



**A TEXTBOOK ON  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
OBJECTIVES**

**Alok Baptist**

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KRISHNA NAGAR, DELHI

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## CHAPTER 1

### RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONCEPT AND PHENOMENON

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Alok Baptist, Director

Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Email Id- alok.baptist@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

The state is a more powerful political organisation that upholds the rights and interests of its citizens via constitutional and legal protections, aspires to provide its people the highest-quality services possible, and is recognised as having the right to use force when required. The state uses a variety of organisational and functional structures at the national level to accomplish these goals. Without a doubt, public administration is one of these organisations. Public administration serves as the public's perception of the state as a functioning bureaucratic system. Politics in public administration thus has a significant impact on the state.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Administration, Association, Protections, Public.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

It is important to clarify the definition of "public" before defining the term "public administration." In actuality, the Turkish Language Association's definition of the term "public" states that it refers to all governmental institutions that provide services to the populace. According to Eken, the term "public" in Turkish refers to the whole population of a nation. It also implies "people" or "community." On the other hand, "public order" refers to the law that governs and affects the entire society; "public sector" refers to all economic activities and endeavours carried out by the government; "public personnel" refers to officials working for the government; "public opinion" refers to the entirety of opinions, attitudes, and beliefs held by the entire society in relation to a particular field and subject; and "public legal entities" refers to groups of people and property engaged in such activities. As commonly understood, the term "public" refers to the whole society from a broad viewpoint. Consequently, public administration may be seen as the management of the whole system.

In addition to referring to the organisation of public services or the organisation of public authority, public administration also refers to the state and politics. In actuality, public administration is focused on the actions of people and groups that are involved with the bureaucratic system and active inside the state and its linked institutions. In addition, public administration may be defined as the management and organisation of people, resources, and instruments to help the state accomplish its goals. According to this concept, public administration may be summed up as the management of public relations in the relevant sector and the execution of public policy. The executive arm of a state's government may be precisely described as public administration. Public administration in this sense refers to the delivery of state governance at the national, municipal, and regional levels [1], [2].

In actuality, public administration functions as an administrative mechanism that is primarily related to the executive branch of the state organs. After considering all of these terms, public administration may be roughly characterised as "central and local bureaucratic organisations, methods and interactions, people, tools and resources, and "Equipment, and their



management, other than the legislative and judicial powers in state organisations, which produce public goods and services, are subject to public law, determine, and carry out public policies to ensure the public good, which is the reason for the existence of the state.

The two main facets of public administration are structural and functional. Among them, public administration expresses an organisational vision of the state with its structural character. Public administration, from a functional standpoint, is the activity of carrying out laws and other general directives. Public administration serves as a functional mechanism that carries out public policies decided upon by political entities while adhering to a set of norms and principles. In certain circumstances, the public administration may also take an active role, both directly and indirectly, in the formulation of public policy. In this setting, public administration serves as a tool for making decisions and carrying out 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 Erylmaz, public administration is also a field of study, a career, and an activity. According to one of these definitions, public administration is "a discipline consisting of practise and theory aimed at understanding and improving public bureaucracy and its relations with the public to whom it provides goods and services." This field focuses on how to better organise the state's executive branch in terms of people, processes, and procedures. and successfully. In addition to this, public administration is a collection of tasks that include planning, organising, directing, coordinating, and regulating among other actions and tasks. In actuality, these actions take place inside of a company or institution. Due to the growing variety of public administrations and administrators, public administration may also be seen as a profession in this context.

The public is made aware of the state, which is founded on a legal political association, via public administration, the executive branch of the government. In reality, the state is crucial in fostering a culture of respectability in society and ensuring that the public's commitments are met. If the populace has confidence in the government, the government will safeguard the public interest by establishing participatory democracy, which is successful in fostering and formalising popular confidence. In fact, the field of public administration has a set of cultural values formed by a sense of fairness and balance, drawn from a historical viewpoint that emphasises personal integrity and balance.

A study area for understanding political history and social ideas is public administration. In this setting, it is impossible to study public administration in isolation from the history, society, and therefore, cultural values in which it has evolved. Briefly stated, public administration is the state's outreach to the populace. In this environment, the abstract idea of the state takes on "flesh and bones," so to speak, in the eyes of the general public via public administration, and as a consequence, it becomes tangible.

Consequently, there is a close connection between the ideas of politics and the state and public administration. The notions of politics and state should be succinctly defined in this context in order to completely comprehend the nature of public administration. The connection between the state, politics, and public administration will become clear in this manner [3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

Administrative science is "an academic discipline whose subject is the universal elements, processes and organisations of management; which examines managerial events, behaviours and organisations; whose field is public, private or third sector organisations". Administrative science is also defined as thinking or handling management concepts and processes on scientific principles. Generally speaking, "public administration" has evolved via the application of the concepts and methods of administrative science to government agencies and organisations. Tortop defines administrative science as "a branch of social sciences that evaluates the work of people who are responsible for preparing, carrying out, or implementing the decisions of central and local political authorities" in this context. Administrative science is described 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," per Gournay. In actuality, public administration encompasses implementation procedures including the governing structure, organisational structure, human resources, financial resources, and external environment. In order to manage human resources, finances, structure, and functioning, as well as to create and implement policies and programmes, public administration creates methodologies. Public administration, on the other hand, uses these processes to create outputs and offers people services. Since society may be seen as being managed through public administration, this discipline has unique traits of its own.

The following features of public administration:

1. The public benefit is the goal of public administration. Therefore, the welfare, happiness, and well-being of society serve as the primary goals of public administration.
2. When performing its duties, public administration uses the superior attributes of the public authority,
3. The creation of public administration, its responsibilities, organisational structure, powers, and employment of public officials, as well as the methods and means by which public institutions and organisations provide goods and services are all outlined in law.
4. Due to their budget and operations, public institutions and organisations are directly and indirectly under the supervision of the legislature.
5. Public administration is controlled by public administration law, a distinct area of the law, and public administration courts, sometimes known as administrative courts, are responsible for resolving conflicts between public administrations and private parties.

In addition to the previously mentioned reasons, Gözler and Kaplan include the following qualities of public administration:

1. The public interest is the goal of public administration. Consequently, public administration views the peace and prosperity of society as its primary goal.
2. In order to serve the public interest, public administrations have public authority.
3. Public administrations have an advantage over private individuals and are able to conduct transactions without their authorization.

4. Laws govern the creation and operation of governmental administrations. Additionally, the public administrator is not allowed to come up with solutions or take on tasks that are not permitted by law.

### **Purpose and Elements of Public Administration**

Public welfare is the main goal of public administration. Thus, public administration exists for the benefit of the general populace. In addition to meeting individual wants, public administration delivers commodities and services that society requires. Additionally, the effective and efficient delivery of public services is a goal of public administration. In other words, public administration seeks to achieve the goals, objectives, and obligations that public institutions and organisations are required to carry out by making the most efficient use of the resources at hand, including people, money, and materials. Public administration may be thought of as a logical administrative order in this sense. It makes an effort to accomplish its goals concurrently with this sequence. The collection of public administration goals that are directly geared towards society consist of the realisation of public benefit as their general and exclusive goal.

The other goal of public administration is to assess the level of an organization's performance and the behavioural traits of its members, as well as to determine how best to organise institutions and how to maintain harmonious relationships between the organisation and its members. It also aims to provide recommendations that can be put into practise. The investigation of these ideas and the establishment of strong foundations for the concepts used in public administration are additional goals of public administration. Therefore, public administration focuses on principles and policies both within and outside the organisation in an effort to develop systematic and consistent scientific knowledge. Its objective is to allot a public administration tool that can react right away to any circumstance that calls for it. The collection of goals listed below are the introspective goals made by public administration to better itself. However, even though this group of goals makes up the activities of the public administration, it is through scientific research and a public administration system that offers effective and efficient services that the society will indirectly receive healthier services. These goals are pursued in this situation in order to benefit society. Consequently, it is true to say that public administration exists to benefit society.

As commonly understood, public administration aims to describe and explain the components of the administration, such as status, organisation, function, and behaviour. Based on legal, technical, social, human, and political considerations, public administration initially paints a picture of the national state administration, followed by local governments, state economic enterprises, and other public institutions. These qualities best describe and distinguish public administration. The objectives of public administration, on the other hand, include explaining the reasons behind the existence of administrative organisations, attempting to fix them by identifying their flaws, analysing public policies, looking at the principles that govern the field of administration, looking at the typical behaviours of employees working in organisations, and planning events based on concrete values in the form of organised data and plans. In contrast, public administration seeks to produce speculative theories because it seeks to connect human values and actions, as well as objective theories based on the idea that institutions should deal with many facets of life [5], [6].

Public administration is a system that is concerned with the uninterrupted and orderly functioning of the state and social order, the realisation of legislative activities and the implementation of laws, and the production of goods and services to meet the needs of the public. Public administration receives its resources, duties, and powers from political organs and has a political aspect in this context. While performing these obligations, public

administration makes use of a variety of components. These components also make up the structure and duties of public administration. According to Erylmaz, "people, organisation, public policy, norm order, financial resources, and public officials" are the components of public administration. In actuality, among these components, the public comprises of the individuals and organisations to whom services are supplied. administration of public affairs. The general public, or citizenry, are the main addressees of governmental governments. The organisation serves as the primary operating unit for public administration. In this centre, decisions are made on the commodities and services to be offered to society. The goal of public policy is to identify societal issues and provide solutions. The framework for public administration's operations is its public policy. The duties and structure of public administration as outlined in a country's basic and secondary level laws are referred to as the norm order. The budget and monetary resources used by public administration are referred to as financial resources. The persons or authorities who provide public services are known as public servants [7], [8].

### **Relationship of Public Administration with Other Disciplines**

Depending on the features, characteristics, and elements it has, public administration has excellent relationships with other disciplines in various and varied amounts. In the sections below, it is briefly described how public administration relates to the fields of political science, sociology, business administration, administrative law, and economics.

### **The Relationship of Public Administration with Political Science**

Political science is a field of study that looks at political structures, events, and patterns of behaviour in both people and groups before attempting to identify connections and causes between them. In actuality, political science and public administration have a close link. Political science is interested in all studies that are conducted in the sphere of public administration; thus, the research topic is handled by departments and employees who fall within the purview of politics. As opposed to this, political science and public administration share a number of interests, including central administration, regional and local governments, and functions of governments, bureaucracy and public policy. Political science and public administration have a lot in common, both organizationally and operationally, when seen in this light [9], [10].

## **CONCLUSION**

As government reform-related initiatives continue to advance, the need for public management research is growing, and public management has attracted attention never before seen in our nation. At this time, many interests and concepts are going through profound change. Public administration has, however, come under increasing criticism and scrutiny in recent years due to its inability to direct practise very effectively. This calls for us to reexamine the subject's development tradition and development direction in order to recognise and maintain the commonalities in the process of public management. On the other hand, according to the author, political science and sociology have made public management possible by repeatedly demonstrating that the public value is a pluralistic value system that includes economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological values. As a result, the government must practise public management in order to guarantee political stability. The significance of economic value must be balanced with other types of values and promoted, in order to better realise social progress and achieve national happiness as a final aim. The public management, on the other hand, takes heavily from political science, the sociological point of view, the theory, and the paradigm. The other subject scholars are forced to challenge this discipline's independence due to the unique invention. In order to achieve this,

public managers must undergo a theoretical and practical transformation from traditional programme actors to value creators. They must move away from passive implementation and actively pursue innovation and breakthrough, while respecting local realities and local knowledge, maximising consensus cohesion, the formation of discourse systems, and offering a realistic path for the creation of public value.

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## CHAPTER 2

### HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Dipika Bhatia, Director

Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Email Id- dipika.bhatia@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

The present discipline of public administration was historically created in order to further the practice of contemporary state management. Drawing the geographical and historical limits of public administration and outlining the topic it investigates help to achieve the goal of defining this field. Numerous questions can be used to further this objective, such as: Can the limitations and presumptions of studies that are accepted as the beginning of signification be overcome? When and where can the beginning of administration phenomenon and studies be found? How has the process of scientific zing administration developed? It might be argued that concerns about coexistence and rule of law followed the birth of society. As a result, administration as a social phenomenon predates civilization by 5,000 years. Administration is the culmination of all intentional, coordinated operations. It is essential to explain the historical context of the signification process of public administration with its unique characteristics since we cannot restrict administration and public administration to the same historicity as a phenomenon. We shall also see the growth of public administration education as a result of this process.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Culmination, Claimed, Development, Education.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Public administration instruction was necessary due to the growth, evolution, and change of public administration as well as many political, social, economic, and other issues. However, the origins of administration and its teaching as an idea go considerably further back in history. Discussions on the concurrent emergence of issues like how to run a good state, what qualities administrators should possess, how administrators should be educated, how people will live together in society, and how they will be run, date back to Ancient Greece and even to the times when the first political organizations were forming. Because of this, even if the history of the phenomena of administration is quite ancient, the development of public administration as a field and of public administration education is relatively recent.

The study of public administration is a very broad and developing discipline of science. The subject area is also characterized by apparently unending teaching strategies and often opposing paradigmatic approaches. More people are becoming aware that the knowledge frameworks of certain disciplines cannot provide solutions to complicated social concerns. In conclusion, it can be claimed that interdisciplinary education has developed to introduce students to methods, ideas, and techniques from diverse fields of the social and natural sciences and to look for possible solutions to these problems. Since the final quarter of the 20th century, one of the most contentious areas of debate in the social sciences has been the operation and role of public administration. National public administrations, the public administration discipline itself, and its education have all been directly impacted by this argument, which has economic and political aspects [1], [2]. Teaching public administration is developing at the same time as the discipline of public administration is developing and being

more widely used. The topic of teaching public administration is examined in this study's setting alongside the changes that the discipline of public administration has gone through over its history. First and foremost, as advancements in the globe and parallel developments in Turkey are discussed, along with current practices and statistical information about the departments taught, the development and teaching of the field is also covered. In this approach, it is intended to provide a brief and succinct historical memory of both global and public administration instruction within the context of the discipline's evolution. Within the backdrop of the study's first section and the global evolution of the public administration field, the ideas and changes in North America and Continental Europe were described. In the second section, changes in Turkey that occurred concurrently with global developments were examined. Additionally, by looking at the data from the YK Atlas, numerical statistics regarding universities, undergraduate level departments, and public administration teaching practices in Turkey were developed [3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

Since public administration is the result of a certain historical process, knowledge cannot be created by starting with the current limitations of public administration. The administrative phenomena should be assessed in the context of the historical process since it cannot be understood merely in terms of today. The discipline will benefit from using this method because it will reveal administration with its fundamental characteristics, challenge the widespread acceptance of administrative phenomena, turn to analytical studies rather than general assumptions, and increase the quality of being scientific by preventing it from getting lost in fashion trends. The new and modern have contributed to the development of public administration as an academic field due to the lengthy and active existence of the administration throughout history. Through institutionalized regulations and the transfer of administration to this mechanism that is free from a person's body, the discipline evolved in connection to the definition of the modern state as a distinct mechanism from society.

Since it is one of the components of public administration, teaching it is not exempt from the issues and features of that field's past. For the government and public officials to provide better services, it is essential that they have access to the information that is taught in universities and other institutions of vocational education that fall under the public administration discipline. It may be said about the practices found in the initial forms of political organizations when the education on this topic is believed to be teaching those who work for the state. We may go back to Ancient Greece and earlier to ask questions about how the state should be properly administered and what credentials individuals participating in administration should have. The origin of society is seen as the point at which people began to explore the conditions for coexistence and governance. The instructional initiatives that followed the identification of administration, however, indicate more recent times. The emergence of capitalism as a socioeconomic system and the subsequent creation of the modern state the formation of public administration as a scientific topic of study is a result of historicity [5], [6].

### Public Administration Teaching Tradition of Continental Europe and America

The term "modern state" refers to a certain kind of state that is essential to the aforementioned socio-economic system. The creation of policies and effective administration are two of these tasks. It is not a coincidence that the state has emerged with its crucial responsibilities in nations that have been slow to alter their socio-economic systems, leading to the start of the production of scientific knowledge in this area. In this regard, Germany, which is currently forging its political union, is the place to look. The end-of-the-19th-century endeavor to transfer administrative expertise from Continental Europe to

America. The socioeconomic structure, historical circumstances, and the function of states in these circumstances have influenced the administrative knowledge's subject matter. Public administration is seen as connected to political science and administrative law in Continental Europe, where the state is more significant in the administrative tradition. Public administration is a discipline that distinguishes out in the Anglo-American tradition for its technical aspect. By defining administration as distinct from politics, the discipline is taken at the level of managerial technology and given universality and normativity. In the American tradition, "rational and bureaucratic organisation for efficient, effective management" has taken the place of the Continental European tradition's emphasis on "good, strong, and fair administration". The good features of how government functions are prioritised in American public administration; in this tradition, the legal and historical advancements in Europe are not taken into account.

Another trait that this tradition inherits from the Anglo-Saxon administrative culture is the inability to associate the state with the public good or to prepare public servants to work for the state. Instead, theories have been established around the effectiveness and productivity of for-profit businesses with a focus on the free market. The foundation for the study subject and the field's limits are also established by the naming issue. Continental European and American cultures have different views on whether this terminology should be public administration or management science. It is assumed that the historical development of public administration Public administration is associated with the American tradition, whereas administrative science is associated with the Continental European tradition. However, it is known that the terminology of public administration was used in early studies from a legal standpoint. The area's historical development may be used to understand the variation in name. Because it was intended to decouple this profession from American and European politics and make it more scientific. One of the concerns that comes to mind in this context is whether administration can be seen as a technological phenomenon distinct from its legal and political components[7], [8].

Wilson and his views might be considered as a continuation of the Classical Theory, which is often included in discussions about how the subject came to be. With the exception of Fayol's contributions, which are assessed under Classical Administration, the experience in Continental Europe is disregarded. In this regard, Karasu introduced D. W. Martin's article "Déjà Vu: French Ancestors of American Public Administration" in the Turkish literature, which is a significant article revealing the roots of the discipline in Continental Europe, and a new door was opened in the aforementioned debate. Martin disputes the commonly held belief that American administration writers are the discipline's founders and asserts that the ancestors of the American public administration that emerged in the 20th century should be sought in France in the 18th. In fact, Wilson's renowned study from a century ago stresses that the science analyzing administration was created in France and Germany for a centralised state structure in accordance with the needs of that geography and that it should be adapted to the American state structure. Therefore, it may be claimed that Continental Europe has historically had a priority in the development of the field.

The 17th century and Prussia, which are intimately tied to the goal of nation-state creation, represent the beginning of the process of scientific administration. In German-speaking geography, studies of politics, administration, and law have been based on the natural sciences. To maintain law and order and safeguard the public purse, France has a tradition known as police science. The legal aspect of state administration came to the fore in both German and Continental European education because cameral chairs for administration instruction built primarily on law and politics. In France, Lorenz Von Stein and Nicolas Delamare as well as Charles Jean Bonnin, who first referred to administration as a science,



are credited with founding the field of study during the cameral period. In the axis of "strong state" practise, cameralism displays state knowledge. Its goal is to gather data about the government for its advantage. In France and Germany, the cameralist tradition has unified the administrative law landscape on a political and institutional level. General public law chairs have been created in the French tradition, which concentrates on the study of state and administration. "Citizenship rights and duties" and the advancement of the rule of law have been questioned in place of "good governance for a strong state".

In Continental Europe, cameralism, one of the foundations of contemporary administrative thinking, dates from 16–17. For ages, it has taken on the role of being a scientific advocate for the state-supported maintenance of the commercial capitalist system. Administration became a topic of study for the first time in cameral sciences, which attempted to methodically develop the economic and administrative principles needed by absolute monarchy to make the economy robust. Cameral science chairs addressed concerns with economics, finance, accounting, the art of management, personnel, and choosing and training managers. They were created to satisfy the need for well-trained workers for state administration. The knowledge and method of elevating state administrators make up the scope of cameralism in order to expand the authority of the central state.

Because administrative law predominated in Continental Europe in the 19th century, administration science was exceedingly uncommon among university programmes. Along with 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 because the development of administration law lagged far behind, it was outside of the university, and the administration schools were established even though it took place in some private vocational schools. It was not anticipated that administration would develop into a distinct, non-legal subject because of the dominance of law.

In France, just one undergraduate political science programme was launched in 1956–1957 at the Faculty of Law in Paris. The sole institution has been the Free School of Political Sciences, which was founded in 1871 to study the extra-legal components of administration in terms of public administration and to educate top managers. Another organisation that displays to the public The Technical Institute of Public Administration, established in 1947, has begun to acquire prominence. This institution assumed the roles of study, information distribution, and reform after being founded by civil employees specifically for the goal of spreading the knowledge gained through the practises of public institutions.

The Technical Institute of Public Administration, established in 1947, is another organisation that demonstrates how public administration has begun to acquire prominence. This institution assumed the roles of study, information distribution, and reform after being founded by civil employees specifically for the goal of spreading the knowledge gained through the practises of public institutions. Political science could not be among the subjects taught at reputable German institutions as it is in French ones. Some institutions, however, were created to provide undergraduate education. Hochschule für Work, Politik, and U. These are Hochschule für politische Wissenschaften, Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, and Wirtschaft.

Wilson's contributions were crucial to the development of public administration as a distinct field in the United States. Wilson's ideas were influenced by the scientific management approach that came next, 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 apart from politics and the law and under the

control of business discipline as a result of the scientific management approach that Wilson's ideas inspired. 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 organisations. 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 practise over time.

Since Wilson and up to the 1930s, public administration has been the principal point of contention for the Classical School. Wilson established the conceptual groundwork, which Frank Goodnow, Max Weber, and Taylor expanded upon with further 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 created POSDCORB in 1937 using the initials of the planning, organising, staffing, directing, supervising, and budgeting responsibilities. POSDCORB does not differentiate between commercial and governmental sectors. In this situation, the Classical School, which is made up of the pioneers of American public administration theory, distinguishes between politics and administration and defends the broad principles of administration.

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 Duping. 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.

the Classical and Neoclassical School's universalist tenets. It may be said that after World War II, many began to doubt it. On the one hand, comparative public administration and new organisational techniques caused upheavals inside American administration concepts and procedures, which had the potential to extend to the rest of the globe. Comparative public administration studies are a result of the dominant view of the developed countries towards the developing countries, which holds that the problems of the developing countries can be solved to the extent that they are compared to these ideal structures and processes. There is little doubt that the historical and comprehensive background required by public

administration is not met by the organisational systems that were first created in the business administration area. In comparison to Europe, it is fair to conclude that institutionalisation is progressing more quickly. Public administration was a part of the 117 curriculums in 1948. In several significant institutions, autonomous public administration faculties or institutes have also been founded. Harvard University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Public Affairs, New York University's Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service, the University of Washington's Department of Political Science and Public Administration, the University of Michigan's Minnesota Centre of Public Administration, and the University of Michigan's Institute of Public and Social Administration are among the schools that offer graduate programmes in public administration. Today, university programmes provide public management education at the undergraduate, graduate, and doctorate levels. "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 globe. It is carried out by so-called academic units. The courses offered in these departments are likewise known by these designations [9], [10].

### **Public Administration in Turkey: Development and Teaching**

Once the origins are known, it is easy to argue that American influence has affected public administration education in Turkey. Continental Europe's impact may be seen in this. This knowledge has been developed by both transfer and adaption approaches as the administration education process has advanced concurrently with the nation's modernization endeavour. The information comes from the nations that are at the forefront of the time's scientific and political developments. French administrative law was thus the first influence at the end of the 19th century, followed by the influence of German law and business economics from the beginning to the middle of the 20th century, and finally the influence of American organization-oriented management techniques following the Second World War.

