free commerce, a market economy, and every person's right to private property. Neoliberal ideology holds that in order to ensure that public institutions function as effectively and efficiently as private organizations, they should adopt the methods and practices selected by the private sector. In order to modify the role of the state, a "small state" and a "strong market" were promoted [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

As a result, open organizations have always played an important role in the work of governments and open organizations throughout history. This system provides a unified and effective way to monitor open projects that are often characterized by large, bureaucratic and authoritative performance resources. Open organizations always refer to processes such as chain of command, particularly reward-based recognition and compliance with established policies and procedures. These standards are designed to increase the effectiveness of open organizations and the effectiveness of open governance. However, it must be recognized that open source organizations always face feedback and challenges over time. According to experts, this process can sometimes lead to decisions, waste and the obligation to respond to the changing needs of society. Bureaucracy, centralization of decision making, and focus on managerial interests were rated negatively.

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CHAPTER 10

NEW PUBLIC MANAGERIAL
APPROACH TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT:

The Open Organization Modern Management (NPM) approach embodies a global change in the way governments and open organizations monitor their business and provide governance. Developed in the 20th century, NPM emphasizes efficiency, capacity and business models borrowed from the private sector. This publication provides an overview of key concepts and recommendations for the NPM approach, with an emphasis on leadership assessment, classification, competition, and management of client presentation. In addition, it examines NPM-related responses and issues, highlighting the need for balance in the transition to open management and specific knowledge of its models. Finally, the NPM approach has transformed the field of open organizations by enabling rational thinking and fostering growth, but it also raises important questions about the existence, debt, and responsibility of government that serves openness.

KEYWORDS:

Administrative Structures, Bureaucrats, Open Organisation, Public Administration.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of open organization, developed by Weber, Wilson, Taylor, and other researchers, was the forerunner of the open organization from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. After the 1929 crisis and the Second World War, Keynesian economic theory and the welfare state were accepted and the concept of TPA was developed based on the same principles in subjects such as legal and organizational issues, bureaucratic coalitions, cost control and administrative control. The existence of broad standards has translated into an overarching desire to create open organizations. Since the 1980s, it has become a leader in open organizations by adopting a modern method called "open control", replacing the TPA method that is still dominant in the world. Until the 1970s, he had a vision in this field, but since then, comments. passed.

Driven by neoliberal and new policy ideas, NPM stood out as the best discipline in the worldview of the 1980s and 1990s and sought to transform open organizations by talking about them. business. Focusing on technology, production and progress within the scope of management and marketing. This technology, which undermines TPA and shows that the government can work efficiently and effectively by allowing the use of strategies and processes that are effective in the business world, has long had an impact on education. The importance of the government's worldview in terms of opening up the economy, as stated by NPM, will be seriously discussed, especially since 2000. These discussions have an assessment of how this economic shift was achieved in achieving the results and efficiency of the open plan and, indeed, whether yes if their main goal is to provide NPM as a remedy for wrongdoing. . Although the NPM approach has been explained in this way, after TPA at the opening of the organization, it cannot stop the collaborative reaction and discussion in the

management process to guide different plans and processes. Speculations were made in this area and options for the country's public administration began to be shown [1]–[3].

Today, civil service is one of the theories developed to challenge the theory behind these studies and discussions and gaining importance in world governance. This approach, which is at the center of many values, interests, clear preferences, citizenship, planning and shopping, develops theories of evaluating different views, making promises to public administration by evaluating TPA and NPM approaches. I agree with the NPS approach, business-based technology alone is not enough to solve the problems caused by TPA. It also highlights the need to maintain the basic structure of an open organization, including more formal standards, public interest and participation.

This study examines the concept of NPS in conjunction with NPMinside. system. In this context, the transition from the concept of TPA to NPM and its main reasons is the first priority, followed by a full assessment of the NPS approach and its contribution to NPM. The concluding joint analysis shows that unlike the business management model supported by NPM, the NPS approach encourages collaborative management in which individuals, NGOs and private businesses are involved in the licensing process.

DISCUSSION

From the second half of the 19th century to the final part of the 20th century, the TPA shaped and ruled public administration. Public administration has a history of around 150 years as a separate subject within the social sciences, with its origins in the 16th and 17th centuries as an area of education, training, and study in the historical process. This method, which is founded on the theories of academics like Woodrow Wilson, Max Weber, Frederick Taylor, and Henri Fayol, emphasizes the "public" dimension and "legal-bureaucratic processes" of the public sector and incorporates the essential elements of the structure and functions of the executive branch of government.

The TPA approach supports the structural organization of public administration in line with Weber's "bureaucracy" model and adheres to Wilson's idea of the separation of politics and administration. It is recognised that public administration is quite different from the management of the private sector, and public institutions play a significant role in the development and delivery of public goods and services. It has traits like rigid hierarchies and rigorous, all-encompassing rules as its foundation. Continuity, stability, a personnel system that is motivated by the public interest, an administration that is formally under the command of the political leadership, and a strict bureaucratic hierarchy are often characteristics of the administrative model indicated by this approach. In this sense, the main elements of this strategy can be categorized as being legality, rationality, big, centralized, and hierarchical organizations, specialization and division of labor, formality and density of rules, mechanicalness, secrecy, aversion to innovation, professionalization, and monopoly tendency.

The fact that professional bureaucrats carry out public administration duties within the confines of the modern state system is one of the TPA's most important qualities. In this system, the structural organization of the public administration is based on Weber's "ideal type bureaucracy" thesis. This claims that in the context of specialization, impersonality, hierarchy of power, and formal characteristics, organizations operate under a legally regulated jurisdiction. Bureaucrats are maintained apart from the political system and, more especially, the private sphere while carrying out their duties. Separating politics, government, and the private sector would lead to a system of public administration based on ability and merit, eliminating arbitrary choices and corruption, in accordance with Weber and Wilson's beliefs. With this setup, political leaders make the decisions while bureaucrats only have a

limited level of administrative discretion. They nonetheless continue to play a crucial role in the implementation of political decisions because of their expertise. In the interactions between public officials and the state, a model of public administration based on the principle of political neutrality and standing at an equal distance from all people would be realized.

After World War II, the TPA method was essentially called into question, both in theory and in practice, and alternative theoretical methods began to have an influence on public organizations in the actual world. On the one hand, the American "New Public Administration" movement, which first emerged in the recent past on the basis of fundamental principles like equality, justice, ethics, participation, decentralization, and rejection of the separation of politics and administration, critiqued the public bureaucracy within the framework of individualism and rationality by using the methods of economics. However, it remained the dominant paradigm in the area until the latter quarter of the 20th century, and following the financial and economic crises of the middle of the 1970s, criticism of it grew. The growth of a public sector that expanded during the welfare state period but was unable to operate properly has led to criticisms such as red tape, inefficiency, unwieldiness, centralism, and rigid hierarchical structure. Parallel to these, ideas like returning the state to its historical prerogatives, emphasizing the necessity for organizations to be built on effectiveness, and integrating private sector management practices into public administration have begun to acquire popularity on a worldwide scale. Therefore, attempts have been undertaken to create other administrative structures that, in addition to a tiny state, can provide public services in an inexpensive, effective, and efficient manner.

This management-oriented idea of public administration was referred to as managerialism, new public management, market-based public administration, post-bureaucratic paradigm, and entrepreneurial government. Among them, "new public management" became well-liked and pervasive. This understanding, which focused on results, customers, and outputs, emphasized a perspective that advocates for the inclusion of market-like mechanisms and competition-based practices in the public sector as well as the significance of responsibility and accountability in terms of public administration. Privatization, deregulation, increased efficiency in the provision of public services, and practices aimed at reducing public employment and expenditure are all considered as being of highest significance within the framework of policies aimed at downsizing the state. Due to several changes throughout the 1980s and 1990s, this management approach found a setting for application in the public administrations of many countries.

The term "New Public Management" was originally used in the essay "A Public Management for All Seasons" by British academician Christopher Hood. However, the early 1980s and late 1970s were when this tactic was originally created. The elements emphasized in the 1983 book "Public Management: Public and Private Perspectives" by James Perry and Kenneth Kraemer are essential for the use of the management approach in the public sector at this time. In the late 1980s, this movement had an intellectual crisis that forced a reinterpretation and unveiled the "new public management" method. NPM, in Hood's opinion, integrates the management strategy with institutional economics, a synthesis of the principal agent, transaction costs, and public choice theories. According to this theoretical framework, NPM's primary traits include a professional management approach, precise performance criteria and performance measurements, an emphasis on outputs as opposed to procedures, the division of large organizations into new structures of the ideal size, the creation of a competitive environment in the public sector, the use of private sector management techniques in public administration, and being organized and disciplined. resourceful while also being frugal. This approach suggests that the state should be scaled down to a "minimal" form in order to deliver effective and efficient service. Instead of creating traditional bureaucratic

organizations, core "executive" units that are in charge of policymaking, planning, and coordination should be established. Participatory, adaptive institutions should be created, and competition should be revived, adopting management techniques and procedures from public administration. In the end, public managers should start their own businesses and build a system that is focused on performance and output rather than being rigid, hierarchical, and cumbersome.

NPM is an Anglo-Saxon method, although since the 1980s, public administration improvements have occurred in many countries, giving it the potential to be implemented. This strategy, which is based on reshaping the state in the context of addressing the economic and administrative crises brought on by the welfare state model, has significantly contributed as a reflection of neoliberal ideology on public administration, especially in light of its strong influence and support from international actors. In the 2000s, the NPM approach and practices, which in the 1990s took over as the dominant paradigm in public administration, came under fire, and the literature started to shift its attention to the search for alternative paradigms. One of the ways in this framework that takes up a lot of room in these searches is the "New Public Service" method, which has a key connection to NPM.