It is clear that academic endeavours in public administration at the undergraduate and graduate levels were started with the intention of making it appropriate for those who will work in government to assume their positions following training relevant to their duties, based on the demand for more qualified state-provided public services. Following the Second World War, public administration became a recognized academic field in Turkey. This discipline did not just suddenly appear in Turkey. In other words, the field has grown by becoming a global one that includes a lot of developing nations. Regulations regulating the advancement of the field of public administration in developing nations have started to be formulated, and related chairs and institutions have been formed. First, the Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East was founded in Turkey to serve the Middle East area. This followed the establishment of the Brazilian and Latin American Public Administration Institute in Rio de Janeiro in 1951. Under the direction of Ford Company consultant Paul Appleby, three other institutions were founded in 1954 in Costa Rica for Central America, Egypt for the Arab world, and India.

Until the 1950s, public administration was extensively studied in Turkey's Administrative Law programme. In this regard, TODAIE, which was founded in Ankara in 1953, is credited with the creation of public administration as a distinct field of study from politics and law. This Institute's primary goal is to advance Turkish public administration. Later, in 1957, the Faculty of Political Sciences founded the Chair of Public Administration, which was renamed the Chair of Public Administration in 1967. In the end, these actions have been recognised as significant advancements in the discipline of public administration. In Turkey's development of the public administration discipline, three crucial phases stand out. The World Bank's

Barker Report, which is credited with introducing management science to Turkey, was the first of these. The second was the opening of TODAIE in 1953, which was made possible by a technical assistance agreement with the United Nations. The third was the creation of Turkey's first "Public Administration Chair" at the Faculty of Political Sciences in 1957.

Students from the administrative branch enrolled in 20 legal, six political science, and three public administration courses during the academic years of 1952 and 1956 at the Faculty of Political Sciences. Local administrations, public administration principles, and Turkey's administrative structure were taught later at TODAIE, which began offering classes in 1963. The following year, topics like personnel management, human relations, community development, public relations, and organization-method were covered. When comparing the USA and Turkey, we can observe that, despite the employment of human relations-oriented approaches in the 1950s, the human relations approach was only partly adopted in the 1960s in the USA and Taylorist methods in Turkey. Due to the efforts and leadership of organisations like Ankara University SBF and TODAIE, public administration teaching in Turkey started to develop as separate chairs, departments, or at the very least, independent courses in the 1950s under the influence of the American public administration approach. Later, it began to teach public administration using an Anglo-American method by creating the Department of Public Administration of the Faculty of Administrative Sciences of Middle East Technical University, which was founded in 1956 and expanded in the 1960s. The Department of Social Sciences at Boaziçi University's Faculty of Administrative Sciences began offering education in English as a foreign language in the 1970s. The Faculty of Political Sciences at Istanbul University once again began teaching public administration in the late 1970s.

The usage of foreign models and micro-theoretical concepts in the analyses of the studies is seen to be not being creative and adopting the normative approach when we look at the 1970s in the discipline of public administration in Turkey. The transition to public administration education in departments, colleges, or faculties established in organisations like the Ankara Academy of Economics and Commercial Sciences-ATIA and the Istanbul Academy of Economics and Commercial Sciences-TIA within the body of academies of economic and commercial sciences was another development in the 1970s. In several major cities, commercial sciences. Additionally, the School of Administration and Administration, which was formed in 1974 under TODAIE, began teaching public administration at the higher school level. In the 1970s, academics, particularly those with doctorates from other countries, became more prevalent in the area of public administration. When the 1980s arrived, activities pertaining to the education of public administrators began in universities in major cities, particularly at Hacettepe University.

While the field of public administration in the USA continued to incorporate earlier ideas in the 1980s, it also introduced the idea of public management and modified faculty programmers in this direction. During these years, the administration literature in Turkey began to move away from a researcher theoretical foundation and towards a practical one. As a result, it began to be fed from the area of business in the 1980s after shifting from the disciplines of sociology, administration, and psychology in the 1970s. Students studying public administration have become used to terms like overall quality management and quality circles as a result of this environment. As a result, the area of public administration started to be dominated by the managerial knowledge of the shrinking of the state that evolved during these years, and the substance of public administration education in Turkey started to alter in this direction. As a result, we find courses with names like Contemporary Approaches in Public Administration and New Visions in Public Administration in the public administration departments of many universities in Turkey. It is clear from their content that business

management concepts are integrated into public administration. With the passage of the Higher Education Law No. 2547 of 1981 and the ensuing regulations, Public Administration departments in the faculties of political science and economics and administrative sciences began to proliferate. 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 now widely regarded as branches of public administration. As seen in the table and graphic below, public administration education is still taught in Turkey via departments designated "Political Science and Public Administration" or "Public Administration [11], [12].

### CONCLUSION

Examining the phenomena of administration and the process of public administration's historical evolution also exposes the identification and teaching of this area of expertise. The long-term survival of society is concurrent with reflections on the management practice of the imperatives of living together and its evolution. On the other hand, public administration is a phenomenon that is specific to a certain stage of this process. The establishment and growth of the present state occurred throughout the time frame given. The corpus of knowledge created for the contemporary state to function in the West is public administration. There are some variances in the substance of this material since continental Europe and America have different political and historical contexts. The range of legal knowledge essential for Cameralism and the contemporary state of law originated as a result of the understanding of monarchical administration that was necessary to establish political unification in Europe. However, in America, the technical and practical aspects of the administration expertise required to eradicate political corruption have grown. The change and transformation that resulted from discussions held within the context of the approaches, understandings, and theories that the discipline of public administration has undergone since its inception have been effective in the development of public administration teaching throughout its historical development. Since the discipline's inception, public administration and public administration instruction have been growing and entwining one another in tandem. The discipline of public administration, which initially dealt with politics, morality, and administrative law before shifting to a managerial understanding to resolve this issue, mounds the public administration teaching in accordance with these disciplines.

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## CHAPTER 3

### THEORY CONSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Jayashree Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- jayashree.balasubramanian@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### ABSTRACT:

The contemporary school's claim that human factors constitute the cornerstone of an organization's peak performance has been severely examined. In light of current organizational issues, the advent of postmodernism as a new strategy aims to combine the beneficial elements of classical and neoclassical approaches. Literatures were gathered from secondary data sources including books, journals, and other online resources. This essay explores how these ideas have influenced crucial facets of public administration, including public policy, public-private partnerships, and new, emergent objectives, such as postmodernism. In order to gain a thorough understanding of the causes and effects of any given subject matter in the field, as well as to build new fields of inquiry, this paper concludes that more concerted efforts should be made to theorize old, contemporary, and new terms in public administration. This will help clarify and direct inquiry into policy making, governance, ethics, and other important subject matters that fall under the purview of public administration.

#### KEYWORDS:

Individuals, Publication, Public Administration, Theory Construction.

#### INTRODUCTION

The field of public administration combines theory and practise. According to Stillman, neither the history of public administration theory nor that of its practise can be said to have a clear beginning. But the practise dates back to the dawn of human history. Two broad textbooks on the topic of public administration theory were published in the United States and are considered as the earliest attempts to introduce the field. Two academics, White and Willoughby, wrote these publications, which were published in 1926 and 1927, respectively. Although the release of these volumes marked the beginning of public administration theory as a field, it should also be highlighted that decades of preparation had already taken place before the books' publication. For instance, the contributions and efforts of prominent American political figures, such as Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, cannot be understated in terms of the attention they paid to the theoretical issues with public administration.

Despite these initiatives and their importance to the development and maturation of public administration theory, it is impossible to downplay or ignore a remarkable essay written by Wilson in 1887, which Akindele lauded for marking the symbolic start of the field in a perceptive, convincing, and influential way in both its analytical and theoretical parlances. Up to the 19th century, the study of public administration was characterised by a normative approach. According to Akindele et al., there is a need to diversify efforts towards a more empirical examination of events as socio-economic life gets more specialised and complicated and as the number of government duties and responsibilities continues to rise. He also believed that there should be a science of administration, or philosophy of public administration, that would work to align the goals of government, make its operations less dissimilar, strengthen and purify its structure, and give duty to its accomplishments.

These early theoretical and practical endeavours, together with those of individuals who may be considered the founding fathers of public administration and who originally received their political science training, resulted in the political science giving birth to public administration as an area of study. However, by the middle of the 1920s, the discipline had developed certain recognisable traits. First, Woodrow Wilson's political-administrative dichotomy became apparent. This resulted in a surge in interest in its studies at different American and international colleges, and government reforms were implemented, attracting experts to public administration with renewed enthusiasm. This idea was spread by Woodrow Wilson at a period when the public was fed up with the government, its different programmes, widespread corruption, and the spoils system that predominated in the bureaucratic structure. The main justification for why people quickly accepted his viewpoint was this. In 1926, L.D. White wrote a book titled "Introduction to the Study of Public Administration" that supported this position even further [1], [2].

The Wilsonian politics-administration distinction was reinforced throughout the second phase of administrative theory, and an increasingly value-free or value-neutral science of management was developed. According to the theory, there are certain administrative principles that apply to all businesses and will help them all run as efficiently as possible. During this stage of the Industrial Revolution, governments were only interested in maximising output at any costs in order to generate significant revenue. The rapid development of industry during the Industrial Revolution also spawned new management issues that were challenging to tackle since they were unexpected. At that point, F.W. Taylor and Henri Fayol intervened and developed their management/administration concepts.

They were effective administrators in their own right, so their opinions had a lot of validity and were quickly accepted by industries all over the globe. In order to improve productivity and economy, Frederick Winslow Taylor and Henri Fayol argued for the use of engineering-based scientific approaches in the sphere of industrial work processes. The Classical philosophy of administration encompasses these schools of thinking. Since we are discussing the Classical Theorists of Administration, Max Weber deserves a special remark. His theoretical approach to bureaucracy is particularly noteworthy since it revolutionised the way public administration is thought about. He was the first to give the field a strong theoretical foundation. He saw bureaucracy as a central, rule-based system based on national laws that governs an organization's process and structure in accordance with technical expertise and maximum effectiveness. He was worried about the growth of bureaucracy in contemporary civilisation. This school of thought is also known as the Mechanical theory of organisation or administration because all three of the aforementioned theorists placed a strong emphasis on the physiological and mechanistic elements of public administration [3], [4].

Because the aforementioned principles and the iron cage/mechanistic perspective of administration and employees were contested, the third stage in the history of the idea of public administration is known as the period of dispute. A practical approach to administrative challenges was introduced by the human relations theory. The Hawthorne studies, carried out by Elton Mayo and his colleagues at Harvard Business School in the late 20th and early 30th centuries, gave rise to this emphasis on the human side of administration.

Studying the psychological and social issues that industrial employees face was the primary objective of this methodology. For the best use of human resources in enterprises, researchers who studied this idea discovered factors such as informal organisation, leadership, morale, and motivation. This prompted Herbert Simon and colleagues to conduct a very thorough investigation that produced the Behavioural Science idea. Herbert Simon's behavioural science school of thinking the principles of administration and its mechanical methods were



contested by Simon as simply proverbs that contradicted one another and were thus only broad generalisations based on individual experience and devoid of any theoretical underpinnings. Herbert Simon argued that decision analysis should be studied because decision-making is at the core of administration; every day, decisions must be made at every stage of administration, and administration is nothing more than a series of decisions that result in implementation. According to Simon, the only way to analyse administrative conduct in an organisational environment is to look at the choices that the administrators make.

Other notable members of the Behavioural school were Chester Barnard and Edwin Stene. The second stage, known as the identity crisis stage, takes place in the late 20th century, when many regions of the world known as the developing nations were only emerging from wars and colonialism. This stage signalled a discussion about the restoration of values in public administration and the study of administration across national and cultural boundaries.

According to Waldo, the US had a number of crises in the 1960s, and the conventional public administration was unable to address many of the issues or provide remedies. As a result, there was a need to rethink public administration, which raised the issue of whether the current model of public administration was still useful. Thus, thanks to Dwight Waldo and the First Minnowbrook Conference, which was attended by young public administration researchers and practitioners in 1968, the idea of "New Public Administration" was formed.

According to George Frederickson, who was a crucial member of the First Minnowbrook Conference and the primary organiser of the Second Minnowbrook Conference in 1988, they were the second generation of behaviourists. It placed emphasis on the importance of public administration ideals and the dedication of practitioners and academics to developing and putting these values into practise. Through the public policy approach, it created the idea that society and its welfare should be the primary objective of public administration in the modern day. It introduced democratic humanism, client-centeredness, and the scientific viewpoint to New Public Administration. This opinion was further cemented by the fall of the Soviet Union.

The progression of Public Administration theory leads to Public Policy theory. A government's effort to handle a public issue by enacting laws, rules, judgements, or activities relevant to the topic at hand is known as public policy. According to Stein, policy is created for the benefit of the populace and their progress. Public policy perspective is the study of public policies for the general populace, including its benefits and drawbacks as well as suggestions for improvement.

In this instance, it has once again converged with political science and has also included a number of management ideas to aid public administration in adjusting to the changing dynamics of its profession and behavior. In light of this, public administration theory is an amalgam of historical, organisational, social, and political theories that focuses on the meanings, structures, and roles of public service in all of its manifestations. As a result, this paper offers a selection of writings on various public administration philosophies [5], [6].

## **DISCUSSION**

The concepts, understandings, and theories advanced under the aegis of this theory must be grounded in science if we are to talk of a scientific and systematic theory of public administration. In this setting, the presentation of a theory of public administration should show overlap, fusion, and a shared agreement in the aforementioned domains.

### What is a Theory?

In actuality, theory is a Greek term that means "looking, seeing, constructing, thinking" and is one of the fundamentals of science. The Latin term "contemplare" that it is equivalent to imply "looking carefully, observing, testing, examining, thinking". According to Seyidolu and Gaus, theory may also be described as a collection of integrated definitions, presumptions, and general statements concerning the links between occurrences. In other words, theory develops from the connection between real-world facts and "hypothetical" ideas derived from it. The components of theory, assumption, and hypothesis form the basis of each scientific inquiry. In other words, a theory develops from all of these correlations and presumptions if the hypothesis, which may be described as "predicting the solution", is supported by facts. As a result, a theory may be thought of as a hypothesis that has been proved but still has room for "falsification".

In contrast, theorising in the subject of social sciences using scientific procedures is relatively challenging when compared to natural sciences. because interpersonal relationships and human behaviour are at the heart of social sciences. It is challenging to develop exact, tested facts and theories in social sciences in this situation since people's behaviours and social interaction patterns might vary quickly throughout time and in accordance with culture. As a result, there are notable distinctions between natural sciences and social sciences in terms of the scientific methodology and distinctive features. The "wholes" or notions utilised in the humanities are often devoid of empirical information. One might provide several instances, including monopolies, feudalism, armies, communities, capitalism, states, commerce, and revolutions. Since these occurrences are intangible, they cannot be seen or understood. Only the components and relationships of these totalities are understandable. These organisations are theoretical, hence it is impossible for them to exhibit replicable properties to the degree of physical laws and to be governed by universal principles.

As was previously noted, the field of public administration developed as a constructive social science system built on certain conceptions, understandings, and Assumptions and theories, first in the United States in the 19th century and the historical development of the discipline show, public administration was tried to be separated from political science and legal literature and its distinctive aspects were attempted to be identified. The administrative and legal literature of the 17th and 18th centuries in Germany and France is where the discipline of public administration first emerged. If the political and legal components are disregarded, organizational theories seem to have been the primary theoretical framework for the development of public administration as a subject. As a result, the other disciplines' support for public administration has decreased, and the scientific ideas that served as the discipline's guiding principles have become less distinct. The assumptions and theories of other disciplines that are considered or presumed to have impacted the discipline of public administration in this instance should also be explained in connection to public administration in order to position the theories of public administration at the required level. In order to ensure the interaction and integrity of the public administration discipline with other disciplines, it is crucial to favor such an approach in terms of public administration theories.

In the past, organizational ideas were often linked to and debated in connection to public administration theories in academic literature. However, in addition to its technical and normative elements, the field of public administration also contains a behavioral component. Public administration, as a result, has features of the public. There is really no comprehensive public administration theory or ideas that fit into a single subject, according to an analysis of the international and Turkish public administration literature. Public administration ideas are often presented in terms of organizational science theories in academic literature. The

relationships between the state and the whole society are also included in the study and practice of public administration, in addition to the organisations and activities that fall under this umbrella. Public administration is thus both a "administrative" and a "political" process.

Public administration has a propensity to be seen as a self-sufficient area of administration, overlooking the fact that it is a component of the state. This has led to confusion and ambiguity within the subject. On the other hand, it is impossible to consider the field of public administration to be free from the influences and critiques of political, organisational, and it is positioned as a junction in social theories. Public administration, which is also tied to ideas from several fields, was identified as having identity difficulties since it cannot evolve around aintegrated center. In this context, theories based on social, political, ideological, and economic concepts, assumptions, and understandings surrounding public administration should be supported in order to remove this ambiguity and confusion in the discipline of public administration and to be able to talk about a theory or theories of public administration.

The foundation of theoretical thinking in public administration is the presumption that all relationships exist in relation to actual relationships or mental constructs. It is possible to ascertain how the discipline is influenced by the disciplines that are more closely related to it in a broad sense and how this influence results in changes in the discipline in order to be able to discuss theories of public administration in a scientific sense. In order to achieve this, it is essential to determine the impact of political ideologies on the science of public administration, to determine how it follows a path within the framework of concepts, understandings, assumptions, and theories specific to some disciplines that affect it and how it affects them in the opposite direction, and to emphasise the scientificness of the theory or theories of public[7], [8].

### **A Brief Introduction to Public Administration Theories**

As has been previously stressed several times, public administration is a social and political discipline and organisational structure. In order to develop a theory of public administration, all of these factors must be taken into account. In actuality, public administration is both a social and a political discipline. In this regard, it is crucial to describe public administration in a scientific language by relating it to political, economic, social, and organisational theories in order to develop a cohesive theory of public administration. Only by demonstrating how public administration theories relate to one another under specific subheadings can they be described. It is first required to examine the "modernism" and "postmodernism" movements in order to mould public administration around certain ideologies. In actuality, several state and public administration institutions appear throughout these various eras.

Additionally, modernism and postmodernism have an impact on all social science fields, not only the subject of public administration. A discussion of modernism-postmodernism in terms of public administration ideas will serve as the subject's foundation in this regard. After this "periodization" is defined, the examination of public administration ideas may be conducted under various predetermined themes. In reality, the explanation of public administration theories may be analysed via the study of organisational theory and social, political, ideological, and economic theories. This will make clear how these many philosophies affect the discipline of public administration and how it chooses its course. At a more advanced level, it is possible to explain how assumptions and currents in certain fields of the public administration discipline affect the development of a theory's features. Along with all of them, creating a connection between political ideologies and public administration, which evolved as a result of the historical process, may provide crucial hints about the development of theory or theories in public administration[9], [10].

## CONCLUSION

The approach to the study and understanding of public sector management is reflected in the theme exploratory nature of theoretical frameworks for public administration. The Classical or Traditional methods, which address the formal aspect of organisation, served as its foundation. Modern techniques emphasise a comprehensive approach to analysing the organisation from all angles in an effort to emphasise the human factor. The human and methodical aspects of organisation are both essential, and modern techniques emphasise the beneficial aspects included in each theory while avoiding the bad aspects by providing them clear and unifying conditions. Postmodernism is an extreme management philosophy that views organisations as closed systems that interact with their environment. It also asserts that each organisation has unique problems that are endemic to it and that organisational structures may vary.

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## CHAPTER 4

### BRIEF DISCUSSION ON PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND BUREAUCRACY

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Dr. Parag Amin, Associate Professor  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- parag.amin@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### ABSTRACT:

A substantial role for bureaucracy exists in the field of public administration. The state has continued to thrive ever since the Great Depression of 1929, notwithstanding a little downturn during the rise of The New Right in the 1970s. Regardless of the actions taken, states have always spent more money than they did before. The state's ongoing expansion is due to some factors. In such a scenario, the bureaucracy expanded along with the state. Bureaucracy exists in all three of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, which are the three basic spheres of government authority. Politicians have always been interested in bureaucracy as a mechanism engaged in such a pervasive and direct practise, and there have been both regions of concord and tension between these two. In nations where tyranny is prevalent, the ruler controls the bureaucracy completely and essentially ties its hands. It is impossible to separate the will of the monarch from bureaucracy in such nations. In democracies, politics predominates over bureaucracy, hence politicians are in charge. Under the direction and control of the political institution, the bureaucracy is required to carry out the rules and laws established by the legislature. Being reliant on regulations is already one of bureaucracy's key characteristics. As a result, bureaucracy may be defined as a system that runs the state according to the rules. Politicians make choices in this situation, while the judgements made within this framework are put into practise by the bureaucracy. This essay first examines the idea of bureaucracy and its variations.

#### KEYWORDS:

Authority, Bureaucracy, Enforcing, Dominated.

#### INTRODUCTION

The term bureaucracy has its roots in ancient Greek, as can be observed when we examine its genesis. The Latin term "burrus" used to describe dark, ominous colours is where the word "bureau" at the beginning of the phrase originates from. From the same root, "la bure" refers to the cover placed on the tables. A room that was subsequently utilised as an office was referred to by the term bureau, which originally meant a desk. The word's "craite" second component, which denotes a kind of governance, has the connotations of dominance and authority. The French Minister of Commerce, Vincent de Gournay, used the term "bureaucracy" for the first time in the 18th century. Since then, it has been used in a variety of languages. Consequently, the word "bureaucracy" has French roots. Today, it is a term used in all languages to describe a class and its ideologies, such as "aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and technocracy.

Public administration is sometimes credited as an American idea, despite the French refusal to acknowledge this. The first person to develop a theory of public administration was Woodrow Wilson. Wilson sought to clarify the distinction between politics and administration and asserted that public administration is a scientific profession. He contends that bureaucracy and public administration are distinct fields from politics. In this scenario,

the bureaucracy would be able to impartially carry out the tasks allocated to it, avoid political interference, and directly serve the people. Wilson sparked this argument, which has since dominated the literature in political science and public administration [1], [2].

The bureaucracy is a governmental organisation that plays a significant role in the state, is made up of appointed officials, and is responsible for carrying out the laws. Bureaucrats also get directives and orders when enforcing the laws from politicians. Their ability to handle complicated problems and their understanding of the law set them apart from politicians. Despite having a diverse weight in various nations, bureaucracy is nonetheless a necessary component of governments. The structure of bureaucracy is complex, making it difficult to mobilise.

Conflicts between elected officials and bureaucrats often result from this. Additionally, it is evident that disputes arise whenever the authority of politics starts to grow and that of bureaucracy begins to contract. The word "bureaucracy," which the populace interprets negatively as "go today, come tomorrow," is used to refer to inefficiency, rule-making, paperwork, and aversion to accountability. It typically has four meanings. The first is red tape, a term with a bad connotation that is widely employed by individuals. Second, it refers to the systems set up and operating to create public goods and services. Thirdly, it alludes to the government employees who carry out the political leaders' choices. The fourth definition provides an explanation of bureaucracy as an organisations and its mode of operation. The fourth term is sometimes referred to as the Weberian bureaucracy theory or the bureaucratic model of German philosopher Max Weber. According to Weber, the fundamental components of bureaucracy are division of labor, hierarchy, power, written regulations, filing, impersonality, a rigid structure, and an organisations made up of official cadres. In this regard, he characterized bureaucracy as a logical type of governance. Since the rules are established in advance, stability and order are prioritized in this kind of administration.