The New Public Management Approach and the New Public Service Approach

In the 2000s, initiatives were made to establish alternative methodologies within the field in response to criticism of the NPM. The NPM approach has received criticism often for supporting business- and market-based improvements as well as for emphasizing ideas like efficiency and low cost that cannot be realized due to disparities between the public and private sectors. Additionally, it was criticized for eschewing values like public service, the public interest, citizenship, and democracy during this process; in a sense, the political value was transformed into an economic value, civil society was made marketable, citizens were positioned as clients, and democracy was replaced with a business-oriented perspective. The New Public Service paradigm has evolved as a novel vision and gained prominence in response to these concerns. on the lookout for a new administrative paradigm. The New Public Service was built on the New Public Administration technique, which was considered as the first crack in the TPA strategy. However, criticism of the NPM method led to its expansion in the 2000s.

The NPS technique first appeared in the literature with the release of the article "The New Public Service: Serving Rather Than Steering" by Denhardt and Denhardt in 2000. This article has emphasized democracy, civic engagement, and public service while emphasizing the need for service that goes beyond administrative oversight in the public sphere. The method, in some aspects, resembles the democratic administration approach, public interest, and citizen-oriented attitude that began to gain traction in the late 1960s before the NPM. The New Public Administration movement, which gained prominence under the leadership of Dwight Waldo during this time period and criticized the centralist, hierarchical structuring, and managerial perspective in public administration, is widely regarded as the first breaking point in the field. The main pillars of this movement, according to its proponents, are participation, decentralization, and representative bureaucracy. Thus, it is believed that participation is both a political and an organizational action [4]–[6].

Political participation is seen as the distribution of power and promoting public participation in administration, while organizational participation is seen as change and involvement inside the institution. Decentralization is seen to be a crucial element that will support these two processes. Finally, "representative bureaucracy" refers to the way administrators carry out a government that prioritizes serving the demands of its constituents. The NPA movement opposes the practice of using private sector solutions to address public sector issues in the

name of efficiency, but it maintains that efficiency may be acceptable within the boundaries of consciously held principles. Currently, public managers are given a key role in attaining social equality, and democracy and participation are seen as the cornerstones of these consciously held objectives. Contrary to these notions, every movement is seen as an impediment to genuine democracy. Despite its criticism of Weberian bureaucracy, the gap between politics and administration, and a one-sided conception of efficiency, the NPA movement, which emerged in the 1980s in contrast to the NPM approach and market-based worldview, was relegated to the background.

Public administration that is inexpensive, effective, and efficient is a key component of the NPM approach. The "NPM" strategy highlights the inadequacy of the TPA approach in the face of developing technology, the emergence of the information society, flexible production brought on by industrial change, and increasing competition. The "NPM" strategy increased with Neoliberal policies' support for globalization and efforts to combat capitalism's crisis at the end of the 1970s. It advocates rethinking public services and restructuring the existing state structure to meet the needs posed by the transition for this reason. Zcan and Aca, pages 8–9. With this adjustment, concepts like localization, flexibility, participation, and pluralism have been introduced to the agenda in place of the centralization, hierarchy, and formal structure that existed in TPA. Nevertheless, it seems that the TPA's political definition of the public interest, which forms the cornerstone of public services, has been replaced by a conception of public interest and service that is based on consumer choice and organized in accordance with market standards. Under the leadership of the central authority, the concept of the public interest, which takes the form of public services meant to fulfill collective/general needs based on fundamental social rights, has also been formed within the framework of market principles. With this paradigm shift, the multi-actor form of government, or "governance" model, has been accepted as a flexible administrative structure that can change with the times and better serve the requirements of the general public. The governance model was first made available to the public by the World Bank in 1989, but it has since been used to illustrate the usage of a democratic process in decision-making processes.

The NPM method has increased the significance of governance in the public administration's policy- and decision-making processes. This strategy embraced the post-bureaucratic organization in which all players participate in controlling activity rather than just one person or group working alone. In a way, it aims to expand government beyond strict bureaucratic structures and increase the participation of different parties in the creation of public policy. Therefore, it is aimed to embrace more democratic notions as opposed to the bureaucracy's representation of rationality, centralism, and holism. On the other hand, it is said that the governance model selected in an effort to put into practice a participatory administration approach in opposed to a centralist, hierarchical bureaucracy is bound by market regulations and is unable to promote democracy, civil society, and public engagement. Competition is how values are decided. In other words, it is recognised that connections between the state and other players in the governance and administration process are restricted within the scope of market principles.

After the implementation of these paradigms, it is noticeable that the NPS adopts a more socially based paradigm, drawing on the benefits and drawbacks of the preceding approaches in the field and employing citizen, public interest-oriented service, and democratic ideals as its starting point. According to this approach, the citizen is neither the stated dependent service buyer for the TPA nor the created client for the NPM. A citizen is a person with political influence. People who work in administration will be able to make choices alongside politicians, public administrators, and other organizations in the interest of the public good.

Only through employing the governance mechanism to defend objectives like equality, justice, and the public interest, can society and public administration progress.

These guiding principles demonstrate how the NPS strategy prioritizes democratic values above economic factors. Despite its critique of the market-based orientation of the NPM method, it seems to support the governance model and rhetoric. One may think of the New Public Service as a kind of government entrance. The governance model, which may be regarded of as the point where the NPM and NPS techniques interact, has been addressed on a number of grounds, and a new governance style is now feasible, according to this study. The governance model, which assumes significance in the name of democracy and functions as a crucial interface between the NPS and the NPM, must be evaluated at this point.

It is accepted that the NPS approach's ascent to popularity was significantly influenced by concerns about the NPM's monopoly on the public administration market. The NPM is criticized for promoting a competitive and economically focused paradigm under the pretext of democracy in public management. The idea asserts that employing corporate logic to manage public administration puts democratic values and a focus on people in the background. The New Public Service, written by Denhardt and Denhardt, was published in 2003. Its first sentence, "Government shouldn't be run like a business; it should be run like a democracy," makes it abundantly apparent and unambiguous what the main issues with the approach are. According to the NPS, governing entails changing the democratic system. Because of this, nobody is present during the game or in the open administrative space, but everyone is present during the game. In the game, the government and public administration are in charge of carrying out their duties while also taking the wants and interests of the populous into consideration.

According to the NPS methodology, government personnel serve "citizens" and "democracy" rather than "clients" or "customers." Public authorities are responsible for fostering a democratic climate where individuals may voice their ideas, consider the public interest within the framework of shared values, and engage more actively in the formulation of policy. In a sense, the government and public administration will assume the role of acting as a mediator between the interests of various groups or people in order to create a common public value that will be agreed upon via participation, dialogue, and agreements.

The NPS technique opposes the entrepreneurial mindset of the NPM while criticizing the centralized hierarchical structure of the TPA approach, such as the NPA movement. The approach criticizes public service supply created exclusively by the government or the market, which is recognised in this context. Furthermore, it is clear that it protects the public interest via cooperation and shared values among citizens, and it encourages the delivery of public services with a democratic management approach that fundamentally engages the management process itself. The NPS approach makes it clear that a network-based administrative approach should be used as both an idea and a method in the relationship between democracy and public service. It prioritizes democratic values, focuses on serving the public, pursues the public good, and emphasizes the negotiation and dialogue processes between public servants and citizens.

Denhardt and Denhardt refer to this management approach as "policy networks" since it mainly encourages participation, communication, and a deliberative understanding among several participants. One of the most important changes in political life today, according to Denhardt and Denhardt, is the startling shift in how public policy is made. Diverse actors organize on policy networks, which are sometimes referred to as "playgrounds," to create policies that reflect their demands and interests. The government has always been the key actor in the "steering" process, despite other interests having engaged in the past. Today, a

vast array of organizations and interests actively contribute to the development and implementation of public policy. The senior spectators' descent to the field represented, in a manner, a reconstruction of the guiding values of the community. From this vantage point, it is obvious that Denhardt and Denhardt redefined the citizen's role within the era's political framework.

This paradigm is based on democratic and social standards that are independent of societal direction, legal/political principles, or economic restrictions. It is built on the ideals of democratic citizenship, civil society and participation, negotiation, and dialogue. The NPS strategy is supposed to improve civil society participation in the governance process. Alongside politicians, public administrators, and other actors, people are expected to actively engage in administration and the selection of public servants. It might be argued that Denhardt & Denhardt have adopted the idea of network governance in this circumstance.

The network governance concept, often referred to as policy networks, aims to prevent privilege and power concentrations in the formulation of policies, to maintain the cohesiveness of different network segments, and to create common policies. This governmental system is run more with the community in mind.

The network governance model is a new style of governance where the decision-making space is enlarged with regard to shared democratic norms and where the decision-making and implementation processes are no longer completely under the authority of central entities. The NPS is now seen as an innovative way to changing government because of its emphasis on democracy and the individual. It is clear that the NPS strives to balance conflicting interests and demands via its network governance architecture, increases effectiveness through participation and deliberative knowledge, and focuses on the public good through justice and equality. Consequently, even if it is supported by distinct pillars, the partnership between the NPS and the NPM might be seen as a governance model [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the organization's open approach to modern open management (NPM) represents an important move by governments and open organizations to think and communicate open management. The rise of NPMs is a response to the problems and disadvantages associated with traditional working models and points to existing models in the private sector to increase smart and reasonable skills at startup. One of the core principles of NPM can be where evaluation takes place and is done. This approach encourages governments to set clear goals, measure results, and reward success. By doing this, NPM aims to promote accountability and ensure the effective use of open-source tools. Also, NPM supports competition, commercialization of tools and outsourcing of some open management to private service providers. It points to competition as a way to increase efficiency and cost effectiveness of results.

This led to a revolution in open source, with the most important outsourcing services being outsourced to third parties. However, it is worth noting that NPM is not without answers and challenges. Experts believe that a focus on efficiency and reporting standards can lead to problems such as neglect of value, reduced public accountability and fragmentation of management. Also, not all open governance organizations prefer a business-like approach, and some may require a more collaborative and inclusive approach.