The bureaucracy operates under democratic governments only in accordance with the law and the budget. Judges and government workers are not required to challenge what has to be done to protect the public interest or how public funds should be allocated. The sovereign, the people, and their representatives are in charge here. The military and civil bureaucracies carry out their responsibilities to the degree that the law and the budget permit. The country's sovereigns are the decision-makers, not the bureaucracy. By issuing orders and directions, the monarch attempts to restrain the bureaucracy's authority under a tyrannical, repressive regime. Through laws, decrees, and statutes, he directs governors and subordinates on what to do when a crisis emerges. In such a system, there is little room for discretion, and the bureaucracy's main responsibility is to adhere to the rules. In addition, the bureaucracy merely has to carry out the rules since there is no opportunity for discretion. The bureaucracy is not concerned with finding the best answer for each issue or trying to address every issue in the best manner possible. Its main priority is thus following laws and regulations, not achieving a justifiable or planned aim. Complete adherence to rules and regulations is the benefit of bureaucracy in a despotic system. Only in this manner does one become a bureaucrat [3], [4].

## **DISCUSSION**

The first academic to approach bureaucracy from a scientific standpoint was German sociologist Max Weber. Weber discussed bureaucracy as a kind of administration and organizations. After Weber, research on bureaucracy as a system of organization and administration became more intense, particularly in the United States of America after World War II.

## Weberian Bureaucracy

On the basis of his political study of Prussia, Max Weber developed his theory of bureaucracy. Weber asserts that the most effective and efficient kind of organisation is bureaucracy. If an analogy is to be used, machine manufacturing is preferable to traditional ways of production in the same way that bureaucracy is better to other types of organisation. Bureaucratic organisations outperform their competitors in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. The smooth operation of bureaucracy in this manner depends on consistency, accuracy, reason, specialisation, speed, and discipline. Because of this, bureaucracy is a safe and efficient style of organisation that has a wide range of applications. According to Weber, who made significant contributions to the formation and systematisation of bureaucracy, it is an organisation made up of a hierarchy, a division of labour, written rules, a file system for activities and communications, impersonality, a rigid structure, and official positions. He noted that a bureaucratic organisation with these characteristics is the ideal kind of bureaucracy, but added that this type is nonexistent and that an organisation approaches the ideal type when it approaches these requirements. Following is a list of Weber's rules of bureaucracy:

1. There is the idea that rules are governed by laws and regulations, with official administration taking place in predefined jurisdictions.
2. The principles of hierarchical responsibilities guarantee that lower-level officers are under the direction of higher-level officers via successive authority levels and a submissive connection.
3. Since administration is based on documents, a sizable lower-level staff as well as an editing staff each of which is referred to as a department are engaged.
4. Bureaucracy is a kind of administration that requires specialised skills. General guidelines control bureaucracy. These laws possess some consistency and breadth and are comprehensible.
5. The function performed in the office or department structure is well-established and calls for the officer to use all of his available resources. In other words, labour is a career for the official in a bureaucracy, and official responsibilities are no longer secondary tasks as they once were.

## Traditional Authority

Traditional authority is the term Weber used to describe the form of sovereignty that bases its legitimacy on the sanctity of laws and authorities that have been in place for a long time. In this case, the person or people in charge are elected within the confines of established norms. The strength of the ruler's authority, which he receives from tradition, creates the duty to comply. This kind of power is built on a cultivated feeling of commitment to the individual. A master, not a superior, is the position of authority. Officers are not civil employees; they are personal servants.

Additionally, the individuals who are ruled do not belong to the community; citizens. They are either the power holder's subjects or conventional friends. The relationship between government officials and administrators is governed by their devotion to the monarch rather than their duty. In this sort of authority, people who get their authority from tradition are legitimate. The individual who is seen as the master often issues arbitrary and subjective directives. He just uses the customs to make appointments in the bureaucracy [5], [6].

## **Marxist Theory of Bureaucracy**

Marx has opinions on bureaucracy while not being an organizational theorist. He views the contemporary state's leaders as a union working for the capitalists. Therefore, the state stands for the defence of a relatively limited segment of society's private interests. Rule-making and governance are distinguished by Marxist theorists. Rule-making is the process of making basic choices concerning political processes, while governing is the management of the ordinary and daily operations of the state. Marxists have said that because the bourgeoisie sets the laws, it makes no difference who holds the position of power. According to this viewpoint, the bureaucracy is in a way positioned in a position of authority over the bourgeoisie. As a result, the bureaucracy is added to the long list of current servants of the ruling class. The status quo is maintained by bureaucrats. They are often appointed in ways that are highly controlled. Nobody is allocated here who is likely to disagree with the people in authority right now. Because of this, the bureaucracy does not respond to the rhetoric of the ruling class. Marx also claims that hierarchy and secrecy are two important aspects of bureaucracy, where formality and authority are essential. Additionally, bureaucrats prioritise their own interests above those of society. Marx's critique of Hegel led to his development of ideas on bureaucracy. According to Hegel, the bureaucracy serves as a link between the government and the populace. Hegel argues that the state sector looks after the public interest while civil society serves private interests. Public administration, or bureaucracy, serves as the connecting force between these two objectives. Marx endorsed the format of this study but criticised the substance. Marx saw bureaucracy as a tool to further the bourgeoisie's interests and the capitalist system. Marx, in contrast to Hegel, regarded the state as a means of preserving the dominance of the ruling class over other classes rather than as a vehicle to realise society's interests as a whole. The bureaucracy's main job is to preserve the status quo and the advantages of the ruling class.

## **Advantages and Disadvantages of Bureaucracy**

Some people worry that bureaucratic dominance poses a danger to the accountability concept. One of the key sources of this power is the ability of civil officials to regulate the flow of information, allowing them to infer the knowledge of the politicians, as well as the opportunities and experience they get from working as full-time public employees. There are many techniques to exert influence over the bureaucracy. Bureaucrats may be held responsible to the minister, parliament, courts, or ombudsmen by establishing a public accountability framework. Public service may also be politicised in order to represent the ideology of power. To expand the options for consulting and to give elected politicians more power, counter-bureaucracy organisations may be developed [7], [8].

Traditional and contemporary institutions coexist in emerging nations. The bureaucracy in these nations is not a creation of the society, but rather has been modelled after and contains the traits of a developed nation. The bureaucrats in these nations function as a pressure group in the face of politics since other institutions except the bureaucracy are weak or nonexistent. Political institutions are deteriorating while bureaucratic institutions are strengthening in emerging nations. In contemporary nations, however, the governing parties maintain law and order. In such a system, bureaucrats carry out their duties to society and the state in the direction dictated by political authority.

These opinions should not be acknowledged if bureaucratic organisations are solely to blame for the expansion of the public sector. The exercise of power in the way it is removed from the elected bodies and delivered to the bureaucracy is affected in certain ways by the public realm. It is wrong to hold the pejorative belief that bureaucratic entities are just interested in increasing their budgets. The naïve belief that institutions are merely concerned with carrying



out the obligations set out in the constitution and laws, however, cannot be accepted. Most likely, there is some truth in between. Building a bureaucratic empire may be intimately related to institutions' desire to endure and complete the duties necessary to raise society's quality of life. For instance, it would be accurate to argue that the Pentagon has been trying to raise the military budget in the USA in order to satisfy its own demands. Department of Defense officials see this as providing a valuable service to society.

The bureaucracy, which has remained valuable up to this point, looks to be discussed indefinitely. Even though complaints concerning this organisation are ongoing, it is still in operation. Political and bureaucratic power struggles sometimes have an impact on how well public services are provided. The bureaucracy carries out the choices made by politicians. Therefore, cooperation between politics and bureaucracy is essential. The incompatibility of these two structures has a direct impact on the level of service. A massive organisation has issues on the social, political, legal, and technological levels. The answer is in identifying the bureaucratic system's weak points and formulating a structural change rather than in demolishing the whole bureaucratic system. Here, resource management is also essential.

In addition to all of these characteristics, bureaucracy has two primary issues. These may be looked at in terms of organisational and operational issues. Centralism, organisational expansion, secrecy and exclusion, and administrative conservatism are examples of organisational difficulties. However, operational issues may be succinctly categorised as prescriptivism, avoiding accountability, politicisation, nepotism, corruption, bribery, and ultimately, carrying out transactions via intermediaries.

### **Development of Bureaucracy in Turkey**

Throughout its ascent, the Ottoman bureaucracy operated efficiently. However, due to a lack of care and attention, this system became imbalanced, damaged, and unusable over the course of the following years. In the 18th century, the system's decline grew more pronounced, and Western nations began to refer to the state as "a sick man." This decline in the governmental apparatus was first seen in the 19th century, when everyone was able to see it, and significant action was done to remedy it. The central bureaucracy, known as "Bab-li," which served as the sultan's assistant in a way, was situated immediately adjacent to the palace at the start of the 19th century. The majority of those employed here are members of the executive class, or "kalemiye". In order to carry out the responsibility of modernisation during the Tanzimat era, the bureaucracy shed its role as a mere servant like other Ottoman people and joined forces with political authority. The Ottoman state underwent a process of Westernisation that resulted in a diversification of the state's responsibilities, which increased the bureaucracy's influence and authority. In this sense, bureaucracy has evolved into a powerful force that dominates and changes society [9], [10].

The Ottoman administration didn't start off with a complicated structure, but rather one that was simpler. The central structure of the Ottoman bureaucracy was significantly reinforced under Mehmet the Conqueror's rule. In the Ottoman state, where centralism predominated, the palace held a disproportionate amount of power. There was a system in place, and it was crucial that laws and regulations be strictly followed. Because traditionalism ruled, it was crucial to preserve the status quo and rebuff advances. It was elitist as well. The education and training of bureaucrats was done in accordance with custom. The way in which employees are trained for public activities is directly tied to this feature's elitism. The four divisions of the Ottoman bureaucracy were called "Ilmiye," "Mülkiye," "Seyfiye," and "Kalemiye." Those in the religious, judicial, and educational sectors made up the majority of the Ilmiye class. The Ilmiye class was made up of kadis, regents, imams, teachers, muftis, and kazaskers. High-ranking public officials, including the grand vizier, the viziers, the

beylerbeyi and the sancakbeyi, made up the Mülkiye class. The Enderun provided education and training for civil officials. Other than command level military personnel made up the Seyfiye class. The Kalemkiye class was made up of clerks who handled communications and official documents. During the Ottoman state's ascent and fall, the bureaucracy, which had been operating, dramatically weakened. During the Selim III era, reform activities were launched to remedy this problem by emulating Western nations. Then, under the reign of Mahmud II, procedures like the formation of new modern ministries, military and civilian institutions that provide a modern education, and the development of a new modern army gained speed. It is obvious that military bureaucracy had a significant role in the growth of bureaucracy in Turkey. The notion that the cadres who won the battle can handle the reconstruction of the nation, which has just emerged from a war, is the cause of this. Another factor is that a significant portion of the constituent assembly's members have military experience [11], [12].

### CONCLUSION

Since the founding of the state in the modern sense, bureaucracy has grown in importance and has essentially existed in every state that has ever been in history. Even though it has strong and weak points, the organisation has managed to survive and thrive. Neither a consistently wicked enemy nor a friend that can be completely trusted, bureaucracy. Under a solid control system, bureaucracy can function quite successfully. Political, social, legal, and technological issues are common in such a massive system that permeates all governmental operations. The issues like compatibility issues or conflicts with governmental institutions also lead to a decline in service quality. With minor structural modifications, this conflict between the two systems may be resolved. The bureaucracy will advance as a result of the changes that must be implemented. By identifying the weak points, the bureaucracy will continue to function as it should, making effective use of its resources.

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## CHAPTER 5

### STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT: AN OVERVIEW

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Shailee Sharma, Assistant Professor  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- shailee.sharma@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### ABSTRACT:

Public administrations on a worldwide scale have been impacted by several management initiatives and strategies that have a significant impact on the provision of public services, particularly in the past 20 to 30 years. In many nations, these formation, change, and transformation initiatives which take into account social, cultural, technical, and economic factors are put into practice. In some other countries, they are also a matter of public debate. Public administrations are undoubtedly impacted by many additional ways and tactics in addition to those that have already been listed. All of this, however, points to the reality that public administrations are currently struggling to maintain their existence as top-down, insensitive to citizen requests and expectations, excessively bureaucratic and centralized, acting in secret-closed and unquestioned methods, and not paying much attention to performance.

#### KEYWORDS:

Initiatives, Liberalization, Public administrations, Unquestioned.

#### INTRODUCTION

After 1980, globalization which is the process of unifying the world's economies accelerated and became more significant. Globalization steadily lowers the obstacles to international commerce, or in other words, liberalises the global economy. The international economy has already seen tremendous development in this drive towards economic liberalisation. It has been noted that quick and extensive technological advancements have occurred concurrently with the process of globalization, and that these advancements have sped up that trend. Numerous significant advances in the global dimension have emerged as a result of the globalisation movement. The phenomena of the shift from local rivalry to global competition, with the ongoing escalation in competitiveness and the ever-hardening competition, is one of the significant changes brought about by globalisation on a worldwide scale. In fact, the escalation of competitiveness is arguably the most evident effect of globalisation, which characterised the last quarter of the 20th century. Unquestionably, the rise of globalisation and global competitiveness has compelled nations and businesses to look worldwide [1], [2].

Globalisation has increased competition, which has prompted nations and businesses to look for various methods to become more competitive. In other words, nations have to update their outdated institutions and protective policies in order to adapt to the new global economic environment. increase their effectiveness and competition. During this time, one of the top concerns on the national agendas was the restructuring of the public sector, commonly known as state reform or public sector reform. Throughout this period, many nations viewed the need for public administration reform as a way to respond to the growing competitiveness and globalisation of the globe. In many nations, particularly those that developed after 1990, initiatives to restructure public administration have become more prominent as a result of the need to adapt to global competitiveness. One of the most often discussed topics in Turkey in recent years has been public administration restructuring initiatives. However, other reasons

have also had an impact on the entry of reform initiatives in public administration onto Turkey's agenda, in addition to global trends. Examples of these causes are the terrible economic crises we have faced and the corruption scandals that damaged the public's confidence. This study's primary goals are to assess public administration restructuring discussions nationally as well as to attempt to put forward an alternative restructuring model for Turkey. In this regard, the research will look broadly at the topic of restructuring in e-public administration. The issues that make restructuring essential in Turkish public administration will then be covered.

The reorganisation initiatives in the Turkish public administration following 1980 will thereafter be covered. An alternate model proposal for public administration restructuring will be made at the conclusion of the research. The effect and prominence of neoliberal policies, which have grown with globalisation, have changed the function and makeup of the state. With the advent of globalisation, the state assumed an interventionist, redistributive, and guiding role that the capitalist economy had not done previously. As a result, liberal discourses calling for the shrinkage of the state have gained traction around the world. The political and administrative systems of the nations have undergone significant changes as a result of the execution of the demands raised by these discourses. Initiatives for administrative reform help bring about these changes. The Turkish public administration is also feeling the impacts of this trend. Since the 1980s, Turkey has seen the impacts of neoliberal restructuring processes in public services, and since the turn of the millennium, significant advances have been made towards this transition in Turkish Public Administration. Since the start of the 2000s, the most significant transformational leaps have been made in this area [3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

The Ottoman Empire left behind a significant legacy for the Republic that spans a variety of fields, from the economics to the social sector and from culture to government. The new right-wing ideology that grew in its criticism of the "interventionist state" since the 1970s served as the inspiration for the theoretical underpinnings of the practises known as new public management, which have found widespread application in many nations that have developed public administration reform programmes, particularly in developed western countries, since the 1980s. Following World War II, welfare policies gave rise to the interventionist state era, during which the state's domain of action quickly expanded. At the same time, people started to expect more services from the state that were better quality and less expensive. However, it stands to reason that those who always expect more government services don't want to contribute more to the general fund. Due to this circumstance, nations are looking for ways to generate the most services and goods possible with the limited resources of the general public without increasing taxation [5], [6].

After 1980, as competition got more globalized, citizens had higher expectations of the government, and a higher standard of government became all but required. since it is well known that using the conventional bureaucratic structure makes it extremely difficult to adapt to the processes of global competitiveness. In fact, keeping up with the world's rapid developments is all but impossible given the bureaucratic system's clumsy structure. As a consequence, many nations have come to understand that, in today's fiercely competitive world, poor management will come at a very high cost. It has been seen during this process that reform studies are being conducted in public administration, particularly in several OECD nations. Although the nations sought to move to various systems of administration based on political, cultural, and administrative differences, the fundamental criteria and broad tendencies in restructuring were shared by all. elements like a bureaucracy that understands citizens, participation, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency; the prominence of

decentralisation and flexibility in practise; the use of contemporary market-based management techniques; and results- and performance-based management structures globally. It is citable. as an illustration of the similar features of successfully implemented changes to public administration. The creation and provision of public goods and services should be directly under the control of the government, in accordance with Weber.

Reforms have been made to the country's organisational and personnel structures in the public administration in line with the new public administration strategy. The most significant aspect of the new public administration in this approach is the incorporation of private sector management practises. What the state's workforce will look like once they cut ties to the market and change how responsibilities are distributed is the new focus of this paradigm. The state has been reinterpreted in light of all these changes, shifting from a focus on politics to one on business management. It is feasible to determine that the studies conducted during this time are limited in scope, more introspective, and stagnant when we compare them to the growth plans established before the 1980 era and the administrative reform studies done during that time. Additionally, throughout this time period, despite the identification of extremely fundamental issues with the administration's internal operations and the development of solutions, there was no strong political will to implement these solutions. On the other hand, reform movements after the 1980s are more extensive and closely tied to global political developments; it is possible to view them as studies with profound social, political, and administrative ramifications that also have the potential to be put into practise by moving beyond the realm of paper. Although the reform process in industrialised nations' administrative systems has seen a great deal of success, it is impossible to argue that the same outcome has happened in Turkey's public administration. The reason for this is that society has not yet reached the level of development that would allow for the internalisation of the fundamental principles that underlie the reform components adopted from successful instances and lead to Weber's rationally operating bureaucracy.

Organisational structure, people management, and finance structure are the primary areas touched by the reforms and vulnerable to change. One of the two primary causes of the financial structure changes, which have been widely implemented across the globe, is the restriction of public expenditures rising owing to Changing the financial structure is necessary in order for the public sector to provide effective, efficient, and high-quality services due to economic factors and other factors. The public sector's privatisation or autonomy by withdrawing from many of the public services it provides has been a key component in the process. The management of employees is the second area where the reform is successful. The improvements are intended to make people management far more adaptable, fast to meet demands, and goal-oriented. Public employees hired on contract thereby replace the civil service as a permanent, secure, and lifelong career. The practises of this system have expanded the practise of appointing a hired external management as the head of a public organisation around the globe, and this circumstance has seriously shaken the career officer system that relies on internal advancement based on seniority and qualifications. There are four key areas that will alter in the organisational structure, the third area of reform:

1. Public organisations need to be set up according to specialisation and with a particular goal in mind.
2. Market mechanisms, contracting, and quasi-contracting procedures, rather than conventional hierarchical systems, should be used to create coordination.
3. A decentralised strategy should be used to assign the center's powers to the sub-units, both geographically and functionally.

4. Large public organisations need to be dismantled and scaled down. Since the late 1990s and into the early 2000s, there has been considerable discussion about the extent to which the concept of NCC, which has been widely applied and whose borders have become murky by including nearly everything that is the subject of reform in the field of public administration, has become the main target of criticism.

### **Factors That Make Restructuring Compulsory in the Turkish Public Administration**

The 20th century saw the peak of public administration's influence on societal conditions and day-to-day life after being shaped over centuries by a variety of factors, including technological advancements, industrialization, urbanisation, rapid population growth, war, and political transformations. The structure of the public has expanded over this time period, which is also known as public administration or public service, and its tasks have become more varied immensely. But as a result of this expansion process, paperwork, a continuous rise in the need for more funding, and challenges developed in avoiding clumsiness and lack of coordination in a rising structure. As we entered the 21st century, dramatic paradigm shifts in public administration were on the table due to changes in the environment where conventional public administration formed as well as in thinking patterns.

The debate now centres on how the organisational structure should be set up, with concepts like citizen satisfaction, quality, speed, efficiency, strategic planning, accountability, governance, and efficiency in public services having emerged in the last 20 years in the field of public administration. In this context, public administration mentality and structure are beginning to undergo a radical shift 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. The quantity and variety of trends and other factors impacting public administration are growing and diversifying nowadays. The spread of new management techniques and their use in the public sector, the relationship between politicians and bureaucrats and the integration of politics and bureaucracy, the debates and developments in the field of human rights, the statism-market economy debate and the developments it brings, political issues resulting from excessive centralization, efforts to strengthen localization and local governments, the trend towards demilitarisation and civil society movements.

The belief that the old bureaucratic paradigm, which was developed within the framework of the Weberian bureaucracy model and has a legal and logical foundation in the face of fast change and transition, is wasteful and ineffectual is another cause for the restructuring in public administration. Within the structure a result of this idea, a shift in public administration has started. Another point that has to be made in this context is how the advancement of information technology has given individuals the chance to see the chances and way of life of people in other nations. Therefore, people's yearning for high-quality public administration has risen as they strive to live better lives. Reforms in public administration have started in attempt to improve its quality and effectiveness in response to these expectations [7], [8].

### **Developments in the Turkish Public Administration After 1980**

The AKP government is attempting to implement the most comprehensive public administration model in Turkish republican history. In this regard, it is also known that the government has drafted several draughts within the scope of restructuring, despite the fact that the draught Public Administration Basic Law is still on the agenda. These include the Draught Law on Public Administration Procedure, the Draught Law on Principles of Duties,

Authority and Resource Sharing and Service Relations Between Central and Local Administrations, the Draught Law on Municipalities, the Draught Law on Metropolitan Municipalities, the Draught Law on Special Provincial Administration, and the Draught Law on Municipal and Special Provincial Administration Revenues. Draught legislation defining the roles and responsibilities of regional development agencies. In a sense, a full overhaul of the Turkish public administration system is being attempted.

It is predicted that the TR, which sees the integration with the EU as the main strategy in the globalising world, will have a democratic, effective, participatory, transparent, and accountable public administration structure. This is because the existing structure's clumsy functioning mechanism has lost its functionality in today's conditions. Before 1980, administrative reform studies were conducted as a technical activity to boost the state's administrative authority and capacity within the confines of the conventional public administration approach. However, after 1980, the public sector's size became the centre of attention. In order to better comprehend organisation and management, studies are being conducted globally, from wealthy nations to developing nations, within the context of these advances, changes, and quests towards the information society. These's core idea Subsidiarity, effectiveness, efficiency, participation, and transparency are among the concepts and principles that frequently appear in studies addressing the issue of what type of public administration should be practised in the 21st century. These studies are described by terms like "administrative reform," "structuring," and "reorganisation" in the administration within the context of local autonomy, concurrent with the emergence of global changes, and in line with the traits of the information society. These studies, which were conducted in Turkey, as well as the effects of technological advancements on management, particularly the improvement in the management of services provided by local governments, as well as global trends like urbanisation, localization, and autonomy trends are all closely related to changes in how we view organisations and management. The reorganisation of the organisation in terms of form, substance, and corporate culture in accordance with this new paradigm is known as restructuring in public administration, which involves altering the management and vision paradigm. The topic of restructuring public administration is brought to the forefront in particular by the fact that a nation's political system is unable to address the needs of the populace and that economic crises progressively erode the legitimacy of political authority.