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CHAPTER 11

EXPLORING ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Administrative management will be an important aspect of administrative success and ensuring the public good. This article summarizes the key concepts and knowledge points to be learned in the context of organizational management. It highlights the importance of geography in optimizing the success of open and private organizations and addresses the challenges and opportunities faced by leaders in today's environment. Management has many elements such as structure, power, decision making, communication process and people management. Thinking about these concepts is important to understanding how organizations work and how to adapt to evolving challenges and societal needs.

KEYWORDS:

Organizational Culture, Performance Evaluation, Policy Implementation, Process Optimization, Strategic Planning.

INTRODUCTION

Advancement is the center of legislative issues of the so-called Third World and governments play a key part in national improvement. Open Organization is considered an vital component in this advancement prepare. Government employments its regulatory specialist to realize national advancement errand by defining, organizing and executing expansive- scale activity programs. To handle these complex Exercises of the government, instrument of advancement organization is employed Development organization is an instrumental implies for characterizing solidifying and actualizing national goals in creating nations. The concept of improvement organization developed without further ado after the Moment World War, in spite of the fact that one American scholar claimed its rise within the starting of 1960's around the time when open organization had come to in apex. From the mid-1960s, however, the name Organization for Development became more common in developing countries, although it is unclear what the name means. One of the sources of this model is the assumption that it is a modern name given by the place, and it is an unused name for this model since it is given to countries formed by scientists especially in organizations opened in America. governments of these countries. Can use zoning plans and plans. According to an article about this; "The development challenge is how to integrate existing resources (in developing countries) and put them into projects that can work more effectively that can be accelerated (development) finance, continued social welfare and growing deficit management. Asia, developing countries in Africa, and Latin America.

In, the need for development organizations to implement systems and programs that govern government development and Business marketing tools has been widely recognized. The principle of development management is "to attach importance to the building and strengthening of open organization as part of the country's development". VA Paul Panaudikar said that at the core of organizational development is about trying to create

change through collaboration, harmony of organization and government. "Development organizations make and express political commitment to a specific development. In short, development organizations are responsible for the realization of our development plans. Cooperatives, initiatives undertaken by developing countries and commercial enterprises. Open and non-public organizations and their Being able to lead the development to achieve its goals means the establishment of a management organization. Another perspective is "management development". In line with this interpretation, we hope that development organizations (management organizations) will be instrumental in the implementation of development programmes, plans and policies [1]–[3].

This will include increasing the level of education, changing social institutions, improving the quality of health, increasing wages in the country, improving the political institutions that manage state assets, improving communications, managing major dams, factories and many other important improvements in health. country. So, he has two thoughts. These are two sides of the same coin. In this context, Fred W. Riggs has very well expressed that the relationship between these two includes chicken and egg production. Most organizations cannot succeed without changing the infrastructure that hinders their success; The environment itself cannot be changed unless the organization plans to create a strong environment. The increased supply of developed countries cannot be achieved without the continuation of government power. Thus, organizational development includes organizational development and organizational development. The first refers to the nature of policy development and strategies for developing and disseminating policy capacity. The last one talked about the cooperation and management of different development.

DISCUSSION

People have unlimited demand but very limited resources. Integrity is essential to human well-being. For this reason, these assets should be looked after in order to meet all kinds of needs of people. In this way, ownership of all assets can be used to bring full satisfaction to people who have nothing but control. The word "management" is used in many senses. It is sometimes used to describe people's planning, planning, work, coordination, planning and management processes, and sometimes to describe people's supervisory work. It is also known as physical file, sharpening and teaching. Some define management as a concept of power and decision, while others see it as a financial asset, generation profile or intelligence foundation. To understand the word management, let's look at its meaning: I agree with Follett, "Management is the art of getting other people to do things." I agree with JD Mooney and AC Railey: "Management is about coordinating and empowering people." Management is not about coordination, it is about persuading people in an organization to do their best to achieve goals. I agree with Henri Fayol: "Care is to plan, plan, organize, direct, coordinate and control." Fayol defines management as a person who has the five abilities of planning, organizing, directing, organizing and controlling. Follett defines management as the ability to coordinate other people to achieve goals. She also recommends that managers work together.

1. Management by planning: Management by planning includes planning, directing, organising, motivating and executing. These are all possibilities of constant interaction. Therefore, management is the effort of individuals in an organization to achieve the goals of employees.

2. Discipline management: Discipline management, in schools and in business, humanities, science, politics, etc. institutions may have a specialized department of decision-making information. Experts and analysts believe that the knowledge gained from this study can have an impact on world life, be better studied, and then expand the management system as teaching.

3. Management as a Thing: The word "management" can be a thing in itself. There are different representatives in an organization, some of them do administrative work and some of them work. The people who manage the organization and the workplace are called managers.

The word leader in the field means leaders, supervisors, supervisors, supervisors, etc. used as a noun. Thus, management includes designing, launching and integrating different products; Planning is when bringing different groups together in an organization, supporting the organization to achieve certain goals in advance. So this is a way to get business from people in legal groups.

Management Goals

1. Asset Utilization: The ultimate goal of management is to make the best possible use of the assets of the business. Proper use of personnel and resources will help the business make money that will make a difference. In any business, business owners want more money from the investment, while employees, customers, and open people expect the government to provide the necessary products. All these effects are taken into account when business tools are used correctly.

2. Improving Performance: The goal of management should be to improve the performance of each generation of computing. In order for the professional to provide the best service, the environment must be very friendly.

3. Promote the best talent: The government should attract talent from different sources to produce better results. Better salaries, decent employment opportunities, and future development plans will attract more people to the institution.

4. Plan for the future: If the government is not planning for the future, it should not be concerned with the activities of the present. Long-term success should be based on teaching assignments. In this way, planning for the future is the foundation to help the organization grow.

The terms "management" and "management" are often used interchangeably. It is also worth noting that the word "management" is often different from private institutions, but on the other hand, the word "management" is used for public institutions. Basically, there is no difference between management and organization. All supervisors are concerned with the administration and management of the organization as shown in the diagram. However, senior managers reported spending more time on authoritative tasks, while lower-level managers reported spending more time coordinating and managing employee performance, i.e. operational management.

According to Etzioni, "Organizations are social organizations (or groups of people) that are specifically created and restructured in pursuit of specific goals". It is seen from the report that organizations are evaluated as social organizations or groups of people, and the basic element of organizations is people. So the main point of this definition is the fact that organization is a group of people. Another important point is to consider development, where organizations are purpose-built to achieve specific goals. The third is the goals that organizations are formed to achieve certain goals. Organizations are characterized as "compositions that occur more or less continuously for the benefit of a particular purpose". In this context, the organization is also defined as a social organization created by certain people to achieve certain goals. I agree with Pfiffner and Presthus that "an organization is an organization of people and has the capacity to generate social good". The definition clearly states that an organization consists of a group of people who come together to fulfill various responsibilities in order to create something, a product, or management. That is, an

organization is a social organization or group of people deliberately formed to achieve a particular goal. It can be used in paintings, services, enterprises, colleges, hospitals, schools, political parties, prisons, cooperatives, etc. used. Organization [4]–[6].

Main organizations are divided into two groups according to the relationship in the organization: -

1. Legal organization: It is important to achieve goals, so the organization was created in the first place. There is a bond between the people. Personal choice is based on personal ability. The amount of cash and other assets used by the organization is determined by its purpose. In formal organizations, the intelligence of the organization and its environment depends on the inherent need of its goals.

2. Informal Organization: Refers to personal and social arrangements that begin immediately in a formal organization.

The concept of "organization" is almost synonymous with the concept of framework. Organization refers to any situation in which more than one element is together or in relation to each other and which as a whole displays an order or structure that performs a task. In this sense, buildings, machines, books, national assemblies, exhibitions, worlds, planets, etc. Be prepared to talk about the organization. All of them have an organization or an organization. There must be a relationship between many things. As a framework, the organization has the following characteristics [7]–[9].

1. Most participants work as teams;

2. The components of the framework are linked by a plan or need. Their relationship is not at all chaotic or uncertain. A few of these links are designed so that a change in one part of the framework does not cause a change in another component.

3. A frame may be associated with some framework or be part of a larger framework.

CONCLUSION

As a result, research into the management of licensing organizations presents a complex and dynamic field that plays an important role in the functioning of government, business and non-profit organizations. Organizational management theory and discipline has many ways to supplement, organize and optimize resources and information to achieve the organization's goals. An important aspect of this research is the recognition of the importance of organizational management in the realization of policy and decision making in an organization. Successful Pioneers define an organization's culture, inspire their team, and make important decisions that affect the organization's success. Also, the management structure of the organization refers to important plans and requirements for facilities. Long lasting. Creative and diverse organizations are better prepared to explore the challenges of a changing global environment.

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CHAPTER 12

UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE IN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Management decisions are based on the shared understanding of those using these drugs. Understanding people in Organization Management explores the complexities of human behavior, psychology, and motivation in management. The survey revealed that the basis of management is mostly people, namely their goals, challenges and interactions. This document provides an overview of the main features reviewed in this article. He stressed the importance of understanding human behavior and his recommendations for management control.

KEYWORDS:

Organizational Culture, Personal Development, Productivity, Workforce Diversity.

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the people in the management organization can be an important consideration for management. People are the heart and soul of any organization, and their inspiration, behavior and skills influence management's overall success in form and utility. Here we will touch on the importance of understanding people in the licensing environment. In management organizations, it is important, first of all, to recognize the differences between individuals. These organizations keep people's roots, talents, encounters, and emotions flowing. Understanding these differences allows Pioneers to adjust their management, communication, and problem-solving processes. Knowing the benefits and advantages of each agent can promote a more efficient and effective workplace.It is also important to understand the motivations and needs of people in the right industry.