Although public administration reform initiatives have picked up steam recently, Turkey has a long history of public administration reform. The following is a summary of the studies that have been done in this area: The research conducted in the 1930s, the 1949 report on the "Rational Work of State Departments and Institutions," the 1951 report on the "State Personnel Regime," the 1958 "Report on State Personnel in Turkey," the research carried out after 1960 under the direction of DPT, TODAIE, and State Personnel Presidency, and the 1962 "Central Government Organisation," which was prepared by DPT and TODAIE. The report "Reorganisation of the Administration: Principles and Suggestions" from 1972, the research and practises conducted in the early 1980s by DPT and TODAIE in 1962, prepared in 1963, and presented to the Prime Ministry in 1963, "Central Government Organisation Research Project" , which focuses on the sonel regime, recommendations on public restructuring in all development plans since 1963, and the report "Reorganisation of the Administration: Principles and Suggestions" Reorganisation of the Administration: The Research and Practises Conducted in the Early 1980s with the Report "Principles and Suggestions", the Public Administration Research project Conducted by TODAIE in 1988 and Published in 1991, which First Placed EU Harmonisation and Citizen-Oriented Approach on the Agenda. In line with the objectives of the 8th Plan, the establishment of a Steering Committee and Working Group in Turkey in 2001, the Action Plan created in this regard and presented to the Council of Ministers in January 2002, and the advancement of good



governance in the public sector in a number of agreements made with international financial institutions in recent years, particularly the banking and financial services. Despite all of these prior attempts, a comprehensive reform of public administration has not yet been accomplished, and the issues in the Turkish public administration have progressively become worse. The need of a comprehensive strategy for public administration reorganisation is one of the key reasons why previous initiatives have failed. However, in recent years, the IMF-implemented programmes and the growth of ties with the European Union have helped to bring about the establishment of a holistic approach, if only in part, by enforcing certain changes in public administration. This includes regulatory bodies and institutions that are a part of Turkey's administrative framework and that have different institutional and legal frameworks for the improvement of good governance in the public sector, particularly in the banking and financial sector, social security institutions, and budget process.

It may be argued that in Turkey, like in many other areas, research on public administration reorganisation began during the time of planned growth after 1960. Local governments have a significant role in the development plans created in the framework of the administration's overall reform. The MEHTAP Report is the most significant effort to reorganise local governments during the anticipated time. Once again, the experiment with the Ministry of Local Government, which was launched in January 1978 and ended in November 1979, has a significant position among the most comprehensive studies on reorganisation efforts in local governments. This endeavour, with all of its pros and disadvantages, may be seen as a study that offered a chance to highlight the significance of local government. In Additionally, it is a significant event for showing Turkey's strong central government ideology [9], [10].

In general, it is seen that public administration restructuring has gone through three phases. The first of these spanned from the 1960s through the 1980s and was centred on the idea of administrative reform. Making plans to enhance organisational structures, processes, and procedures is a major focus of studies conducted in this setting for the resolution of everyday issues. The second phase, which started to take front stage in the 1980s, moved beyond institutional studies and concentrated on redefining and limiting the tasks of the state. At this point, the private sector's management strategy was used as a model, and efforts were made to extend this knowledge across the public sector. The third stage, whose impacts are still being felt today, began to pick up steam in the 1990s and introduced the idea of approaching public administration as a whole rather than the public in isolation. The notion of governance, which asserts that the public is an area generated by the interaction of the whole society, may be used to summarise this new approach, which places a high focus on non-governmental organisations as well as the private sector. With this substance, governance has developed as a phenomenon that restructures management relationships, established norms and procedures, and decision-making processes.

In order to carry out reform work known as the Public Administration Research Project and to conduct research on this topic from TODAIE within the context of the SPO's Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, arrangements were made as part of the restructuring efforts in Turkish public administration. After the MEHTAP project, the KAYA project has the advantage of being the most thorough study of administrative change. A new approach to management and practise were started in 2003 with the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018. The Right to Information Law No. 4982 was passed in 2003 to promote transparency and involvement in public administration. The Public Servants Ethics Committee was created with the passage of Law No. 5176 on the Establishment of the Public Servants Ethics Committee and Amendments to Some Laws in 2004. This law outlines the ethical standards that public employees must uphold while performing their duties. Later, changes were made to the Metropolitan Municipality Law, the Law on Special Provincial

Administrations, and the Municipal Law. The Establishment, Coordination, and Duties of Development Law No. 5449 of 2006 A new knowledge and practise were introduced for the first time in development when Agencies was legislated. The Law on Ombudsman Institution No. 6328 was passed in Turkey in 2012 with the goal of examining or reducing public complaints on the government.

### **A Model Proposal for Restructuring Work in Turkish Public Administration**

A global wave of industrialization, and in the following stage, this process produces the phenomenon of spatial urbanisation and a financially developed service sector; the integration of these sectors into regional and international service sectors depending on the speed of information, communication, and transportation technologies; the realisation of international market integration or dependency with growing trade opportunities and shifting economic relations; In this sense, technological advancements have aided in the speed of movement and consequently the accessibility of commodities such as goods, services, and information. Additionally, the wind of globalisation has carried the quantity and quality of economic relations to a different dimension from their previous foundations. The phenomenon of globalisation started to be felt in all spheres of social life as well as in the political and administrative sphere and began to encompass the daily life of the individual as a result of this multiplier effect, which was brought about by the changing main parameters, particularly in the economic field.

A comprehensive restructure of the Turkish public administration is necessary to improve its effectiveness, standard, and citizen satisfaction. In order to prevent/minimize corruption, which has turned into a societal issue, and to produce significant and long-lasting gains in the economy, a fundamental change in public administration is also required. Because the development of economic issues and corruption is significantly influenced by the existing structure of public administration and the inadequate quality of public services. In this sense, corruption refers to the shortcomings of the political and administrative system and the latter's failure to address societal demands. The supply of financial transparency is another crucial element of the public administration's reorganisation. When battling corruption, this is very crucial. The state's regular, understandable, consistent, and reliable presentation of the information required to monitor its goals, the policies it implements to achieve these goals, and the results of these policies constitutes one of the key mechanisms that ensures the accountability of the state. Fiscal transparency is a process that gives people the information they need regarding how and why the political authority utilises public resources, as well as the outcomes of that usage.

The rise in public confidence in government institutions and the state is among the most significant effects of fiscal transparency. On the other hand, achieving macroeconomic stability and a strong management capability should be considered as requiring openness in the budgets, which serve as the vehicle for allocating public resources, as well as other associated financial regulations. Today, the absence of financial transparency and the consequently low level of official responsibility are the two most significant factors that enable the existing political system based on rent distribution in Turkey. Determining financial transparency is crucial for the effectiveness of the battle against corruption because of this. While all these reform and change initiatives are on the table, the Turkish people should implement them because, in accordance with modern standards and ideals, they already deserve to.

Public services should be based on citizen happiness. The provision of appropriate and high-quality services ensures citizen contentment. The functioning of aspects like equality, continuity, regularity, transparency, competence, and effectiveness in public service makes

quality improvement feasible. The issues with the public administration's organisational design, operations, and staff structure must now be resolved. The fundamental tenet of public administration the notion of merit and career should be revived in place of political preferences in appointments and promotions. The Establishment and Duties of Ministries No. 3046 is intended to ensure harmony between the responsibilities and organisational frameworks of public institutions, the employment of personnel with the necessary number and quality, the introduction of objective requirements and examination systems for appointments and promotions, justice in pay, personnel training, and the establishment of a public-oriented management approach. The required adjustments should be made. Administrative rules should be developed and public administration should be reorganised in accordance with its guiding principles, Provincial Administration No. 5442, Civil Servants No. 657, and other relevant legislation.

Public expenditures should also be reorganised by merging public financial accounts as part of the public administration reform to improve productivity and efficiency in public administration. It is well known that only a small portion of the costs associated with public activities are covered by the consolidated budget in Turkey, where fund applications are rather popular. Due to the fund's broad use, the executive now has the power to choose how much money will be spent on public purposes instead of the legislative. In this regard, extra-budgetary funds should be liquidated and public financial statements should be integrated since they reveal the amount of corruption in state management and are virtually responsible for the formation of a "underground public sector". In order to ensure fiscal openness, the unification of public financial accounting is also crucial.

On the other hand, the strategy of "working with one's own team" at each shift in political power, including the occasional replacement of a minister, both fuels political corruption and kills the continuity of the state bureaucracy. The regulations of appointment, relocation, and dismissal should be changed, and the concepts of competency, competence, career, and seniority should be emphasised in public administration, in order to maintain continuity in Turkish public administration. Additionally, the "Management by Purposes" model and "performance evaluation" for staff members should be used in public administration. Evaluations of performance must be based on certain standards, and the outcomes ought to be explicitly reflected in compensation and other management choices. In this paradigm, it is important to assess the staff members' productivity, selflessness, and honesty, as well as their relationships with the institution's workers and the public they serve.

Transparency is one of the key characteristics of a democratic administration. The actions to be made regarding the administrative functioning order and the sub-systems to be implemented have a unique relevance in bringing this feature to the management system. Prior to developing a successful and efficient public administration, it is essential to identify the roles, as well as what functions and detailed instructions are needed for each assignment. However, job descriptions shouldn't be vague; rather, they should be written in a way that each employee can understand it. Staff to do their duties undisturbed. Manuals and guides that will allow people to be informed with the required information in their interactions with the public administration should be developed while the processes are still being simplified. Establishing administrative counselling centres and public relations departments has to be prioritised. In order to improve the efficacy and efficiency of the public administration, as well as to cultivate democratic habits and a democratic way of life, it is crucial to establish means for public officials and the general public to participate in the administration. Given that the Law No. 2531 on the Jobs That Cannot Be Done by Persons Who Leave Public Offices does not sufficiently define the prohibition encompassing the personnel leaving nearly all public institutions and organisations in terms of their duties and fields of activity at

the place of employment in the previous two years, the specifics and implementation principles of the law should be regulated in a regulation. According to this regulation, it is important to make sure that those in public office are not permitted to perform specific types of work, and their "duties and fields of activity" should be restricted to businesses in the private sector. This is because holding public office involves a number of reciprocal obligations[11], [12].

Turkey's scarce resources shouldn't be used to trash the present public administration system, which is widely acknowledged to be ineffective in providing public services. Public management also has to be conscious that the people are the source of power. The public official has to become used to thinking of himself as a servant, not a master. The maze of legal requirements that strengthens the public administration's defences against political power and the general public need to be eliminated. Formalities should be kept to a minimum and the legal framework should be made simpler. Controlling and assessing how the public sector is operating in certain sectors will no longer need a high level of competence.

In this regard, it is necessary to alter the fundamental assumptions underlying the organisation of the state in order for a public administration reform programme to be effective. However, the core of the paradigm shift is that it provides the democratic legitimacy of all institutions, especially the powers stipulated in the constitution, as opposed to a "bureaucratic-oriented" state structure that finds its legitimacy in itself and gives it a constitutional foundation. It is subject to their desires, needs, and inclinations and is directed by them. a democratic state structure that is "citizen-oriented" .Local governments start to lose their roles and reasons for being if the allocation of responsibilities and resources is not fair and is not constitutionally guaranteed.

Thus, the practise of decentralisation, which aims to maximise societal benefit while making good use of limited resources, is on the verge of extinction. It is essential to establish a fair division of responsibilities and resources between these two organisations in order to deliver the anticipated benefits from the separation of central and local governments and to safeguard local governments against the dominant central government.

For public institutions and organisations whose personnel needs are determined by a central system, it should be ensured that among those who pass the written exam, those who have the desired qualifications, such as education level and profession, should be taken according to the written exam score without the need for an oral exam. By hiring in this manner, nepotism will be avoided in addition to relieving public conscience. In order to broaden the central examination system that has just begun to be implemented and to link it to more objective criteria, it is imperative that the research be continued. Reviewing employment forms, ensuring that people who perform the same function are employed in the same position, and making measures to eliminate institutional benefits are all necessary[13], [14].

## CONCLUSION

A major reform of the Turkish public administration is now required due to the stagnation of the country's public administration and the need that follows for a very severe societal transformation. Restructuring is also made more urgent by rising expectations for openness in public administration and policy. The necessity for restructuring in public administration is heightened by the globalisation movement's fast growth and the rising level of international competitiveness. Failure to accomplish such a reform would only heighten public displeasure with government operations. Without a doubt, this circumstance will have a detrimental impact on the residents' perception of "life". Because a large number of governmental services have a direct impact on residents' everyday life.

Therefore, a dramatic reorganisation to improve the effectiveness and calibre of public services in public administration would both raise the degree of citizen satisfaction towards public services and have a favourable impact on their standard of life. The state's role and functions started to be questioned globally in the 1980s, and as a result, policies like alternative service delivery mechanisms, privatisation practises, consideration of citizens' wishes and expectations, adoption of an accountable strategy, emphasis on decentralisation, encouragement of participation, and hiring of public administrators were put on the agenda.

The methodologies and approaches that have been addressed are strongly tied to the delivery of public services and also result in a dramatic shift in the way that public administrations, which are also a part of social, political, and economic life, see service delivery. These techniques and applications, however, are still in the development and evolution stages and are not yet fully finished. In the decisions they will make, nations should take into account their particular political, social, economic, and cultural aspects. Otherwise, the policies that are intended to be implemented will just exist on paper.

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## CHAPTER 6

### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURAL AND LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

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Mohit Sushil Kelkar, Associate Director  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- mohit.kelkar@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

States in Europe were brought down to a more basic level by the emergence of a more flexible, transparent, participative, decentralized, responsible, and managerial component of public administration. The outcome of this technique is the restructuring of a nation's relationships between the individual and the state. Whether a country is a member of the EU or not, has a parliament, or neither, changes are supposed to open up the closed public administration system that cannot adapt to change. The fact that the reforms are aimed at realistic goals and objectives and depend on the support of the various parties, as well as the fact that they are closely related to the political, economic, social, and cultural structure of the countries in Europe and must be implemented as a component of the system as a whole, are without a doubt responsible for the success of public administration reforms in the east, west, south, or north. In Europe, the implementation of appropriate policies and tactics hasn't been enough on its own. It's important to clearly communicate the advantages of public administration changes, particularly to those who will be affected by them, and to change the public's perception of the reform for the better.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Administration, Decentralization, Financial, Restructuring.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Worldwide, organisational structure-operational concepts that are prominent in studies of public administration restructuring are also significant. The understanding of public administration in Europe, a continent where the world's most developed countries are located, includes the integrity of the administration, providing financial resources to local governments in proportion to their duties and responsibilities, continuous development, participation, regulatory impact reform, accountability, predictability, trust in declaration, and transparency. It can be argued that concepts like customer-focused management, cost-cutting, localised service, performance measurement and control, effective and widespread information technology use, effective and efficient resource management, and cooperation are more akin to business management and share some of the same core ideas as the new public management approach. On the other hand, the SIGMA Programme's guiding principles, which include the rule of law, accountability, predictability, transparency, merit, organisational capacity building, participation, and efficiency, are what the European Union wants Eastern European nations to take into account when reorganising their governance structures. According to Kuhlmann and Wollmann, decentralisation and dialogue with civil society seem to have been significant benchmarks for reforming public administration in both member and non-member nations.

In the sphere of auditing and personal administration, the final decision on legislation for the restoration of public administration is made today around the globe. In Europe, management control over local governments, as opposed to local administration control, is the goal. For instance, it is impossible to learn how the municipality being utilised will design the use

authorizations that were formerly a part of zoning planning. A similar notion should be able to be explained as to how to do rid of nepotism, nepotism like patronage, concerns, and is beneficial in the same way as a return to more independence regarding the personal administration of local governments [1], [2].

The continent of Europe is home to forty-eight nations, according to the most recent assessment of its population by the research company Worldometers. Both geostrategic and cultural analyses have tended to favour groups along the axes of east, west, north, and south. According to certain analyses, the continent consists of 51 nations, including the Vatican, Armenia, and Cyprus. The emphasis of this research, which examines contemporary assessments and trends in public administration, is instead on surveys conducted in 48 other nations outside these three. Ten of the continent's 48 nations are located in its eastern half. The eastern part of Europe includes countries like Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Czechia, Hungary, Belarus, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Moldova. Russia has the largest population among them, with over 145 million people. With more than 43 million people, Ukraine has the second-highest population. The smallest of them is Moldova, with a population of little under 4 million. These nations were once a part of the Eastern Bloc. In terms of geography, some nations, like Austria, can also be considered to be in the east, but they are primarily categorised using historical definitions that reflect the legacy of the United Nations or UNSD's geo-scheme, which was a system to divide nations into regions or subregions in support of UN-M9 practises.

For instance, while Austria is a nation in western Europe and Czechia is an eastern European country, the two countries have a similar coordinate. Today, the Western nations on the continent include Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Monaco, and Liechtenstein. Albania, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Malta, Andorra, Gibraltar, San Marino, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, most people think of Holy See as Southern European nations. The United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Iceland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and the Faeroe Islands make up the northern section of the island collectively.

48 nations make up the European continent; 27 of them are now EU members. The other seven nations holding EU candidate status are Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, North Macedonia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Turkey. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo are considered possible candidate nations among the remaining 14 nations. In fact, 12 nations outside of these clusters might be regarded as nations that are comparatively outside the EU process and the EAS requirements. Along with this research, it aims to provide light on the influence of the EU process and the endeavour to establish a European Administrative Space on nations' recent reform understandings as well as their contemporary political landscapes, both at home and abroad. For this reason, only recent advancements have been highlighted after describing the governing regimes and some of their distinguishing characteristics [3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

Russia unquestionably has the largest population among the nations with territory in Eastern Europe. In addition to having a population of 144.1 million, it has the eleventh-largest economy in the world, and despite having most of its territory in northern Asia, it leads the globe in terms of its land mass share at 11%. Russia, for example, has a type of administration known as a semi-presidential system. In this model, the Russian federation also includes subunits that can be categorised into six different types, including federal republics, which have ethnic minorities, oblasts, which have elected legislatures and



governors, krais, which are known as frontier zones, autonomous okrugs or autonomous districts, federal cities, and autonomous oblast. Under the new arrangement, the federal centre started to designate managers for all federated units. The president and constitution of each of the Russian Federation's 21 republics are distinct. These constitutions must be consistent with and not in conflict with the Russian Federation Constitution. Prior to the changes, Russia's local governments were influenced by the venerable businesses that controlled the country's economy and kept fresh rivals off the market. Putin started transforming the federated members' dominant relationship structure in favour of the Federal Centre. The term recentralization refers to this phenomenon. First of all, following the early 2000s, practises were established to ensure that the constitutions, laws, and decrees of every federated unit complied with the Federal Constitution and federal legislation.

According to its own land mass, Ukraine might be the second-largest European nation behind Russia in the second scenario. In Ukraine, a unitary system with 27 distinct components, was employed. Of them, twenty-four are designated as oblasts, which lack independent judicial organisations. Crimea is one of the components that unusually possesses independent organs. In Ukraine, there are also two special status owner cities, which operate on the rules outlined in their own constitution. Although Ukraine uses the semi-presidential system as its form of government, Khadzhyradieva et al. argue that the semi-presidential system is really a combination of certain aspects of the parliamentary system. The elected head of state and the recognised heads of government often share executive authority according to parliamentary trusts. When anything is truly examined, it becomes clear that the executive comes at the head of the state. In general, characteristics of the presidential system become more prominent. A unitary democratic parliamentary presidential republic and a multi-party-political system are both present in Ukraine. Ukraine has 459 urban areas. Cities with special status include Kyiv and Sevastopol, 279 of which are referred to as rayon cities, and 178 as oblast cities. The nation's most recent public administration changes were developed in the context of harmonisation with the EU along the axis of Europeanization.

The European Commission's aims for Ukraine were outlined in 2005 as part of its Neighbourhood Policy. Political reform, collaboration, and management on specific sectoral concerns, such anti-corruption, justice, freedom, security, and energy in the resolution of the Trade and economic reform, as well as the transnistrian dispute. Since 2014, Ukraine has been engaged in combat with Russian rebels. Russia took control of Crimea in 2014. Kherson continues to feel the effects of the conflict, which began in the Crimea and Donbass. 2014 saw the establishment of two puppet states under Russian control: the Donetsk People's Republic in Donbass and the Luhansk People's Republic in Luhansk. The administrative system of Ukraine does not recognise these sham nations. The fighting has halted several public administration improvements in Ukraine since 2014. These changes have been driven by the EU candidature. It was envisioned that the nation would develop a governance structure based on global norms and superior management techniques.

For instance, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy calls for boosting the fight against corruption in the judicial and prosecutorial systems and improving institutional independence. Another subject was how to handle the budget in a way that was more transparent and clearer. Another crucial issue is eradicating regional disparities in the nation. Local and regional development changes were put into place in this area after 2014. Recently, the plan documents have taken into consideration the 2018 OECD/SIGMA Core Measurement Guidelines, a study for OECD nations that has not yet been put into practise. The most recent reform proposal in the nation covers the years 2018–2025 and is called the New Public Administration Reform Strategy and Action Plan. The new approach has made efficiency, non-political service understanding, accountability, and impartial treatment its

primary priority. A member of the EU, Poland has a population of around 38 million people. The nation is a republic with a unitary system of government. Poland, which underwent one of the most recent administrative changes in 1999, went from 49 to 16 provinces. In the early 2000s, a pragmatic strategy was used as the most fundamental method for putting market reform into practise. Due to this, the most crucial need was cultural revolution, or the elimination of all vestiges of the communist system in society. In 2004, Poland acceded to membership in the European Union. Polish membership in the EU was first sought-after at the start of the 1990s. During those years, Poland was required by the EU to create an institutional framework that would execute fundamental principles including economic privatisation, political liberalisation and democratisation, and social pluralism and individualization. Unexpectedly, the state budget is under increasing strain as a result of reforms in the health, education, pension, and state administration systems.

Public finance has evolved since one of the most important problems with improvements to public management. Losses from state economic businesses have been reduced with particular attention. Recent changes and reforms in Poland were thought to rely on the formalisation of the black-market economy and the implementation of tax reform. By cutting government spending by around 17 billion US dollars by 2007, the Polish government enacted an economic plan in 2004. Between 1989 and 1991, Tadeusz Mazowiecki's administration prioritised local assemblies in the local reform process for the first time in terms of decentralisation. Following the 1999 reform, municipalities, poviats, and voivodeships were recognised as the levels at the local level. Following 2004, the Polish public administration system adopted co-management and other Europeanized public administration principles. The OECD's SIGMA research, which we used as an example for Ukraine, had a significant part in the establishment of this pattern.

Since 2017, Poland's center-right government has implemented reform. The Supreme Audit Commission of Judges, whose membership is heavily influenced by the government, has been one of the most contentious judicial reform projects put on the agenda in 2017. With a population of almost 19 million, Romania ranks as the twelfth-largest nation in Europe and is a member of the EU. In Romania, there are 42 provinces, 83 city-municipalities, 163 cities, 2685 communes, and almost 13,000 villages. The government structure of a nation with a unitary administrative system may be characterised as semi-presidential. The nation that submitted an application to the EU in 1993, the affiliated state in 1995, the position of an applicant in 2004 and the status of a full member in 2007. The reforms implemented in order to incorporate the accomplishments of the OECD/SIGMA and European Administrative Space may be used to summarise the development landscape of the 1990s and 2000s, as we mentioned in both the Poland and Ukraine reviews. The Madrid Summit is the standard by which new public administration management and reform movements are measured. Corruption has been the most recent disease that the nation's public administration system has had to cope with.

The changes implemented in accordance with the definition of the state's obligations premise are extremely extensive and often concentrate on structural, functional, personnel, and compensation concerns. Since 1998, Romania has been formally a part of the "Commission Framework Programme" despite being under the EU Commission's observation since 1992. The structural and functional development procedures under the programme "Monitoring, Supporting, and Structuring Public Administration Reforms" Romania were extensively monitored; in particular, the key tactics to be used in reforming the public sector were identified. The programme also commits to provide technical and financial help for changes from the EU. In 2001, the framework program which had been in operation for almost three years underwent a name change to become the Framework for Strengthening the Management

Capacity. The major goal of this programme, which is directly funded by the EU assistance fund, is to create a strong institutional framework in order to hasten the central government changes in Romania [5], [6]. In 2001, it was decided to create the Public Administration Reforms Centre Unit under the Ministry of Interior in order to carry out the reforms more successfully and from a single location. In this context, the primary responsibilities of CUPAR are described as the legal and organisational restructuring of the central government, formulation and monitoring of reform plans, facilitation of the transition to new public administration management, establishment of public financial and financial management, and provision of technical and financial support.

Under the supervision of the Prime Ministry's Public Administration Reform Supreme Council, CUPAR operations are carried out hierarchically. The National Institute of Management and the National Agency for Public Service were both formed at the same time as CUPAR, it should be mentioned.

Along with 2015, the people began loud, widespread demonstrations in response to the corruption revelations, which resulted in a change of administration. The nation is very sensitive to changes in public administration, and there is a lot of unease, particularly as a result of the relaxation of the anti-corruption laws. These demonstrations were put down in 2018 after a two-year period of protest. Before it joined the EU, the National Anti-Corruption Directorate was founded for the fight against corruption, which is crucial for the public administration system and has gotten a lot of support. In spite of being a promising office in its early years, it is no longer useful. With a population of around 11 million, Czechia is categorised as a Central European nation by certain categorization systems. Following the 2000 reform, the nation has a 13-province administrative system with a capital. The president of the nation, which has a multi-party parliamentary system, is chosen by the people. In 2004, the nation joined the EU, and in 2007, it joined the EU's unified visa policy.

A statute that made the switch to the regional management model was passed in 1997. With the Regional Administration legislation and a regulation in, this legislation was completed. The Local Administration Reform effort began in 2000 and assumed its present shape. Long-term neglect resulted in little public administration changes being implemented in the nation until the 1998 elections. The nation underwent revisions relating to its new administrative system throughout a 12-year period, from 1990 to 2002. The nation was split up into 14 regions, including one independent region and the capital city of Prague, in 1997. The regional administrations were then given their ultimate form with the passage of the Law of Regions in 2000. 13 areas outside of the capital Prague won regional management elections shortly after, and the regions began operating in 2001. Prague, the country's capital, hosted regional government elections in 2002.

To promote the formation of the Community of Municipalities in the nation, the Ministry of the Interior created a draught plan in 2004. More than 70% of all municipalities as of 2005 were members of these unions. The yearly strategy plans created under its supervision for conformity with both EU criteria and objectives are known as the Czech Republic National Reform Programmed. The strategy packages that direct additional changes include the European Semester Cycle, Recovery and Resilience Facility implementation, and Czechia Convergence Programme. The National Recovery Plan is based on the usage of Recovery and Resilience Facility support for the European Semester cycle as well as individual recovery and resilience plans created in consultation with other actors. The European Commission has also been asked to approve the scheme. Hungary has over 9.7 million people and is a unitary parliamentary republic. The capital is located in one of the nation's 20 provinces. In 2004, Hungary acceded to membership in the EU. When examining the most recent public

administration difficulties, it is simple to observe that thousands of individuals in Hungary, which underwent significant financial system management changes, opposed the change in the tax code for small enterprises. Public demonstrations have persisted in recent years as a result of the country's deteriorating democratic system and the rise of an oligarchic structure. It seems that the public administration system is becoming more inflexible and dictatorial rather than transforming the nation. However, among the other innovations that sparked criticism were those related to higher education[7], [8].

For instance, there was a strong reaction to the plan to establish a university in China. More religious and conservative clauses were added to the constitution as a result of the 2012 constitutional revisions. Due to the country's declining democratic system and the establishment of an oligarchic are the most well-known 1990s changes. The rule of law, judicial reform, and EU accession preparations are the key topics of the 2000s' constitutional revisions.

With the implementation of the 1996 rule, Slovakia's 5.5-million-person population was split into 8 kraje, or regions. These eight provinces are divided into 79 districts. By the 2013 reform, responsibilities for education, transport, the environment, and cadastre were given to the districts. Slovakia bears all the tenets of the European Administrative Space since it is a nation that has attained EU membership. There are around 2900 municipalities in the nation as of the most recent revisions. As a concept of regional administration, the self-governing region status was codified in 2001. Laws passed in 2018 control how these areas are managed. Self-governing territories may be allocated both an elected administrator and an appointed administrator from the central government, and their limits are the same.

Moldova, a country with a population of over 2.5 million, contains two distinct independent republics. The nation, which has 32 separate regional administrative divisions, also has 3 municipal administration offices. Moldova worked in tandem with the EU in 2009 as part of the Eastern Partnership Programme. These partnerships had the dual objectives of assisting Moldova's reform effort and considerably enhancing ties between the EU and Moldova. These partnerships had the dual objectives of assisting Moldova's reform effort and considerably enhancing ties between the EU and Moldova. The years 2009 to 2014 were successful in bringing about these improvements. Russian meddling, widespread corruption, and Moldova's resistance to change are just a few of the causes that drag down the reform process there. A two-year extension was granted after the completion of the action plan and strategy plan for the period of 2016 to 2018. The plan attempts to transform the EU Commission's demands into reform plans[9], [10].

### **Review of Western countries**

Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Monaco, and Liechtenstein are among the nine nations that are categorised as western European nations. Switzerland, Monaco, and Liechtenstein are three of them that are not EU members. With 83 million people, Germany has an administrative structure made up of 16 federal states. An example of a parliamentary republic is Germany. The government in is the theme of the most notable recent transformations. Public administration has made a number of changes in the name of the labour market and welfare level, even if it has a tight budgetary policy and disrupts employment in the public sector. The Coalition Agreement was amended to include administrative reform as a priority by the government that was formed after the elections in September 2005. The key reform goals were strengthening federalism, reducing state administrative complexity, providing priority and power to subjects like education, and enhancing the financial system.

Another superpower shown on the western wing with Germany is France. The government of France, a unitary state with a population of around 67 million, is semi-presidential. In 2016, France has 18 regions as opposed to the previous 26. There are 100 provinces in the nation. Along with the changes implemented during the 2000s, local administrations now have more authority and responsibility. Regulations were made more decentralised by the 2003 revisions. The retirement age was adjusted in 2010 to take into account social security payments. Regional assemblies and collaboration channels are now more functioning as a result of the 2010 rules. The public personnel system has just undergone one of the most important modifications in the nation. A single title for senior public administrator was established when the majority of senior bureaucrat classes were eliminated. The retirement age in the nation was also raised to 67 as a result of the pension reform. The Netherlands, which has a unitary parliamentary system, is divided into 12 provinces and 3 overseas administrative regions. 4 autonomous areas have been established under the legislation that took effect after 2010.

In 1994, the nation started its first reform initiative for civil officials, particularly in the public administration. In this regard, it has created a Public Service programme for Senior Executives with the help of the OECD's SIGMA programme, with the purpose of enhancing the ability for professional growth and coordination of administrators. The responsibility of regulating public services is carried out by either the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Interior. The country's degree of decentralisation grew as a result of changes in 2008. The number of municipalities decreased from 913 to 390 as a result of the 2017 local government changes.

Another significant instance among European nations is Belgium. Belgium, which has a population of nearly 11.5 million, is noted for having a federal parliamentary monarchy. There are 10 states and 3 regions in the nation. By As a result of the radical constitutional change passed in 1993, it became a federal state divided into three regions. Prior to the constitutional revision in 1993, the central federal administration really had oversight and control over the province administrations. Today, however, both the community and regional administrations and the central federal administration have this responsibility. With the change that occurred in 1993 under the impact of social, political, economic, and cultural forces as well as the Europeanization process, it now has a federal structure. It was a part of the original group of nations that made up the Eurozone in 1999.

Belgium's local government is divided into provinces and municipalities. In Belgium, the impact of the new public management strategy and reforms was also evident, and over time, the number of municipalities, which had previously been higher, fell to 589. As the system changed between the end of the 1990s and the early 2000s, regional governments started to have more influence over local governments, and the reform's focus started to vary based on the areas. The vertical redistribution of authority, responsibility, and accountability initially appeared in the reform rhetoric at the start of the 2000s. The years between 2004 and 2009 saw the passage of new legislation governing local governments, provinces, and social assistance organisations. Reforms that were started by the regional administration and aimed to simplify the interactions across governmental levels were put into practise between 2009 and 2014. Decentralising the scope of the area and activities was intended to strengthen the ability of local governments after 2014, or in the last reform phase.

Austria has a population of roughly 9 million, which is smaller than Belgium. Despite being in central Europe, the nation is more often regarded to as a western European nation for geo-cultural reasons. Austria is a federal parliamentary republic, as is true. Austria is divided into 9 distinct states. Austria may be included among the nations implementing changes for a

mixed government that is focused on performance. In 1992, Business-Exchange was founded. As a result, a public sector office for workers with contractual business relationships other than civil service was established. This organisation, which serves as a middleman not only inside the nation but also internationally. Additionally, this office provides coverage for EU institutions. The Wage Reform Law was passed in the nation in 1994. On January 1, 1995, Austria joined the EU, bringing with it legislative amendments that altered the definition of government workers. Since 1997, the Civil Servant Pension Law and the laws governing the compensation have undergone significant revisions. taken into consideration when deciding to retire and leave active service have been adjusted. The new public administration paradigm was adopted in 1997 when the Council of Ministers decided to launch the Innovation Programme in Management. The legislation governing contracted staff underwent revised in 1999 as part of efforts to harmonise the Wage revised Law with EU rules. The Federal Ministries Law, passed in 1999, made it possible to elevate non-official technocrats to different levels. The Civil Service Law, passed in 1999, established the standards and guidelines for Austria's public services. Budget restrictions led to the rules between 2000 and 2002. By 2003, it was intended for the public sector to transition to a balanced budget. The policy of hiring vacant public servants was implemented in 2004 [11], [12].

Since 2005, the Pension Harmonisation Law has begun to apply to civil officials who have been appointed. 2008 saw the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The debate in Austria over inclusive education now has a new dynamic. As a result, there are now more demands for high-quality inclusive education and the continuance of private schools. The implementation of this reform was the subject of a conversation between multiple ministries and stakeholders in 2012, which was facilitated by the Ministry of Social Affairs. It resulted in consensus about the steps that have to be done to fulfil the demands of education reform.

Looking at a nation with a comparable population size, Switzerland, which is not a member of the EU, has 8.5 million people. Direct democracy is the foundation of the federal republican government of Switzerland. The 1999 constitution underwent modification, and the idea that the cantons would retain control over all powers not expressly granted to the federation was established. There are now over 2800 municipalities in the country's 26 cantons. The nation, which turned down membership in the EU in 1992, agreed to join the UN in 2002. Even though there were 3021 municipalities in 1990, there were only 2636 at the end of 2008. A significant local government reform was implemented throughout the nation in 2008 to achieve economic equality between the cantons and to support certain weak cantons.

With a population of 600,000, Luxembourg is one of the founding members of the EU, unlike Switzerland, which is a tiny nation. It ranks 43rd out of 51 European nations and 41st out of the 48 nations with the biggest populations and greatest landmasses. the nation that is both a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary representative democracy system has three provinces. The 1988 reforms established the country's main structure for local governments. Tasks related to basic education, social welfare, and land use have been assigned to local governments. The country's 2003 reforms brought to the establishment of the ombudsman office, which now works to resolve issues relating to local governments. Not many modifications were made when the public servant statute was passed in 1979 until 2015. The restrictions have been altered to make it so that government employees may work more comfortably. In accordance with workplace democracy, a plan was created in 2005 to make senior public servant appointments more commensurate with merit. It was hoped to incorporate the strategic management needs into the public administration together with the post-2015 changes.

Monaco, one of the least populous and landlocked nations in Europe, with a population of around 38,000. Although they have their own language, French is Monaco's official language. More people live in France than in Monaco as a whole. The nation, which is bordered by France, is divided into 4 distinct districts. In 1993, the nation, which is ruled by a constitutional monarchy, joined the UN. The prince is in charge of overseeing national government together with the National Council. The changes that have occurred since Prince Albert II's reforms in 2005 may be acknowledged. Regulations for the upgrading of public services were created during this time. Another micronation, Liechtenstein is a monarchy with a 38-thousand-person population that is sandwiched between Switzerland and Austria. A prince also rules over this nation. A democratic parliamentary monarchy governs the nation. The prince has a wide range of authority. But in 2003, changes were made. The prince's political influence was limited in several ways. Among these is the ability to recall parliamentary MPs who desire to overthrow the current leadership. If they so choose, the nation's citizens may demand a republican government. The citizenship legislation was reorganised and tied to a contemporary process as a result of the revisions of 2000[3].

### CONCLUSION

The transition from the old public administration method to the new public administration concept has been deeply ingrained in the contemporary era. It is acknowledged that the changes were developed by governments all throughout Europe and are firmly supported from the same angle. In spite of the fact that many nations see reforms as the answer to their problems, not all reform efforts have had the same success. While the plans and reforms were effective because to the governments' tenacious policies, several changes were only successful on paper since they lacked sufficient social and political backing. Even though each European nation has used a distinct set of techniques and tools to accomplish its public administration reform movements, there are certain features of the changes that are universally noticeable. When we examine instances from northern Europe, for instance, we may see that several common challenges are the focus of changes that fall within the purview of the new public administration.

The majority of European nations have agreed that public administrations should spend their resources sparingly, wisely, and effectively. They do this by using a strategic planning approach and an internal audit system to monitor risk and process management. Practises of accountability and participation were emphasised. Throughout this regard, it is widely recognised throughout Europe that everyone has the right to information, and that this right has to be strengthened. The ethical norms and laws that public officials must follow in financial management have also been constrained as a result of recent changes in practically all nations.

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## CHAPTER 7

### EXPLORING THE PUBLIC POLICY CONCEPT AND THEORY

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Ameya Ambulkar, Assistant Professor  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- ameya@isme.co.in

#### ABSTRACT:

One of the key duties of governments is to increase their capacity for dealing with social issues and meeting citizens' demands. Public policies are how this work is carried out. Public policy is described in this sense as "the art of generating and resolving problems worth resolving. Social issues vary and intensify as a consequence of how societies grow and develop. This results in the study of public policy gaining new credentials and being linked to several academic fields, including public administration, politics, law, economics, and sociology. As a result, the literature on public policy has become extensive and intricate. The purpose of this research is to offer a conceptual and theoretical framework for the advancements in the literature on public policy. First, the definition, characteristics, components, range, and varieties of public policy are explored for this purpose. Examining the development of public policy throughout history is followed by an explanation of the key ideas in this area in the context of the public policy process.

#### KEYWORDS:

Public Policy, Theory, Theoretical Framework, Qualities.

#### INTRODUCTION

The term "policy's origin is examined. Dunn conducted the analysis described below. Greek "polis" is where the term "policy" comes from, the terms "pur" and "politia" from ancient Sanskrit. The mediaeval English term "policie," which meant "actualization of public activities" or "administration of government," ultimately gave rise to these phrases. Turkish has two distinct methods of referring to politics. The first of them is the use of the word in the meaning of political science. The second one is used while determining the goal and approach to a task. Examples of secondary usage include educational policy, security policy, and related purposes. There are numerous studies on public policy in the literature, and many academics have attempted to describe it from various angles. As a result, there are now more diverse definitions of qualities. The most well-known definition of public policy is provided by Dye, who defines it as "everything that governments choose to do or not do." With this definition, Dye has expanded the meaning of public policy to include things that the general public does not wish to do, rather than only acts committed by the general public.

Even now, society is greatly impacted by this passive condition of government. While delay on any problem by the government may benefit certain aspects of society, it may have a detrimental impact on others. On the other hand, public policy, according to Kraft & Furlong, is a collection of steps or inactions that governments take in response to societal issues. Official policy aims, policy tools, policy players' deeds, and these actors' actual conduct are also included in the realm of public policy [1], [2]. Definitions make it easy to look at the features of public policy. According to Anderson, the definition of Dye provided above is not sufficiently illustrative. According to Anderson, a systematic assessment of public policy should be made based on a few ideas. These ideas include the notions that public policy entails deliberate acts, is carried out by an actor or actors, and requires resolve. According to Birkland, a policy may be a collection of laws controlling a certain issue or issue. On the

other hand, Akdoan defined public policy as any action taken by a public institution or formally approved in any topic by the legal authority of the state. This definition placed emphasis on the policy players. Similarly, according to Evik & Dimeric, public policy should be developed by a public entity or managed within the parameters of public administration. Public policies, according to Usha, are "an expression of public power." The following is a list of the primary characteristics of public policy: Action taken by the government with the power to make political, financial, and public policy is referred to as authorized government action.

1. Response to tangible needs or issues in society or among groups is the goal of public policy.
2. Goal-oriented: Public policy includes efforts and activities that envision achieving a certain objective while addressing a societal need or resolving a problem.
3. A plan of action: Public policy is often not just one choice, deed, or response but a whole method or procedure.
4. A choice to act or not act: A comprehensive public policy may either aim to address a problem or be predicated on the assumption that no action will be done.
5. Public policy is a deliberate choice; it is not an intention or a pledge. Public policy's goal may be stated up front and addressed subsequently.
6. The equal allocation of resources, the resolution of social problems, and the protection of individual rights are all aspects of public policy.

### DISCUSSION

Usta defined individuals, descriptions, procedures, institutions, and results as components of public policy. Actors are entities with the ability to establish policies, utilise resources, and exercise specific abilities. The foundational normative and cognitive principles that underpin policies are founded on descriptions. Abstract descriptions are used. Institutions are the laws and guidelines that guide political behaviour. Processes include the explanation of changing activities and the interaction of people through time. The results or repercussions of public activity are called outcomes. The spiritual as well as the material dimensions of governmental politics are addressed. As a consequence, a policy that works well in one nation could not work the same way in another.

It is impossible to define public policy as a whole and that each subject evolves on its own. Smith & Larimer separate public policies into three categories by seeing public policy as an all-encompassing notion from this perspective. These include the formulation of policies, their assessment, and their analysis. Policy analysis focuses on what has to be done, while the policy process is concerned with how and why the policy is produced. But policy assessment consistently takes into account the findings of the research done. Similar to this, evik and Demirci identified three key approaches to public policy. The first is the policy-making process, which is becoming more disciplined and focuses more on the implementation stage. Policy analysis was defined as the second manner using the analytical techniques, he created, and particular policy topics were regarded as the third. The third approach is shown by analysts who choose to specialize in certain fields including the environment, social security, homeland security, health, and transportation.

Public policies are not all tied together by a common framework. It should be noted that developing scientific ideas is just one aspect of public policy; values are another. Although value-oriented theories may not always disclose universal truths, they do make it simpler to comprehend the many viewpoints that underlie disputes. Smith & Larimer compared public policy to "mood rather than science" and described it as a loosely organised framework. In other words, rather of being closely related systematic collection of information, public

policy might be represented as a set of rules and art rather than facts [3], [4]. The literature on public policy is spread out. Sabatier suggests two fundamental strategies to deal with this muddle. The first method contends that in order to grasp complexity, certain problems should be made simpler for specific goals and complexity should be made accessible from the proper point of view. Second, it's important to take complexity and make sense of the underlying causal linkages. It is possible to build a logical framework for how the world functions if these causal connections can be found. It is possible to learn more about a specific policy process via field investigations, but it is challenging to extrapolate from this knowledge.

### **Types of Public Policy**

Public policy has a variety of aspects and complicated systems, as was already mentioned. As a result of this circumstance, public policy is now categorised according to many factors. Hughes divides public policy into three settings and labels the posture of public policy against public administration as reactive and critical. These are public economic policy, political public policy, and policy analysis. Hughes emphasises the methodological aspect of policy analysis and states that the major goals of policy analysis are to provide decision-makers with accurate and valuable information and to correctly comprehend the public policy process. In order to do this, policy analysis investigates workable action patterns. Despite the fact that public policy is seen as an interaction between people. To say that this connection is susceptible to social and cultural effects would not be incorrect. Political public policy theorists often examine political interactions within a policy domain when analysing policy results. Hughes contends that a more realistic definition is to see the public policy process as a distributed structure.

Classified public policies into four separate dimensions based on their domains. Anderson's first categorization is the contrast between "substantive and procedural policies." Affecting everyday life, substantive policies directly benefit and hurt persons. Contrarily, procedural policies provide the guidelines for who will take action and how. Procedural policies represent the preferences of the decision-making procedures, whereas substantive policies correspond to the standards and ideals of society. "Distributive, regulatory, self-regulatory, and redistributive public policies" is categorization. This categorization sets policies apart based on how they affect society and how persons participating in the policy-making process relate to one another. Different societal sectors get services or advantages as a result of distributive policy. These programmes often make use of the government's financial resources. For instance, the government offers financial assistance to private school students who satisfy specific criteria and offers microcredits to company owners who wish to launch their ventures. However, regulatory rules place certain limitations on people's and organisations' rights and liberties. This section includes laws and regulations governing commerce and industry in general. Regulations that govern social interactions and personal obligations are also in place. Distributive policies are those that may have an immediate impact, while regulatory policies have a longer-term impact. This collection of laws includes those that control required education or that stop air pollution.

Self-regulatory laws are designed to safeguard the rights and preserve the interests of a specific group's members. This category includes things like work permits, certification, and licencing processes for certain professions. Last but not least, redistributive policies may alter social balances by rearranging benefits among various social masses, rearranging privileges granted to certain groups, and transferring some authority from the national government to local governments. The contrast between material and symbolic is the foundation of Anderson's third categorization from 2003. Financial effects of significant governmental policy might be favourable or bad. target audiences' advantage or influence. Symbolic public

policies, as their name indicates, are ones that provide people they benefit from moral rather than pecuniary gains. This area includes the advancement of human rights, social justice, and nationalism. The third categorization made by Anderson is the separation between public and private commodities. Solid trash collection, health care, or the postal service are private commodities, but national services like advocacy, education, or local services like a streetlight are communal goods.

### **Public Policy in Terms of Historical Development**

Governments and public policy go back a long time. In the course of history, all forms of government have developed and put into action a variety of public policies to meet the needs of the populace. Three phases of the historical development of public policy studies have been covered by Yldz et al. In societies where the "ruling-ruled" system based on the division of labour is successful, the domination of the growing consultant institution is the first step. In Mesopotamia in the first millennium BC, documents of state politics were first discovered. Ancient works on public policy include the Laws of Hammurabi from the 18th century BC, Confucius' writings from China, Aristotle's from Greece, and Kautilya from India. Senior managers were often encouraged to handle societal issues during this time period by intelligent individuals who served as government advisors. These suggestions have stayed as personal remarks and have only been of partial and local quality. For instance, Plato's idea that philosophers should rule as kings or that those rulers should be philosophers is crucial to understanding public affairs. In this regard, Machiavelli's observations on the traits of the players in the formulation of policy are relevant [5], [6].