Motivated employees will be more engaged and dedicated to their work. Leaders need to know what motivates their team members (self-improvement, recognition, or sense of purpose) and follow those motivations in line with the organization's purpose. More motivated employees will contribute to the achievement of goals. Also, collaboration and collaboration are important for the right organizations. Successful pioneers can manage the complexities of the team, such as communication, problem solving, and teamwork. They promote trust and open communication, which fosters better collaboration and problem solving among team members. Another important aspect is to understand the impact of the culture of individuals in the management environment. Culture influences behavior, values, and decisions. Those who understand and create a culture can create an environment that aligns with the organization's mission and enhances employee performance.

It is also important to have an in-depth understanding of the evolving needs of employees. This includes encouraging employees to plan, develop skills, and improve performance. Authoritative organizations that contribute to the promotion of employee interests attract and retain the best resources and have a high level of performance. As a result, it is most important for management to know that authoritative organizations are created by simple

people. With access to a diverse range of resources, inspiration, and workforce, pioneers can create a harmonious, supportive and productive environment. By putting people at the center of their management approach, organizations can explore the complexities of data management with greater success and resilience [1]–[3].

DISCUSSION

The needs, reasons, and values that drive and steer our efforts, as well as the incentives, goals, and ambitions that draw us, all play significant roles in motivation. These elements are a part of every theory of work motivation covered in Chapter Nine in some capacity. However, there have long been arguments about what to name them, what the most important requirements, values, objectives, and motivations are, and what functions they serve. These discussions provide significant difficulties for both management and scholars. These subjects are covered in this chapter, along with significant work-related attitudes like job satisfaction that OB researchers have created. These work attitudes provide insightful information that aids in the analysis and comprehension of the experiences that individuals have at work. While they all touch on the subject of job motivation, they all diverge from it in significant ways. They are discussed individually since they are not just unique from motivation and motivation theory, but also because covering all of these subjects in one chapter would be quite lengthy. Values, motivations, and incentives have long played a significant role in management theory and practice, especially public management.

They have, if anything, become more well-known in recent years. The significance of shared values in companies has been stressed more and more in studies of the leadership, transformation, and organizational culture subjects discussed in subsequent chapters. Writers and consultants advise leaders to have an understanding of the motivational factors and values of the people that make up their teams and organizations. By describing how employees of the Bureau of Prisons exhibit a strong incentive to support the organization's values and mission, in part because some of the bureau's long-term leaders have successfully promoted those values, DiIulio demonstrated how crucial this can be in public organizations. Goodsell discusses how government organizations' objectives may inspire people to work harder by appealing to their beliefs and motivations. People in many sorts of organizations, including government organizations at all levels of government and in many different countries, have replied to surveys that inquire about their views about their jobs and the importance they put on various incentives or rewards, as was mentioned in Chapter Nine.

In numerous countries in Asia, Europe, and North America in 2005, a group of researchers ran the International Social Survey Program. Numerous inquiries regarding the respondents' lifestyles, including their jobs, were made in the study. These included inquiries on the significance to each respondent of a list of professional rewards and the incentives that drew them to their employment. Two of the questions were on the respondent's perception of the value of their employment to society and their potential to assist others. Additional inquiries asked the responder to rank the significance of having a work that benefits others and the larger community. Compared to respondents who worked in the private sector, respondents in twenty-nine out of thirty countries expressed greater levels of agreement on these topics.

In addition, compared to respondents from the private sector, those from the public sector placed a higher value on labor that benefits society and other people. People who worked for the government were more likely to answer that they thought it was vital to have employment that benefited society and helped others, as well as that they believed that their job did both, quite consistently across all of the countries. It is unclear exactly what these replies signify or how significant they are as effects on the respondents' work behaviour. Nevertheless, do you recall the "generic" perspective on organizations that Chapters One and Two explored, which

presumes or argues that there are no meaningful distinctions between public and private organizations? If that's the case, how can we receive comments from individuals that seem to fundamentally diverge from that general viewpoint yet are so universally consistent? More broadly, the example of this poll highlights the difficulties that researchers and practical managers have when examining and comprehending the requirements, values, and motivations of individuals in businesses [4]–[6].

Maslow's five-level hierarchy has been disproven by researchers attempting to ascertain if people prioritize their demands as the theory predicts. The data instead supports a two-step hierarchy, where lower-level workers are more concerned with monetary and security incentives while higher-level employees are more concerned with success and challenge. Crewson discovered this kind of difference between workers at lower General Schedule (GS) income levels (GS 1-8) and the highest GS levels (GS 16 and beyond) after analyzing the findings of a large survey of federal employees. According to his research, executives gave the value of public service and having an effect on public affairs the highest ratings, while respondents at lower wage levels regarded work stability and money as the most important employment criteria.