The 8th-century Orkhon Monuments are significant historical records for Turkey. Farabi analyses the characteristics that leaders need to have in "El Medinetül Fazila," one of his works. Evaluations of public policy, such as the idea of the state and the categorization of services, are found in Ibn Khaldun's Mukaddime. One of them is the counsel offered to Osman Gazi by Sheikh Edebali, which subsequently evolved into the spiritual foundation of the Ottoman Empire. The second stage, which began in the 18th century, is when data were collected systematically and processed using scientific techniques. For instance, cameralism, which seeks to create a contemporary management system, been developed based on the theoretical foundation and practical application of public policy analysis. Another significant example of this time period is the "Progressive Movement" that US President Wilson put into practise. The third era after the Second World War is the most often referenced time and is seen as the beginning of the public policy. Studies employing analytical techniques that began in the USA largely influenced this time period. Harold Lasswell's work is the most significant of them. 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." The fundamental topic of Lasswell's writings is the USA's doubting of its public order in opposition to the post-World War II global order. Lasswell emphasised public policy as the most significant way that governments address issues. Since then, public policy in the USA has grown quickly. The first of this development's fundamental presumptions is that political science is thought of as predicated on a problem. Second, since each issue area comprises of several components, an interdisciplinary approach is necessary. Values are the foundation of the final one.

Public policy was impacted by the behavioural paradigm in the 1960s, but since the 1970s, it has also been influenced by the fields of public choice, economics, and sociology. Since the final quarter of the 20th century, ideas like public management, governance, participation, and negotiation have grown in significance and given public policy studies a fresh start. Strategic management, cost-benefit analysis, and system analysis are examples of positivist

analytical methodologies that have regained their effectiveness in decision-making processes. Since the 1990s, problem-oriented research and field studies have become more popular.

### **Public Policy Process and Classical Approach**

Due to the fact that public policy involves many different steps, including a series of connected acts, finding answers to issues, and putting choices into action, it is seen as a process. Since public policy is seen as a process, the choices, participants, occurrences, and movements within the process should be taken into account. Even though the incremental model is criticised, In addition, Sabatier provides the following explanation of the incremental model's application to the process of developing public policy: "In the process of developing public policy, problems are conceptualised, brought to the agenda for a solution, government agencies formulate solution alternatives, select the most appropriate solution, implement, evaluate and revise these solutions."

Beginning in the 1950s, the knowledge of the public policymaking process quickly became significant in public administration. Unquestionably, this development's beneficial impact on raising the standard of public service is one of the key causes. There are several hypotheses that have been developed to explain how public policy is made. The most well-known of the theories that systematically describe the formation of public policy through time is Stage Heuristics, which is based on the work of Laswell .1. According to Lasswell, there are seven major phases in the development of public policy. These are the following phases: intelligence, promotion, prescription, invocation, and application.

Birkland saw the policy process as a kind of mechanism that converts policy concepts into actual policies that have beneficial consequences. Birkland analyses the policy-making process using Easton's systems perspective. In 1965, Easton created a system model of politics and policymaking that included input-output and feedback components. The system converts inputs and requests that are impacted by the elements of the policy environment into policies. Systems models consider politics to be the outcome of several forces both within and outside of government. A similar approach is suggested by Smith and Larimer. The government must first be made aware of an issue. Then, policymakers formulate solutions to the issue, detailing what they believe to be the best course of action, and assess whether they are effective. Given that public policies seldom result in a comprehensive resolution to the issue, the stage of redefining the issue is initiated in accordance with the findings of the review [7], [8].

### **Decision Making**

Moving the policy draught to the legislative ground is what is meant by decision-making. The decision-making process may include one or more possibilities for rejection, modification, and adaptation. According to Anderson's taxonomy, decision-making models are included under the following three categories: incremental, hybrid, and rational decision-making. The "economic man" concept serves as the foundation for the rational model of decision-making, which selects the course of action that will provide the most potential advantage. Decision-making is heavily influenced by rationality, which Herbert Simon later expanded and which first arose under Weberian thought. But after that, it received a lot of criticism. The incremental model only incorporates a few tweaks in response to Lindblom's critiques of the rational model. In order to make the best judgements without continually striving for the "best," policy objectives and instruments are continuously cycled updated. The hybrid model, on the other hand, combines the incremental and rational models and is often more abstract. Anderson uses the use of a wide-angle camera to view the whole scene and a close-lens camera to see the details as an example of the hybrid model [9], [10].

## CONCLUSION

Public policy intersects with many other fields, keeping it rich in theory and current. On the other side, a scattered structure results from different disciplines bringing their own vocabulary to public policy. More policy analyses based on field research should be conducted in order to advance and enrich Turkish literature. Policymakers, who make up another pillar of public policy, shouldn't minimize the influence of studies on public policy that are based on sociological, legal, and economic principles. Selected policy tools are supported by the employment of instruments including legislative permission, executive approval, obtaining agreement through engagement with interest groups, and referendum. This step is crucial for policy analysis because it allows for the identification of the factors influencing decision-makers' policy preferences. As a result, policy analysts, researchers, and academics pay close attention to this stage. The decision-making stage is referred to by political scientist Heywood as the core component of the policy process.

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## CHAPTER 8

### COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSES AND PRACTICE

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Shefalika Narain, Professor

Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Email Id- shefalika.narain@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### ABSTRACT:

The argument that public policy analysis is a viable alternative to public administration is becoming more and more compelling. Public policy analysis studies have benefited greatly from the focus on the subject by reputable American universities, the publication of analyses in renowned publishing houses, and the sharp rise in the number of analysts offering consultancy services in the area. Public policy analysis is seen as "prescribing" nowadays, particularly by politicians. Due to this unfavorable view, the field does not get the respect and value it deserves. However, explanation rather than prescription is the main focus of public policy analysis. The primary emphasis of public policy analysis is on the structure of government and the process through which choices are made. According to Dye, policy analysis is concerned with the issues of "what governments do, why they do it, and what difference it makes," while Laswell asserts that political science deals with the problems of "Who gets what, when, and how?" The development of a workable theory and the development of an explanatory scientific framework for the causes and effects of public policy might be described as the second priority. The purpose of this research is to offer many practise instances, provide general information about the methodologies and models employed, and clarify the fundamental ideas of public policy analysis. The term, in this context, the goal, traits, domain, and dimensions of policy analysis are described. The methods and models used in policy analysis are then presented.

#### KEYWORDS:

Analysis, Applied Research, Public Policy, Viewpoints.

#### INTRODUCTION

An applied social science discipline that uses a significant amount of research and data to produce and transform policy-related information that can be applied in political settings to solve policy-related problems" is how public policy analysis is best defined. In order to solve social issues scientifically, Akdoan defined the idea as "the scientific use of the results obtained as a result of experimental research." However, Dunn described policy analysis as "a multidisciplinary research process designed to generate, critically evaluate, and convey information useful in understanding and developing policies" in order to emphasise the interdisciplinary aspect of the process and its series of steps. Policy analysis is described by evik & Demirci as "the activity of breaking this whole into parts and revealing the details by examining the parts and sections, thus having an idea about the whole" if public policy is recognised as a whole. According to Dye, policy analysis is an applied branch of fields including politics, law, public administration, economics, and sociology.

Normative elements are included in policy analysis, but its descriptive component predominates. In his work, which dealt extensively with public policy analysis, Dunn concentrated on the explanatory component of policy analysis. He came up with five questions makes the argument that any political, economic, administrative, legal, or ethical discipline's attempts to address social issues will be insufficient. Additionally, he asserts that

a multidisciplinary approach to dealing with public issues, which are intricate and varied in nature, might provide better outcomes. One of the uncommon viewpoints that is universally accepted in the literature is the notion that public policy analysis is both an art and a craft. Public policy analysis is seen as an art since it calls for intuition, creativity, imagination, and persuasion. However, carrying out policy analysis in the background of fields like political science, economics, sociology, law, statistics, and ultimately public administration emphasises the craft element. According to Wildavsky, "policy analysis is a discipline that can be learned but not taught," this is the most remarkable aspect of policy analysis.

According to the definitions given above, it can be inferred that the definitions of policy analysis are mostly centred on certain traits [1], [2]. As a result, policy analysis is a multifaceted term that includes elements of intuition, creativity, and science. It examines the three aspects of the policy analysis's scope. Policy analysis' main purpose is to provide new information. How are governmental decisions made? How are these government regulations implemented? These concerns are addressed through empirical and methodical policy analysis. To put it another way, policy analysis serves as a technical instrument to identify what needs to be done. It would not be accurate, however, to characterise policy analysis as a reductionist strategy that merely offers scientific data, since it is difficult to deal with scientific data that is generated independently of social values.

The second is the ability to solve problems. Diverse approaches and tactics have been developed in an effort to address societal issues. "Problem identification" is regarded as the initial stage in practically all problem-solving theories and models, despite the fact that there are many of them. The ability to solve problems, nevertheless, shouldn't be the only factor taken into account. The created solution should be favoured by the political power and consistent with current practises. It's not always necessary for the problem-solving function to provide immediate solutions. Directly assisting with the solution is the provision of thorough information on the ideas. The following is a summary provided by Gül of the key topics the policy analysis addressed:

1. Determining the problem's dimensions and the impact of the players involved in the policy-making process, as well as defining the issue that underlies the policy.
2. Features of possible policies that may address the issue.
3. The goal of public policy and the fundamental ideals, ideas, and social customs upon which it is built.
4. The elements and parameters of the chosen public policy.
5. Implementation of public policy and the parties responsible.
6. Who is impacted by or gains from the execution of public policy.

The studies performed for a public policy study are referred to as primary analysis in the literature, while the analyses performed to support and enhance an existing public policy are referred to as secondary analysis. It focuses on "analysis for policy" and "analysis of policy," two aspects of policy analysis.

A policy's genesis, implementation, and outcomes are examined using one or more case studies in policy analysis. Numerous academic studies have concentrated on a specific policy or subject. The term "policy studies" is used to describe policy analysis as academic research. The essential characteristic of policy analysis is that it is prescriptive and interventionist. Thus, decision-making systems may get qualified information. It outlined the theoretical foundation of policy analysis via three schools and created a special model for public policy analysis. The first of these institutions is the one whose policy analysis is based on state ideas. Analysis of public policies must take state theory of the state theory problems into account. Considering this, three theoretical frameworks are distinct. The first is the pluralist



perspective, which views the state as a "gateway of service" and evaluates public policy in response to societal needs. The second framework is neo-marxist, which holds that a certain socioeconomic class or group controls the state. The last framework is neo-corporatist or neo-institutionalist, which emphasises power dynamics and how players interact.

The school that clarifies how public acts function is the second one mentioned by Knoepfel et al. This school mainly draws on early policy analysis studies in the context of rationalising public policies in its attempt to comprehend the operational logic of public authority. This school is influenced by the management sciences, complexity sciences, and economics. It also draws on the systems approach of Easton, the idea of constrained rationality proposed by Simon, and, most notably, the rationalisation of public policy principle of Lasswell. The appraisal of public policy served as the foundation for the third school. This school makes an effort to demonstrate how public acts have repercussions. In this way, a variety of models have been created to assess public policy. Benefit-cost analysis, statistical analyses of quantitative data, and experimental comparisons are all examples of analyses [3], [4].

### Policy Analysis Forms

Different types of policy analysis were established and presented in an analytical framework by Dunn. The "descriptive-normative policy analysis form," the "problem finder-problem-solving analysis form," and the "retrospective-prospective policy analysis form" are these analysis formats. Prior to the implementation of policy, information is created and transformed as part of retrospective policy analysis. The method of analysis of proposed policies serves as the foundation for economists' and analysts' methodology. A more traditional method of policy analysis includes gathering and transforming data after policies have been enacted. This kind of study clarifies the reasons behind and effects of governmental decisions.

Descriptive-normative policy analysis is the second kind of policy study. Decision-making theories are analogous to descriptive policy analysis. Public policies are examined via applied policy analysis, and causal inferences are used to identify the outcomes of the policies. The normative decision theory, which offers a collection of logical claims that assess action, is represented by normative policy analysis. The most crucial aspect of normative policy analysis is that those ideas for policies take into account many subjective efficiency, equality, sensitivity, freedom, and security are some of the requirements. The "problem finder-problem solver analysis" form is the final of the policy analysis types. Finding solutions to issues is not the goal of problem-finding; rather, it is about recognising the problem and its components [5], [6].

## DISCUSSION

Different approaches have been explored to make public policy clearer and simpler. As a "approach," "model," "theory," and "framework," these concepts have been used. Ambiguity is brought on by the fact that the notion of the model has several applications. The following is a summary of how public policy techniques or models are used by Dye:

1. Simplifying and organising public policy and political thought
2. Finding issues in a policy area while considering crucial factors,
3. By concentrating on the fundamental processes of political life and assisting public policy players in mutual understanding,
4. To better understand public policies and to direct public policy research, it is necessary to identify all relevant and irrelevant aspects.
5. Formulating suggestions for public policy and forecasting the effects of these suggestions.

## System Approach

A fundamental strategy created by political scientist David Easton; the systems approach is now a source for the models that have lately gained attention. This kind of thinking views public policy as the political system's reaction to the demands made by its political surroundings. In other words, political system outputs include public policy. The political system, inputs, outputs, and environment are the three most crucial elements of the method. The environment's demands and support make up the political system's inputs. Demands are influenced by people's or groups' interests. People or organisations are supported as long as they agree with the political system's decisions. Political systems transform inputs into outcomes. The degree of support reflects the political system's power and legitimacy. The political system and the environment are changed as a result of the outcomes. Everything that does not come within the purview of governmental policy is referred to as the environment. Continuously, this cycle repeats. The systems approach stresses the notion that it would be more scientific to study each occurrence in its context and relationship to other events rather than describing events from a single point of view and relying on a small number of components.

## Policy Networks Approach

This strategy integrates policy-making beyond state- or society-centered approaches by defining it as "a process in which different actors in interdependence participate." Policy networks don't only do this synthesis based on the actors; they also consider the relationships between the actors. It is feasible to study policy results by looking at the internal dynamics of policy networks, even though the earliest policy network studies concentrated on macro-scale national policies and offered a broad framework. Although the theoretical underpinnings of the policy networks method are commonly noted as being hazy in the literature, it is nonetheless able to do practical policy assessments due to the models and practises it has adopted from other fields. Examining the research, it is interesting that this technique clearly outperforms others in understanding policy effects and changes.

## Incremental Approach

In contrast to the logical method, Lindblom created the incremental approach. This method states that public policies are implemented by continuing the actions taken by previous policy actors while adding new rules. Instead of setting goals that can be achieved, decision-making processes start with the present public policies. Actors in public policy, whose mission is set by law, rely on a small number of choices rather than creating new ones. As a result, the likelihood of disagreements and disputes is reduced, and stability is preserved. Compared to the rational method, the incremental approach offers certain useful benefits. Even when the logical method is obstructed, this technique gives decision-makers flexibility. It lowers analysis expenses since it only considers options that are practical and attainable. Errors may be fixed since the technique has a strong feedback characteristic. Since it does not anticipate small changes, it lessens resistance to government programmes.

## Public Policy Analysis Practice Examples

Dilekçi found that there is no universally recognised analysis system and that countries construct policy analysis methods appropriate for their structures after examining the macro-level policy analysis systems of other nations. Countries might also make use of policy analysis tools designed specifically for international organisations. In the literature, there are several instances of public policy analysis based on various methodologies and models. Kaykç conducted an analysis based on the process approach, which is the most popular technique. In the paper titled "A Public Policy Process Analysis: Tobacco Policy in Turkey After 1980,"

the process method was used to assess the opening of the tobacco market to competition in phases. The study's findings led to conclusions regarding the players involved and how the tobacco policy was developed. Al carried out a further investigation based on the process method. Different policy recommendations have been made in the research that examines public policies on domestic violence by studying the actors in the context of relevant statistical data. A similar research. The Ministry of National Education and Council of Higher Education of Turkey's policy on scholarships awarded to students who pursue graduate studies abroad has been examined using the process method [7], [8]. The 2015 study "Migration and Public Policies: An Analysis on the Syria Crisis" by Akgül & Kapt, which examines the migration policies adopted by Turkey during the Syrian crisis and studies the outcomes of these policies, qualifies as a study since it is grounded on field research. The report covered the circumstances that developed after the Syrian conflict from several angles. The influence of the crisis on Turkish public policy was looked at using the PEST Analysis that was implemented. The essay by Marsh & Smith titled "Understanding Policy Networks: Towards a Dialectical Approach" is one of the most often quoted assessments in the literature when it comes to the policy networks approach. The research examined the consistency and change in British agricultural policy since 1930 using the dialectic model. Marsh & Smith sought to explain policy outcomes in light of policy networks using the established model. The model is based on the hypothesis that there is no "simple and one-dimensional relationship" between policy networks and policy outcomes. The model defines three primary dialectical relations. These arise when actors, context, and networks interact, as well as when policy results interact with networks. The study's findings were that "The Dialectical Model can be used to understand how policy networks affect policy outcomes." Two studies that make use of field research particularly stand out in the context of the policy networks method. The first of these studies looked at the policy networks developed in cities and was conducted by Eraydn et al. . The competitiveness and economic performance of the existing networks in the Izmir area were highlighted in this research. The second is the Serteser research. Utilizing quantitative research techniques, the study examined the network relationships created by communities attempting to integrate with the global system at the size of the Antalya area.

Göçolu examined Turkey's cyber security policies in his paper and looked at whether public policy model and approach or left unfinished while formulating policy recommendations. The primary axes of Turkey's cyber security strategies have thus been made clear. The study came to the conclusion that critical infrastructures were shaped by concentrating on "Incremental Decision Making" models in line with "Interpretive Public Policy Analysis" and that cyber-security policies were developed within the framework of "Normative Optimum" and "Mixed Scanning" models in line with the Mixed Public Policy Analysis Approach. Chow used the many streams model to evaluate the policy-making process for the national curriculum in Hong Kong. The research covers the issues around which the policy on the educational curriculum is built, the policy solutions created, and the political issues surrounding the policy area. The study's findings led to the conclusion that the numerous streams model is the best one for explaining why education policy changed [9], [10].

## CONCLUSION

Examining the literature on public policy and public policy analysis reveals incredibly intricate and interwoven idea sets. Despite the fact that this is a result of the nature of public policy, it makes the subject difficult to examine. With time and distance from the theoretical foundation of public policy, the policy process, which is the core of public policy analysis, has changed and evolved into an analytical instrument. Additionally, the logical method, the system approach, the institutional approach, and the Weberian management heritage all

continue to have a prominent position in the main table. However, because of their explanatory strength and application, derivative methods or models created to cover the gaps left by these four public policy approaches are becoming more significant. As any technique or model can explain public policy to the best of its abilities, adopting hybrid approaches and models may considerably advance the area. On the other hand, recurring traits have a big influence on research on public policy. Every era is shaped by the economic, political, sociological, and cultural context in which it exists, and this context has an impact on public policy analytic studies as well. While the welfare state policies of the 1950s were primarily influenced by a democratic and pluralistic worldview, the management-politics separation was not entirely obvious. Due to the economic downturn in the 1960s and 1970s, rational understanding became more significant. By the 1980s, public policy analysis and decision-making relied heavily on the ideals promoted by the new right-wing worldview. Approaches received harsh criticism. During this time, policy analysis was revived in close proximity to administration and politics. Additionally, institutional strategies motivated by the sociological field have established themselves. The recent period has seen public policy analysis studies focus on groups rather than individuals, behaviour patterns rather than behaviours, and several truths rather than a single truth due to the weakening of nation-states, the ease with which ideas and thoughts can be transferred to a global scale, and large-scale changes and transformations like globalisation.

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## CHAPTER 9

### CASE OF TURKEY CLIMATE POLICIES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Harishchandra Jaising Parab, Associate Director  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- harish.parab@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

The actions and policies of institutions working to mitigate climate change within Turkey's public administration system are studied in this paper. The websites of the public institutions are examined in the context of their information on climate change in order to give objective information using the document scanning approach. This analysis excludes the comments made on the articles in the related literature. The purpose of this research is to gather data on public perceptions of institutions' responses to climate change. As a result, the objective is to offer an appraisal of the existing situation rather than to adopt a critical stance. It is well recognised that the outcomes of choices made by public institutions due to a variety of factors, including economic growth, political struggle, and issues with energy resources, lead to environmental and climatic concerns in other nations, including Türkiye. Similarly, government initiatives like mining, urbanisation, and industrialisation continue to have a huge negative impact on the global climate. Future research may examine how much the policies of public institutions contribute to climate issues from this perspective. The degree to which the actions of public institutions may lessen these issues when formulating policies and programmes in the fight against climate change can be systematically researched and compared. The private sector is in a comparable scenario at the same moment.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Climate, Industrialization, Mitigate, Unseasonably.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Anthropogenic and natural factors may be used to separate the causes of climate change into two categories. Ocean currents, the sun's cycle and sunspots, meteorites, animal methane emissions, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires are examples of natural causes. Additionally, anthropogenic causes include carbon emissions from industrial and urban development, deforestation, other pollutants, a rise in vehicle use, and the use of chemical fertilisers. Although scientific studies on climate change, international organisations, and movements based on civil society expanded in the 1980s, it has only been in the recent thirty to twenty years that climate change and its effects have received increasing attention from the general people.

Unseasonably warm or exceptionally cold weather, melting glaciers, increasing sea levels, flooding of islands, depletion of water supplies, and unpredictable weather events triggering forest fires are only a few of the effects of climate change. Despite the fact that these circumstances are predicted to push climate change to the top of the list of pressing issues in state policy, countries cannot easily stop their industrial outputs that contribute to global warming. However, there are also government initiatives that combat climate change, particularly those that target its human-caused causes. In 1988, Hansen launched an organised push to raise awareness of manmade climate change in the USA. Additionally, former US President Trump, who opposes global action on climate change, conveys a sense of the USA's crucial involvement in this problem [1], [2].

According to Topco, between 1990 and 2011, the USA, together with China, the EU, and Russia, were responsible for half of the emissions, mostly carbon, that are the primary driver of climate change. When all of this evidence is considered, it becomes clear that wealthy nations owe poor countries dearly for contributing to climate change. Developed nations seem to be more inclined to cooperate now in the battle against climate change. However, environmental movements who reject this viewpoint go on fighting more successfully. The UN's concepts on sustainable development, which include certain paradoxes, are being contested by environmental activists and non-governmental organisations. They accuse the countries who collaborate with these global corporations of greenwashing. However, the financial stability and general public understanding of UN sustainability and climate change action programmes are crucial.

Below, a short discussion of these institutions' formation processes will be provided. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, whose first meeting was in 1988, is often linked to the global aspect of the battle against climate change. The process may be rolled back farther, however. In the 1950s, research into atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations in Hawaii and Antarctica and contemplation of the growing greenhouse gas impact as a consequence of human activity both got underway. A non-governmental organisation called the Conservation Foundation also had a conference in 1963 and came to the conclusion that "doubling the carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere is estimated to produce a temperature." The Science Advisory Committee of the President of the United States said in 1965 that climate change may be brought on by human activity and have serious repercussions. This was the first time it had been openly acknowledged. A significant international forum dedicated only to climate change was offered by the inaugural World Climate Conference, which took place in 1979. The foremost expert in the subject of climate change science is the International Panel on Climate Change. The IPCC was acknowledged in 1990 as a turning point in advancing scholarly interest in climate change and its growth as a branch of science.

In 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change began to provide significant contributions in this area. The annual Conference of the Parties, the first of which took place in 1995, is responsible for binding nations supporting the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Agreement by making crucial decisions about the fight against climate change. In order to fulfil the 1.5°C objectives in the context of global warming, several nations made commitments in to reach net zero carbon emissions and eliminate deforestation by 2050. In Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, will host the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Climate action is one of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals for 2015. Hope has been raised for people left behind, such as climate refugees, by global research on this topic. The struggle against climate change has an international component, which is briefly discussed in this section. Additionally, this paper discusses the procedure in Turkey.