There were several factors involved in the Magadha's geographical conquests, which finally led to the creation of an empire. The state's desire to increase its income was the primary motivation, of course. The state's tactics included seizing control of surplus-producing areas in order to extract them, taxing merchants, controlling trade routes and mines, etc. For instance, the ambition to dominate the coastal commerce in eastern India may have been the driving force behind Asoka's invasion of Kalinga. The desire to exploit the Kolar gold mines may have also been the driving force for the expansion of rule to Karnataka. In order to regulate or assure diverse economic, social, and political activities at various levels, excess production, surplus extraction, surplus distribution, and surplus spending need a complicated kind of administrative organization. For instance, a strong administration would be required to organize the army and provide its needs if a powerful force was required to conquer neighboring regions. Similar administrative structures were required to both formulate the rules for and carry out the process of extraction if taxes were to be collected from merchants or excess was to be taken from producers. We'll talk about the numerous elements connected to how the Mauryan government organized its operations. We'll talk generally about the federal, provincial, and municipal levels of government, as well as related topics.

We are aware that the Mauryan state's core was dominated by a highly centralized administrative structure and that the King held full authority there. However, unless a huge empire also developed specific administrative mechanisms to manage the regional or local levels, no administrative control could be successful. The Magadha state developed administrative authority at the municipal and provincial levels after its geographical expansion.

The Kumara (royal prince), who served as the King's envoy in governing the province, served as the head of the provincial government. For instance, before becoming the King, Asoka served as the Kumara of Ujjayini and Taxila. A council of "ministers" and Mahamatyas (known as Mahahamatras during the reign of Asoka) helped the Kumara in turn. The names of four provincial capitals Tosali in the east, Ujjain in the west, Suvarnagiri in the south, and Taxila in the north come from Asokan edicts. Governors who may have served as the region's more minor kings oversaw the administration of certain parts within the province. We may make this assertion because Tushaspa, a yavna, is identified as the administrator of the Junagadh region during the reign of Asoka in the Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman. However, according to the same inscription, a vaisya named Pushyagupta served as

Chandragupta Maurya's agent in that region at the time. In addition to serving as a check on the Kumara, the province council of ministers sometimes had direct contact with the King. The Mahamatras were among the top officials. The Asokan edicts refer to them as carrying out a variety of tasks, including watching over border regions, conducting judicial work, and acting as Dbamma Mahamatras who took care of religion, whilst the Arthasastra refers to them in the sense of ministers. It would seem that the Kumara and the King may both appoint them. Amatyas were a different class of elite officers. The people of Taxila rose up during the reigns of Bindusara and Asoka in opposition to their arbitrary deeds, therefore this group must have also had exceptional abilities.

Village and District level administration

The administrative units featured a district-level structure made up of many villages, each of which had its own administrative unit. Pradeshta, Rajuka, and Yukta were the authorities named at the district level at this time, with the former serving as the district's overall in charge. Their duties included conducting surveys and assessments of the property, giving tours and inspections, collecting money, and upholding the law and order, among other things. The King sometimes had direct communication with these officials. Asoka, for instance, gives the RIljukas "independent authority" to carry out certain of his directives pertaining to the welfare of the people in the Fourth Pillar Edict. Additionally, he gave them some authority that they may not have had before. The Yukta was a subordinate officer helping the other two with secretarial tasks. Additionally, there were checks and balances on each type of officials' authority! However, the Asokan edicts provide little insight into administration at the village level. However, the Arthasrrstra makes mention of this administrative division. It indicates that the authorities at this level were chosen and supported by the villages and were locals. Such officials are referred to as ppmika. The setup at this level must have/have changed depending on regional circumstances. Gopa and Sthanika, two sorts I of officials, do serve as intermediaries between the administrative levels of the district and the village, nonetheless [7]–[9].

CONCLUSION

Understanding people in organizations can be key to maintaining trust and efficiency. It goes beyond looking at agents as mere assets to understand their motivations, behaviors and aspirations at work. In this context, it is important to know the prevalence and importance of human existence. Above all, knowledge of the freedom of each agent is crucial to understanding people in the right organisations. People bring different backgrounds, experiences and perspectives to the workplace; this affects their work, communication and problem solving. Acknowledging and respecting these differences creates a harmonious, informed work environment that enhances the overall performance of the organization. It also includes natural and internal knowledge that enables people to understand, participate and perform. Motivation can range from the desire for personal work to the sense of purpose and achievement that leads to the job. Managers must adapt to these factors to update management processes and create conditions that improve employee health and job satisfaction. It is also important to know the importance of good communication and cooperation in the right organizations. Successful business leaders recognize that clear lines of communication are essential for sharing information, achieving goals, and building trust among group workers. Creating an environment where representatives' voices are heard and respected can lead to more productive work and more careful solving of problems. Finally, understanding people in the management organization is not just an HR function; it's an HR job. This can be an important skill for quality control. It includes recognizing the unique characteristics and motivations of each individual, fostering a culture of diverse qualities and

perspectives, and encouraging open and direct communication. By emphasizing the role of people in managing the organization, pioneers can create a work environment in which representatives are encouraged to close and participate in achieving the best results, ultimately promoting victory and achievement of the organization's goals.

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