The Presidential Government system has been in place in Turkey's public administration since 2018. The interactions between the institutions of the central government and those of the local government under this system resemble those of the parliamentary system. However, it seems that the system's weight is increasing due to the central government. For instance, under this system, the Presidency formed the Local Government Policies Board. In terms of services, local government organisations are split into two categories: local governments. Municipalities, however, are the cornerstone of local governance. Local officials may be chosen in municipal elections from a variety of political parties and independently based on the votes cast. As a result, local administrations have different stances on environmental and climate change issues. Therefore, local governments look for

some original and creative solutions that fit their own local dynamics. Citizens' involvement in these choices increases the inventiveness of these concepts. The purpose of this research is to examine Turkish public administration's stance on climate change. This technique uses document scanning to explore the legislative aspects of climate policy in Turkey, the global impacts of climate change and how they are felt there, as well as the methods used by governmental institutions to fight climate change. However, since they cover such a broad range of topics, discussions on climate change and criticism of government policy in this context have been left out of the study's purview. Therefore, it would be accurate to describe the research as an assessment of the climate change-related status of public institutions in Turkey. The impacts of climate change now and in the future in Turkey may be predicted in future research. Additionally, it is possible to study the strategies used by various participants in this field, including state institutions, the business sector, and non-governmental organisations. The impact of climate change on Turkey is briefly discussed, and then climate policy in theIn this research, the central and municipal governments in Turkey are the two primary categories under which the public administration system is investigated[3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

It is feasible to connect Turkey's environmental, forestry, and agricultural policies to the country's efforts to combat climate change. Several significant efforts have been launched since the Republic of Türkiye was founded, particularly those pertaining to the preservation of agricultural and scenic regions. The Turkish public administration system began to establish the legislative side of climate and environmental policy in the 1930s. Turkish environmental law was founded on the Public Health Law of 1930 and the Forestry Law of 1937. Internationally, the 1972 Stockholm Conference had an influence on the advancement of environmental legislation. The Environmental Issues Coordination Board was founded in Turkey in 1973. In Turkey, the Environmental Law became operative in 1983. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report is one of the Environmental Law's greatest accomplishments. This report provides details on how institutions, organisations, and companies that might potentially harm the environment via their operations can avoid environmental pollution. The Ministry of Environment and associated organisations were founded in 1991, and environmental law was drafted at the same time. Turkish climate change measures became more prominent in 2001 as the country worked to synchronise with the EU. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed by Turkey in 2004 after it formed the Climate Change Coordination Board in 2001.

In Turkey, initiatives to address environmental issues, climate change legislation, renewable energy sources, garbage recycling initiatives, and sustainable environmental methods are being developed at the same time as international conferences. However, Turkey's admission into further legally enforceable obligations such restrictions and reductions of carbon emissions in the battle against climate changeChange, or the adoption of the Paris Climate Agreement, has already been accomplished by 2018. In order to combat climate change, governmental organisations in Turkey have started a zero-waste effort. The Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation launched the zero-waste initiative as a Presidential vision project in 2018, and it has since expanded to most public institutions in our nation. A waste management strategy known as "zero waste" emphasises resource efficiency, reducing trash production, and recycling garbage.

The methods of the three ministries that are directly involved in climate action were gathered from the websites of the institutions in this research while looking at the central government's climate policies using a document scanning technique. Thus, evaluations of the ministries' methods for developing fundamental climate change plans are made. The Ministry of

Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation, and Climate Change were identified as these ministries. At the same time, regional development agencies, which work under the direction of the ministry of industry and technology, create climate change-related projects as part of local development initiatives and provide support for initiatives using this strategy. With regard to this, the primary heading of the central government's climate policies also includes the regional development agencies' climate policies[5], [6].

### **Climate Policies in Ministries**

The ministries' support for the zero-waste initiative, particularly within their institutional frameworks, demonstrates that all ministries are engaged in efforts to address the issues related to climate change. Although several ministries indirectly influence climate change, the three ministries covered here have the most successful strategies in this area. However, global political initiatives often have an accelerating impact on climate change. From this vantage point, it is well known that government-backed private sector enterprises engage in actions that hasten climate change. However, the scope of this research does not include these impacts or outcomes. The study's objective is to provide a broad overview of the institutional structures and laws developed by governmental institutions to address climate change.

### **Climate Policies of Metropolitan Municipalities and Provincial Municipalities**

The Law No. 3030 of 1984 created Metropolitan Municipalities in Turkey. This legislation set out the administrative organisation, legal standing, responsibilities, and powers of the Metropolitan Municipalities. As a result, two administration structures the Metropolitan Municipality and the District Municipality were formed. This legislation was succeeded by Metropolitan Municipality legislation No. 5216, which was adopted in 2004. With the establishment of legislation number 6360 in 2012, Türkiye now has 30 metropolitan municipalities. Metropolitan municipalities in Türkiye have formed Departments connected to climate change under various titles, as mentioned by Bostanc. 30 metropolitan municipalities, or 9 of them, have completed their local climate action plans. On this problem, other metropolitan municipalities are also working. Furthermore, it has been noted that metropolitan municipalities address climate change challenges in their strategic plans, which often incorporate broad project goals. The following assessments were made after reviewing the websites of the three metropolitan municipalities Zmir, Bursa, and Adana that were chosen according to the methodology described at the beginning of the Chapter.

The Department of Climate Change and Zero Waste is part of the Zmir Metropolitan Municipality. Waste Transfer and Supply Branch Directorate, Construction Waste Branch Directorate, Solid Waste Evaluation Facilities Branch Directorate, and Zero Waste Planning and Control Branch Directorate are sub-units of this department. The Izmir Metropolitan Municipality pledged to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20% until 2018 when it joined the Covenant of Mayors in 2015. The Energy and Climate Action Plan was created by the Zmir Metropolitan Municipality. The Peynirciolu Ecological Corridor Project, a component of the Metropolitan Municipality's efforts to combat the global climate problem, placed among the top 3 projects in the World Green City Awards, which were presented by the International Horticultural Producers Association. Melbourne in Australia and Mexico City were other winning cities.

The Climate Change Action Plan was created by the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality. Under the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality's Environmental Protection and Control Department is the Zero Waste and Climate Change Branch Directorate. The municipality develops initiatives including the "zero waste project" to combat global warming, research on energy



efficiency and climate change, environmental training, ecologically friendly schools, and green building certification. In the area of climate change, the Adana Metropolitan Municipality has a department known as the Climate Change and Zero Waste Department. The Climate Change and Clean Energy Branch Directorate and the Zero Waste Branch Directorate are divisions within this department. The city is putting out a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan. In Türkiye, the legislation governing all municipalities was passed in 1912. This ordinance, which remained in effect until Municipal ordinance No. 1580 was passed in 1930, established rules for provincial municipalities that included an elected council, a mayor chosen by that council, and municipal organ.

The statute with the number 1580, issued in 1930, was the first piece of written legislation pertaining to municipalities during the Republican era. Municipality legislation No. 5393, which was passed in 2005, is the legislation that is now in effect. In this part, Edirne Municipality, which was chosen using the methodology outlined at the beginning of the Chapter, is assessed for its approaches to climate policy by reading the municipal website. For this municipality, the following assessments were made. The Climate Change and Zero Waste Directorate is part of the Edirne Municipality. This directorate oversees the Environmental Protection and Control Units. Edirne Municipality has begun work on the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan with the objective of carbon neutrality as the first provincial municipality to create the Climate Change Directorate in Turkey [7], [8].

### **Climate Policies of District Municipalities**

Metropolitan and provincial municipalities in Turkey are subsystems of district municipalities. The villages of metropolitan municipalities now enjoy neighbourhood status according to the statute numbered 6360, which went into effect in 2012. Neighbourhood groups and villages also have different climate policies. However, due to their enormous number and in order to evaluate the topic based on more objective facts within the institutional hierarchy of the public administration system, climate policies of villages and neighbourhoods are omitted from the scope of this research. Turkish district municipalities have a variety of climate strategies. Additionally, several district municipalities lack an institutional framework for implementing climate policy. The following assessments were produced by scanning the websites of the municipalities of Kadköy and Erkezköy, which were chosen in accordance with the methodology described at the beginning of this unit. Kadköy is one of Istanbul's neighbourhoods. Kadköy Municipality has a Climate Change and Zero Waste Directorate. A website on climate change problems has also been developed by the municipality.

Local and regional leaders volunteer to carry out the objectives of battling climate change via an organisation called the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. Kadköy Municipality approved the modification in 2012. In accordance with the new Paris Climate Agreement objectives, Kadköy Municipality maintains its initiatives and activities on the GCoM platform to cut district greenhouse gas emissions by 40% until 2030. The Sustainable Energy and Climate Adaptation Action Plan was created by the Municipality in 2018. The municipality received the "Climate Achievement Badge" from GCoM as a result of the 2017 reporting of this action plan for mitigation and adaptation studies. One of Tekirda's districts is erkezköy. There is a Climate Change and Zero Waste Directorate in Erkezköy. Erkezköy Municipality organised educational programmes for zero waste in the environment week and climate change. One district municipality that has begun to grow recently in terms of climate change is Erkezköy Municipality [9], [10].

## CONCLUSION

Although the private sector is mostly responsible for the climate challenges, these institutions also undertake helpful programmes to combat climate change. In light of this, how is the private sector's activity regulated? that contribute to environmental degradation and climate change are within the purview of government policy. The contributions from this objective research may also help with critical studies that analyse these methods. The research takes an original tack by discussing both the national and municipal administrations in Türkiye. These analyses show that the central Turkish government's stance on climate change is effectively influenced by ties with the EU and negotiating procedures. However, it is clear that local governments and municipalities give this area more importance when it comes to sustainability and local development, particularly in light of things like climate change-related natural disasters, drought in agricultural areas, and infrastructure issues in flood disasters. There are hardly any municipal samples in this investigation. Additionally, it has been established that the research on climate change conducted by the chosen communities for this unit are acknowledged and awarded globally. Countries' performance in this area is boosted by the creation of central, regional, and local cooperation in the battle against climate change. The study used the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation, and Climate Changes' EU-funded initiative, Green Climate and Green Municipalities, as an example of how central and local governments may work together to combat climate change. The variety of local governments' climate policies has influenced the growth of climate change initiatives in Turkey.

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## CHAPTER 10

### A REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT SITUATION REGARDING MIGRATION POLICIES IN TURKEY AND FRANCE

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Kshipra Jain, Assistant Professor

Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Email Id- kshipra.jain@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

This research intends to show how immigration policies are created for immigrants in Turkey and France, as well as how they are implemented, the ideological views of governments, and how socioeconomic situations affect such policies. On the basis of Turkey's and France's institutional frameworks, migration history, and legislative frameworks, a comparative analysis of migration policies was done. Since the 1940s, France has welcomed immigrants in accordance with development-priority programmes as a welcoming nation, but after 2011 increased immigration pressure and an increase in terrorist attacks forced the "Selective Immigration Policy" approach to the forefront. Turkey, however, has served as a sending and transit nation since the 1930s. With the massive influx of migrants, it encountered on the Syrian border as a result of its "Open Door" policy after 2011, it underwent considerable changes to both its legal system and administrative structure. In recent years, significant paradigm developments in both nations' immigration policy have been noted. Turkey has lately shown substantial limitations, in contrast to France, for both economic and security concerns. faced unexpected huge influx and created new regulations to let asylum seekers reside in secure locations.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

France, Historical Development, Migration Policies, Turkey.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Since the beginning of human history, migration mobility has been a significant phenomenon that has shaped global developments in many different ways. People often leave their homes, either willingly or requiredly, during times of war and internal unrest, for economic reasons, or as a result of natural calamities. The advent of "immigration states" was seen in the 20th and 21st centuries, in contrast to governments whose economies were solely reliant on commerce in the 18th and 19th centuries. In order to safeguard their economic power balances and comparative advantages globally, states have had to weigh the security and political dangers associated with international mobility while pursuing open policies towards the phenomena.

States must inevitably strike this precarious equilibrium. Although the national policies created by the states are a determining factor in the acceptance of immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers as well as the phases of integration and integration into the society, the foreign policies implemented concurrently with these policies and the dynamics that take place affect the relations and both the economic and security balances among states. Conflicts between regions may result from immigration policies that are not controlled to a certain degree, endangering the security of nation-states. Immigration-related changes and immigrant conditions affect both the countries of origin and the countries where they have established, leaving enduring traces through influencing how these nations interact with one another [1], [2].

In this study, the migration history of Turkey, a country that has long been affected by migration flow, and France, a country that serves as a receiving nation, are examined. The transformations, social, political, and economic breaking points experienced during this process are discussed, with particular emphasis on the change in the Each nation activates its internal dynamics and uses a different strategy as a consequence of internal disputes or other crises. They update their immigration rules and adopt new domestic legislation. By using Turkiye and France as examples, this research aims to bring attention to this issue. Due to its proximity to Syria, Turkiye is the chosen destination for refugees. On the other hand, France has lost favour as a host nation for Syrian refugees and has continued to fall below the norm for European nations. This is assumed to be a result of the migratory policies that both nations have created. France and Turkey are thus considered as role models. Particular attention was paid to changes in migration laws and policies enacted by both nations in response to the massive migrant movement that occurred during the 2011 Syrian Crisis. The findings were analysed and tabulated. They demonstrate that Turkiye has lately transitioned into a regulated phase after having previously followed a "open door" strategy. France, on the other hand, closely adhered to the "Selective Immigration Policy" strategy. As a consequence, it has been noted that both nations respond differently to the unexpected migratory problem and regulate domestic legislation in accordance with their own national interests and historical patterns[3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

Migration policies have begun to take on significance on a country-by-country basis as a result of the growing importance of human mobility in the globe. There hasn't been a comparison of the immigration policies adopted by Turkey and France, two countries that have long had migratory issues, but with distinct dynamics. Numerous studies have studied the policies used by both nations inside their borders, as well as the circumstances and direction in which the migration policies have changed. Following the establishment of the Republic, mass migratory flows continued, bringing both legal and illegal immigrants to Turkiye. To account for the Turkiye migration eras, çduygu et al, Gounares and Sunata, and Güder analysed five phases from 1923 to 2011. In the early republican era, Turkiye examined its policies towards immigrants in the framework of cultural and ethnic affinity, but it recently amended them in light of the crises, wars, and conflicts experienced, particularly in surrounding geographies. It adopted an open-door policy, particularly during the 2011 Syrian Crisis. It has recently been attempting to move countering irregular migratory mobility to the regulated migration procedure.

While France's immigration policies are considered, Rosenberg notes that, particularly between the years 1914 and 1918, while the First World War was raging, the movement of foreigners in France was closely monitored out of concern for security. As a consequence, several institutions were founded in France to address the demands that developed in the labour force-based sectors as a result of this circumstance. Bertossi discusses 1938 and the surrounding years. Due to the political and economic climate of the time, it was not possible to implement a consistent immigration strategy throughout this time. Following World War II, there was a labour migration. Former French colonies have sent immigrants to this country. However, immigration from many nations happened in the years that followed. The world's political unrest and economic difficulties have led to a restricted approach to immigration. According to Hargreaves, France's immigration policy accelerated in the 1960s as a result of the creation of Europe and the country's burgeoning economy. Agreements to promote worker mobility to France from former French colonies and other continents were struck during this time, and immigrants who entered the nation were given legal status. According to Silverman and Wenden, the 1980s saw the creation of the first immigration-

specific laws, and from that point on, politics has continued to use immigration as a wedge issue. According to Odmalm, this was the time frame when the "zero migration" efforts started. France now employs the selective migration strategy [5], [6].

## Short History of Migration of Countries

### Turkiye

Due to its geographic, geopolitical, cultural, and political location, Turkiye has seen substantial migrant patterns throughout history. Growing economic clout in Turkiye is considered as a factor in the country's appeal to migrant movements, although ongoing political unrest in the country's area is also seen to have a role. The fact that Turkiye has mostly served as a "transit country" for migrant movements up until recently has led to an increase in the perception of the nation as a "receiving country," and in this environment, immigration to the nation has continued to rise. After the establishment of the Republic, Turkiye originally experienced the movement of its fellow countrymen who were left in the geography of the Ottoman Empire. Following the establishment of the Republic, mass migrant movements persisted, and since then, it has developed into a nation that welcomes both legal and unauthorised immigration. "Labour emigration" has been taking place since the 1950s, notably to nations in North-West Europe. The following phases are indicated for Turkiye migration eras when various sources are analysed.

- a) Nation-State Founding Period
- b) Labor Migration to Europe
- c) The Period of Global Trends
- d) Becoming a Transit Country period
- e) The Period of the Syrian Crisis

The migration of Turks and Muslim foreigners to Turkiye took place during the early years of the new Republic, although in this instance, it was temporary. After the population exchange between Greece and Turkey, this situation which may be described as the first wave migratory flow took place. Migration policies throughout the years 1923–1950 and into the 1960s are seen as attempts to create a feeling of nation-state, national identity, and belonging during Turkiye's formative years. In order to create a sense of national identity and belonging, immigration policies were devised in the form of the resettlement of immigrants with Turkish ancestry and culture.

The formulation of immigration policy was impacted by the international accords that Turkiye ratified. Both the European Convention on Human Rights and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights were ratified in 1950. Turkiye became a frontline nation during the Cold War after joining NATO in 1951. During this time, security procedures with an inward focus were put into place, and their frontiers were "closed to the outside." This limited the scope of migration, a very important aspect of development that has several social, economic, and political implications. 1951 saw the signing of the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Turkiye ratified the New York Protocol after the Geneva Convention. f European origin" with restrictions on location. Another key event is the ratification of the Geneva Convention with reservations. The geographical restrictions outlined in the Geneva Convention had a major influence on the migration policy at this time. Those who come from outside of Europe are referred to as "asylum seekers," not "refugees," even if they meet the requirements for such status according to the convention's general rules. As a result, Turkiye allows individuals from Europe who enter as refugees to stay in Turkiye, but those from outside of "Europe" are free to go to third nations.

As a result of conflicts and globalisation in the 1980s, Türkiye became a transit nation for international migration and started to see large-scale irregular migratory flows. It has also been impacted by waves of immigration from several nations, including Iraq, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, since the 1990s began. Effective migration management, however, was not practised prior to these years. The Turkish government's efforts to join the European Union are among the most significant factors that have had a significant impact on its immigration policy. In With the beginning of the accession discussions, Turkey's migration policies in particular have been influenced by EU migration policies, and all rules in this field have been developed in accordance with the EU *acquis*.

Türkiye has had to deal with illegal immigrants from many other nations trying to enter European nations, particularly during the 2000s. During these years, the transit country's status has improved. Many immigrants were excluded from this definition since Türkiye restricted the definition of refugees under the Geneva Convention to "those who claim asylum due to events in Europe before January 1, 1951," but on the other hand, they could not be returned to their place of origin. The Syrian civil conflict in 2011 was a significant tipping point that caused Türkiye to reevaluate its immigration policy. International migration policies, adherence to EU *acquis*, and the adoption of an Open-Door policy led to a significant mass migrant movement in Türkiye. Millions of Syrian refugees fled their country as a result of the civil conflict, necessitating the development of new, efficient policies. It should be noted that since 2015, Türkiye has adhered to a Security Policy that was created in response to the notion that threats can arise both inside and outside of national borders, the fact that the number of refugees has exceeded expectations, social and political reactions, and actual attacks on security. Migrants seeking asylum in Türkiye were given "temporary protection status" under the 2013-adopted Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458. As a result of the Geneva Convention's territorial limitations, refugees who continue to be undocumented immigrants may be eligible for basic public services [7], [8].

### **Law No. 6458: Purpose, Justification and Definitions**

After the Syrian civil war broke out in 2011, Türkiye saw a significant mass exodus from this area. The laws passed in that year and those that followed were designed to make clear the legal standing and rights of those seeking refuge. Since April 2012, Syrians have been given "temporary protection status" based on the 1994 Ministry of Interior Regulation, which was designed in response to crises in many parts of the globe. This covers the guidelines set out by the minimal international standards, such as the Open Door policy, the prohibition of forced returns, the absence of status determinations based on an individual's personal circumstances, camp accommodations, and the provision of other essential services.

Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection went into effect on April 11, 2013, in response to the escalating crisis and the rising number of immigrants from Syria. On the basis of this legislation, it is emphasised that the 1950-adopted Passport legislation No. 5682 and the Law No. 5683 on Foreigners' Residence and Travels in Türkiye are inadequate in light of contemporary issues and changes. According to the claim, there are no fundamental legal rules governing international protection, and all procedures are carried out in line with administrative rules. The lack of a public entity that focuses on immigration was also mentioned as a defence.

It is said that efficient migration management should be practised in light of global precedents, necessitating the need for a strong institutional framework. The European Union's negotiating process is also emphasised in the law's reasoning. As a result, the international protection system must be parallel to the *acquis* and its practises up until Turkey's full membership in the EU is realised. "The purpose of this Law is to determine the procedures

and principles with regard to the foreigners' entry into, stay in, and exit from Türkiye and with regard to the scope and implementation of protection to be provided to persons who apply for protection in Türkiye," is how the law's stated goal is stated. Major terms include "asylum seeker," "refugee," "conditional refugee," "temporary protection," "stateless person," "foreigner," "entry into and deportation from Turkey," "visa procedures," and arrangements for residency, centres for admission, housing, and repatriation, and international defence. The Law also covers adaptation, integration, migration policies, and the execution of those policies, as well as the organisational frameworks for the Directorate General of Migration Management and the Migration Policies Board.

The law also governs adaptation, which is a crucial facet of managing migration. As a result, the topic of adaptation was for the first time covered by the law. The bill also closes a significant gap in this regard. In addition to managing immigration, regulations are in place to ensure that people with international protection status have access to opportunities in education, employment, social assistance, and health care. It is anticipated that a flexible framework would permit and facilitate the conscious and planned coexistence of immigrants and society. By implementing these practises, it is hoped to implement the migration system in accordance with international standards and the EU *acquis*, reduce bureaucratic procedures for regular migration while addressing irregular migration, and establish a workable and efficient migration system in accordance with the physical, administrative, and legal infrastructure.

The 91st article of the Law specifically states that asylum seekers who enter the nation collectively will get "temporary protection." As a result, the legal standing of the growing population of Syrian refugees was made clearer, and the rationale for the measures that must be implemented in their favour was established. The Law on the Temporary Protection Directive, which was passed in 2014, was based on this clause, and it served as the foundation for Türkiye's regulation of the temporary protection status.

In the form of "conditional refugee" and "subsidiary protection," two new status classifications for migrants were created, and rights were conferred. As a result, immigrants from outside of Europe are given "conditional refugee" status and are permitted to live in Türkiye while they search for new homes outside. Those with statuses that fall outside of these two categories will continue to live in the nation under "subsidiary protection status." Foreigners or stateless people who will be seriously threatened by indiscriminate acts of violence in situations of internal or external armed conflict and who cannot or do not wish to benefit from the protection of their country of residence are granted subsidiary protection status. With the statute, a new definition of this position was established.

### **Institutions Related to Migration**

Given the present law, it seems that the immigration rules in place before to 2013 are relatively disorganised, and their core duties are still geographically and temporally constrained. During this time, institutions whose primary service area was different carried out the migration management-related tasks. These organisations may be categorised as the Department of Foreigners, Governorates, and associated Organisations associated with the General Directorate of Security. One noteworthy action at this time is cited as the 2002 founding of the Migration Studies Group. The Migration Studies Group was established to carry out EU-compliant policies, but it is also regarded as Türkiye's first institutionally structured public policy player in the area of migration. The Undersecretariat of Customs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General Directorate of Security, The Gendarmerie General Command, and the Coast Guard Command made comprised the Migration Studies Group. The purpose of Law No. 6458 is to execute migration management in a certain

sequence. The most significant changes have been made to business architecture and regulation, which are the areas where policies are applied. New institutions were developed in addition to making existing institutions effective players in the management of migration.

### Presidential Policy Councils

Additionally, the Presidential Policy Councils must be mentioned. The Presidential System of Government Policy Councils was created with the Presidential Decree on the Presidential Organisation, which was published in the Official Gazette on July 10, 2018. The Security and Foreign Policy Council, the Social Policies Council, and the Local Governments Council are considered to be the policy councils concerned in managing and studying migration, in that order. The Security and Foreign Policy Council is tasked with determining and overseeing the implementation of Türkiye's immigration policies and strategies, monitoring immigration applications and providing recommendations, assessing new regulations slated for the field of migration, and following and disclosing regional and global developments in immigration policy and law.

The Social Policies Council is entrusted with, among other things, creating policy recommendations on how to address immigration and migration concerns, while the Local Governments Council is in charge of doing the same. Ministries, institutions, and organisations, as well as representatives of non-governmental organisations and sectors, subject-matter experts, and other interested parties, shall submit a report to the President of the Republic as councils conduct research in this area. In general, all three councils are tasked to create policies and have migration and migration management research [9], [10].

### CONCLUSION

It can be observed that Türkiye started creating its immigration regulations in the 1930s. In these years, the nation gave priority to immigrants who were close to the Turkish ancestry and culture in order to foster a homogenous society in keeping with the establishment of a nation-state. Türkiye attempted to execute its immigration laws largely via legislation, and recent globalisation and changes in the neighbouring nations had a significant impact on the institutions that Türkiye used to monitor its immigration laws.

The 1951 Geneva Convention and the EU accession talks had a significant role in shaping immigration laws. Following a "Open Door" policy, it opened its borders while respecting human rights in response to the massive influx of people who came to the nation as a consequence of the domestic unrest in Syria that started in 2011. After this year, the nation adjusted its legal system in line with that. The 2018 release of Türkiye's Adaptation Strategy Document and Action Plan for Foreigners inside its Borders is a sign of the country's efforts to foster social cohesion for its foreign population, which is now nearing four million.

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## CHAPTER 11

### E-GOVERNANCE AND E-STATE RELATIONALITY AND FUNCTIONALITY

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Jayashree Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- jayashree.balasubramanian@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

In order to better serve their citizens and businesses, governments all over the world are encouraging public agencies to participate in e-Government initiatives. As a result, techniques for assessing how prepared a given public agency is to carry out particular e-Government programmes and directives are a crucial component of the successful expansion of e-Government. The eGovernment Maturity Model, which incorporates the evaluation of technical, organizational, operational, and human capital capacities under a multi-dimensional, holistic, and evolutionary approach, was designed to meet this demand. The model has significant backing from global best practices and offers tweaking tools to facilitate alignment with national e-Government policies. The model was created, developed, field tested, and finally applied to a sample of 30 public agencies in Chile, resulting in the first official measurements, assessments, and rankings of their readiness for e-Government. This article explains how the model was conceived, designed, developed, field tested, and applied by expert public officials from various government agencies. The model's implementation also offered policymakers at the national and agency levels a number of suggestions.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Communication, E-Government, E- State, Technology.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The shift to an information society and advancements in communication technology have sparked a process of digital transformation. In addition to having an influence on people's everyday lives, this procedure also altered how they engage with the government in light of the information age. The notion of public administration has undergone significant modifications as a result of the internet's expanding usage in information technology. At this moment, new administrative systems for providing services have emerged. E-governance and e-state practises, which are regarded to be a unique administrative technique among these institutions, have been used to boost the efficiency of public services.

E-governance is a citizen-based administrative strategy built on interactions between stakeholders and public organisations. By using electronic technologies for both providing public services to the general public and regulating public services, this administrative method aims to reduce the costs of providing public services. Additionally, it tries to develop a productive administrative style that reflects the needs and preferences of the populace. In order to do this, e-governance procedures enable technology to be used more profitably, and services are provided through electronic media in a more skilled, quicker, and continuous manner. As a result, they provide individuals' direct, simple, and free access to the information and services provided by the state. Tools. In addition, public organisations tend to see administration as transparent, democratic, and participative. As a result, contacts between the state and citizens are strengthened throughout the processes of developing, implementing, and monitoring public policy [1], [2].The multifaceted process of decision-

making and decision-implementation among the state, civil society, and organisations is known as governance. E-governance framework is the primary mechanism of governance in digital media. E-state is the location where government and public administration operations are carried out via digital media. It tries to improve public satisfaction and redesign public institutions. Additionally, it intends to build a state structure based on a network with the internet as its core. E-state practises reduce the price of the services that the state is responsible for delivering while simultaneously accelerating their speed and efficiency. This in turn results in a change from a perspective that emphasises quality and productivity to one that emphasises delivering services via formalities and red tape.

Citizens may access governmental services and apps directly and more quickly as a consequence of undertaking all types of activities involving the use of information and communication technology in public administration via electronic media. As a result, arbitrary administrative practises are avoided, and active public engagement in decision-making and decision-implementation processes is made possible. By transferring the capabilities of the governance idea to the internet and network plane, e-governance boosts productivity and efficiency.

The idea of "e-state" offers an amazing infrastructure for this procedure. In this way, e-governance makes a substantial contribution to the electronic transformation by enhancing the speed and interactivity of government while also addressing the technological aspects of the e-state. In other words, the transition to e-governance is influenced by the e-state, which is an instrument of government. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the connections between the idea of an e-state and the e-governance approach that emerged in the area of public administration as a consequence of digital transformation.

## **Governance**

Many English-language literary works use the term "governance" interchangeably with the word "government," which may signify either "administration" or "government" depending on the context. Government and governance are distinct concepts because of this. As a type of central planning, establishing a structure of authority. On the other hand, governance is a strategy that focuses on collaboration, communication, and governing as a whole. The concept's central tenet is that civil society organisations and the private sector should have a role in all aspects of government, from decision-making to oversight.

This is because it places a strong emphasis on participation. In other words, governance is a kind of government that emphasises interaction between the state and society. The World Bank study from 1989 contains the first usage of the term "governance" as we now understand it. In the study "Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth," governance is described as "the use of political power". The term "governance" is not explicitly defined in the study. However, it includes a list of good governance concepts. These include effective public service, impartiality and independence of the judiciary, a modern judiciary system, effective oversight of the use of public funds and a system of accountability, 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 organisational structure.

The European Commission's White Book defines governance as follows: "It is 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".

Governance is described as "the structure or the order generated by the outcomes accomplished by the collaborative efforts of all the players in a social and political system" in the TODAE dictionary of public administration. This definition highlights the collaborative nature of governance and identifies it as a notion that prioritises involvement. This implies that government seeks to establish a pluralistic society that is backed by participatory laws.

The idea of governance is a developed version of the novel concept of public administration. Therefore, implementing flexible organisational frameworks and business-oriented administrative procedures in public administration is necessary for governance. Additionally, it offers a level of legitimacy for the involvement of various players by enabling individuals to participate in democratic decision-making processes in all relevant contexts. The terms "mutual government," "interactive government," and "co-government" are used to characterise governance, which is considered to be an advanced stage of participatory democracy. As a result, it makes a substantial contribution to the growth of civil society.

Public, commercial, and civil society organisations are all included in governance, which also refers to the relationships and interactions between them. In other words, civil society now assumes more of the state's role in society's governance. In order to form a multi-actor and multi-partner administrative structure where the private sector and civil society organisations can participate in the process of governing, share administration, and place a priority on participation, governance must go beyond the activities of the state or government. Governance, a social paradigm that permits involvement of a wide range of players in establishing the goals and regulations, gives these actors agency in jointly controlling the nation in the tasks the government must complete.

In addition to such principles as implementing the laws that governments impose, improving the quality and capacity of services, and promoting transparency, efficiency, accountability, and participation, governance is a strategy that places a high priority on cooperation between the public, the private sector, and civil society organisations. Increased openness brought about by easy access to information allows for greater engagement, which ultimately results in a more effective decision-making process. As involvement rises, choices become more effective, which promotes the thorough information sharing that is necessary for the decisions' legitimacy. Legitimacy permits effective practise and consequently encourages a wider range of engagement [3], [4]. Realising the government of people by placing them at the centre of the state, implementing international standards in the administration of the state, and creating an environment where the public has faith in institutions are the main goals of good governance. Accordingly, "multiparty democracy, respect for human rights, rule of law, a transparent and accountable administration, a productive and efficient administration, a developed culture of democracy, decentralisation, and a strong civil society" are the guiding principles of good governance. The good governance principles are intended to address the negative aspects of government. operative collaboration prevails among the general public, business organisations, and civil society groups in good governance.

Many issues in public administration that are important to the society will be handled as a consequence of this partnership operating effectively. Additionally, the significance of productivity, efficiency, openness in services, accountability to the public through serving the public interest, rule of law, and democratic administration principles will increase. Following the advancements in the electronic revolution in the 1990s and particularly the 2000s, discussions about the switch to an electronic governance model in public administration began. One of the components of the e-transition in public administration is the idea of e-governance. It is seen as an advanced model of the e-state and symbolises a network-based transition among many social actors[5], [6]

## DISCUSSION

The goal of governance is to enable social, economic, and political actors to collaborate and interact in order to provide public services in a productive and effective manner. E-governance came to the fore and has gained prominence as a consequence of the improvements in information and communication technologies and the changes these technologies brought about in the forms of public administration. E-governance is a concept that outlines the procedures necessary to support both the state's evolving structure and function as well as the new norms. As a consequence of the reformist perspective on public administration, e-governance was created. It is a modified version of the new public management, one of the contemporary theories of public administration and the idea of governance, and it may be seen as the last link in the 21st century's ideas of government. E-governance is a term used to describe participatory, democratic, network-based government that makes greater use of information technology. It is a democratic governance model with an electronic component that involves many social actors in the decision-making process. According to this approach, the quality and applicability of the services given rise in direct proportion to the level of decision-making involvement.

The goal of e-governance is to get the most possible value from information and communication technology throughout the application and execution phases of the operations carried out in the relevant domains. Also, it becomes bigger the interactions that take place via the use of emerging communication technologies between public organisations and their stakeholders. This makes it a kind of governance created for the information age, and according to Gordon, it strives to increase the effectiveness and standard of the formulation and delivery of public policies at all stages. In other words, e-governance is the digital facet of government.

By incorporating the technological capabilities provided by the digital age into public administration, e-governance aims to make the principles of governance, such as participation, productivity, and transparency, which are adopted at every area of public administration, more functional. This will increase the applicability of democracy and make human rights and the rule of law prevalent. To accomplish these goals, it involves many social actors in the decision-making processes. By keeping up with information-based advancements occurring throughout the globe, e-governance adopts an administration that puts society at the centre rather than one that puts the state in the centre. The concept of e-governance is centred on information and communication technology. It is a governance system based on e-state practises as a result. Therefore, by using information and communication technologies more actively, it enables the transfer of information and the communication between organisations from a physical medium to the virtual medium rather than just allowing public organisations to create websites and post announcements online. Thus, simple access to services by the general public, the business sector, and the staff is realised in manners that are effective, transparent, and responsible.

Through e-governance, citizens may directly access information and services. In this framework, e-governance combines the service functions and procedures that the state provides its residents and develops a structured work culture, in addition to the benefits that information and communication technology provide to citizens. Additionally, people are seen as collaborators in the creation of public goods and services rather than as clients who receive services from the government. Therefore, e-governance, which integrates the socially-integrated state, civil society organisations, and the private sector, is supported by information and communication technology in terms of resources, authority, and task sharing.

E-governance is an effective method of government that enables individuals to access governmental services and significantly lowers costs by promoting the use of digital instruments for tax and fee calculation, service regulation, and tendering. In conclusion, e-governance seeks to improve government and foster a deeper appreciation of democracy. By reorganising 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, e-governance aims to enhance public services and build an effective, accountable, and transparent state structure. Applications like e-state use the tactics decided upon by e-governance in order to achieve these goals. As a result, people that utilise e-governance services benefit from more cost-effective work thanks to modern communication technology. No matter where they are or what time it is, citizens may access all state agencies, request services, and participate in the creation of public policy by evaluating the quality of the services provided. As a result, e-governance offers several advantages to people, including quick and simple access to the services provided, a transparent government that allows them to express their thoughts for the good of everyone, and the chance to participate in decision-making processes [7], [8].

### **E-State as the Site of the practice of Governance**

The e-state is one of the significant applications that resulted from the need to employ information technology during public administration, particularly in providing public services. Many public services are being provided to residents through electronic media, or e-state. In the past, providing public services required direct interaction between the state and its inhabitants. The government required residents to create petitions, complete forms, and gather certain paperwork. As a result, maintaining files was essential. The public administrations had to provide public services digitally since e-commerce flourished in the private sector and internet use grew rapidly over time. Therefore, public administration is now being restructured since the conventional state's system was unable to keep up with the changes. Consequently, governments in the globe began to construct e-state projects which aimed to electronic information and services. That is, attempts were made to lower the prices of outdated conventional services and ineffective procedures so that public organisations would have a chance to modernise their operations via the use of information technology. The e-state is a type of government that emerged as a result of advances in information technology and seeks to supplement the conventional state. Simply put, raising people's living standards is the primary goal of the shift from the conventional state to the e-state.

The modernization and reorganisation of public administration are being supported primarily by information technologies, which are also a key factor in the digitization of the state. The goal of information technologies, which are a key instrument in the digitalization of the state, is to build a state structure that improves information use capacity, accomplishes quick decision-making, and quickly responds to demands. In order to effectively integrate public administration with the information society, e-state that is enhanced by information technology in public administration is crucial.

E-state is the efficient, quick, transparent, and cost-effective delivery of services to the general public, the commercial sector, and all public organisations utilising digital information and communication technology. Additionally, it seeks to lessen potential issues in interactions with the state, residents, businesses, and others. Because e-transition emphasises the state's ongoing regeneration by placing a high value on ideas like organisational learning, innovation, and entrepreneurship, these results. The definition of the e-state has not been agreed upon. According to the OECD, it is the use of information technology, particularly the internet, to improve administration.

According to another definition, it is a model of public administration that is used to strengthen the bond between public organisations and citizens and aims to increase performance and productivity by using information and communication networks in exchanges of information, services, and goods among public organisations, citizens, and commercial organisations. E-state is a modern company that provides electronic capabilities to all facets of public administration. As a result, it is a strategy that unites the most advanced technology tools with people and public organisations on one platform and conducts all work online. Consequently, e-state assumes a new shape in which public administration provides services in a more effective, efficient, and adaptable manner. E-state is the electronification of the state, according to the definitions provided above. Information and communication technologies are heavily used in this process. The basic goal is to build a state structure that can process information more quickly, make decisions quickly, and respond to requests quickly.

By employing the internet and other electronic instruments with a password, E-state makes it possible to deliver public services to the general public online. With this programme, residents may get government services without having to go to government offices. Therefore, e-state applications help the government and its inhabitants accomplish their respective obligations to one another. The state may use electronic networks to carry out all of its administrative, judicial, and commercial processes. Additionally, residents may take care of their duties in a secure atmosphere and take use of services at anytime and anywhere. Websites for public organisations, in particular, expand their capacity to provide online services to people. Because individuals are free to do their business with public organisations whenever they want, they would prefer to be liberated of the need to do so during regular business hours. In summary, providing public services online improves efficiency and quality for both the government and its constituents.

The structure and functions of organisations change with the introduction of the e-state, which conducts public services using digital tools. The e-state prioritises the new administrative understanding and makes a significant contribution to productivity, responsibility, and quality. E-state is a system that aims to integrate administrative understanding with organisational and social structure, encourage participation, and reduce red tape and time loss by increasing interaction between organisations. It does this by taking into account the needs of citizens and by using the technologies in e-state applications. As a result, both the pace at which people go about their daily business and the effort to make citizens active participants in administrative order accelerates. As a consequence, citizens are satisfied. Quality of the state and public administration increases and an efficient public administration is established.

### **Relationship between E-Governance and E-State**

E-state puts into practise e-governance applications and sets the bar for developing a decentralised, accountable, participative, and digitalized public administration. E-governance advocates for the adoption of e-state by the government and other social actors, as well as for the creation of interactions through the internet. As a result, those involved in e-state practise transform government functions into online databases of digital information. E-governance is the outcome.

The enhancement and reorganisation of state applications and administrative procedures, as well as the convenience of information presentation, are also associated with e-governance. As online relationships between stakeholders in e-governance grow over time and public opinion on state administration is developed there, requests can be made more simply. The e-state governance model emphasises the involvement of all actors in administration and uses

local networks to achieve this. It redefines the relationships between the state, citizens, the private sector, civil society organisations, and all other actors with technological capabilities. This implies that non-state actors may participate in shaping state administration policies and have an impact on decision-making procedures. As a result, people and other stakeholders may continue to participate online and become active participants in choosing and providing public services. As a result, it is linked to governance concepts including participation, accountability, transparency, productivity, and strategic planning.

By using digital technology tools like mobile phones and network type structures, e-governance, which is founded on e-state policies, streamlines the processes pertaining to citizens, civil society organisations, and private sector organisations in public administration. Additionally, it seeks to provide excellent public services throughout the whole nation and attain high levels of citizen satisfaction.

E-governance was proposed as a notion to facilitate the accomplishment of fundamental political goals of political power, which is also one of the goals of public governance. E-state approach whose performance is boosted with digital applications equipped with information society and information techniques has become entire with governance principles. Consequently, the goal is to build an effective public administration that upholds accountability, involvement, and openness. While e-government may actively include individuals in political decision-making processes, e-state can be a tool for servicing citizens. By engaging all social actors in the process of developing political and administrative policies in a multi-actor and dynamic balance using digital technology, e-governance preserves participation. As a result, 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". According to this concept, e-governance emphasises increased democratic governance and is not just a technological problem. The key characteristics of e-governance include democratic procedures, transparent decision-making, and open administration.

The evolution of e-governance sparked discussions about the transformation of public services. In response to these discussions, the "e-state" structure was proposed in order to administer public services more effectively. E-state encompasses more than just the use of information technology to service delivery. Additionally, according to Balci, it is the system that allows citizens' potentials, work management procedures, and human resources to be used to their fullest. E-state mandates that public organisations be improved in their modernization and digitalization using digital technology, identifying societal needs and having the potential to provide solutions. E-state is recognised as a fruitful, effective, and quick development when evaluated within the context of governance. Transparency, accountability, and efficiency are three of the core characteristics of the e-state. Additionally, by making involvement possible, it contributes significantly to keeping governance well. Because of this, residents may access the majority of public services through electronic means in a secure, quick, and convenient manner.

With applications like e-state, e-democracy, and e-state, e-governance makes it easier for citizens to access information, participate in administrative processes, and make the government more accountable, transparent, and effective, which increases public confidence in the government and lowers corruption. E-governance is a term that refers to any networks including the use of digital technology. E-state is a field of study that is more focused than e-governance on the online delivery of services to residents. When two ideas are contrasted, it becomes clear E-governance facilitates the accessibility of such activities as administration, transparency, and veracity of democratic processes in digital medium, while e-state was



established to give all services to everyone in the digital medium. E-state refers to the use of digital technology to assist governmental administrations in their work. E-governance is the use of digital technology to direct, assist, and motivate individuals to accomplish goals. Last but not least, e-state uses information, technology, and public services to digitalize office tasks.

Political components like e-voting, e-participation, and e-democracy are included in e-governance. To sum up, even if e-governance and e-state denote various concepts, they are not entirely distinct. E-state and e-governance are interdependent and belong under the same heading. It just takes one e-state application to launch e-governance. Similar to this, updated and renewed e-governance apps allow for the introduction of fresh e-state applications[9], [10].

## CONCLUSION

The interaction between people and the state has been elevated to a new level as a result of the changes and developments brought about by the digital age. To get the greatest advantages, the public administration system must integrate new information technology into every aspect of its operations. When providing public services, e-state applications go in the direction of e-governance when individuals become aware of it and engage in conversation. In other words, an understanding that prioritizes dialogue between parties while using information and communication technology has started to take hold. The shift to an information society and advancements in communication technology have given rise to a new paradigm for comprehending public administration called e-governance. By bringing the capabilities of governance onto network-based portals, e-governance, which is considered to be an advanced phase of governance, aims to guarantee that the process runs in a speedier, transparent, responsible, appropriately, and qualified manner. Additionally, it aims to continue public and stakeholder collaboration and engagement in order to offer services in an effective and efficient manner. Additionally, it has components like e-state and creates an interactive structure by including stakeholders in decision-making through the internet.

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## CHAPTER 12

### TRANSITION FROM TRADITIONAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION APPROACHES TO NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Abhinav Madan, Director  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- abhinav.madan@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

The new public management concept, which has been adopted in the private sector, has given rise to the notion of bringing elements like accountability, openness, efficiency, and effectiveness to the public sector. In this system, authority is delegated, projects are presented, they are contract-based, corporate development and sensitivity training is provided, responsibility is increased, results are faced, and the customer is included. First, both classical and neo-classical management theories will be covered in this Chapter. The most prominent modern management scientists will be examined based on historical development processes. The formation of the new public administration, the factors that led to its birth, and its characteristics will all be discussed in the pages that follow.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Approaches, Influences, Traditional, Public.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In the society we live in today, management is one of the guiding principles that influences social behaviour and to which we say "no" when it is absent. According to Yilmaz, management is a dynamic process that must continuously evolve and advance. It offers predefined goals in a methodical manner, plans for them, and takes them into account at the end of the process. The constant change in the aforementioned conditions makes the development of management science inevitable, as does the alteration of organisational goals, the substitution of antiquated technologies, and the updating of current tools and resources. Business administration and public administration share and contribute to a shared resource called management science. The science of management has advanced more recently than the field of public administration in terms of development.

This is due to the fact that until recently there were no firms big enough to need organisational skills and business management. However, there are huge global corporations nowadays. The majority of these enterprises are run with a non-bureaucratic, post-modern management philosophy. This way, the effectiveness offered by businesses, flexible personnel regimes that focus on results, strategic planning, and non-bureaucratic management. In terms of public administration, systems have developed into outstanding ones [1], [2]. Many nations have started a public reform process that may be regarded as thorough and significant since the end of the 1970s, led by the pioneering western nations. The implemented changes demonstrate that the macro and micro levels of the public administration have been reorganized. By rejecting the conventional public administration logic focused on operating by process-based procedures and regulations, the new public administration, which emerged in the 1980s, initiated a significant transition. A paradigm change in public administration has resulted from this transition, where performance is measured, resources are employed effectively and efficiently, accountability is accepted, and the aim is focused. According to The primary emphasis of this movement is the shift from administrative management to business management.

Strategic planning, performance-based management, accountability, openness, and other elements of the new public management, which is used in the private sector, have given rise to the notion of bringing these attributes to the public sector. In this system, authority is delegated, projects are presented, they are contract-based, corporate development and sensitivity training is provided, responsibility is increased, results are faced, and the customer is included. First, both classical and neo-classical management theories will be covered in this Chapter. The most prominent modern management scientists will be examined based on historical development processes. The evolution of the new public administration, the factors that led to its birth, and its characteristics will be assessed in the pages that follow [3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

Public administration is a science that is based on societal demands and the organization's execution of public operations. The 15th century saw the greatest advancement in public administration, which has roots in prehistoric human civilisation. The improvement of key structures and the Local and feudal systems started to deteriorate in the fifteenth century. After this time, the development of public administration was greatly influenced by cameralism, the French Revolution, and nation-state thinking. One of the earliest movements to influence the style of public administration was cameralism. Subjects including finance, economics, accounting, the art of management, and organisation staff and managers have been assessed in the cameralism chambers, which intended to educate persons prepared for state administration. The foundation of cameralism was the managerial expertise and methods used to boost the authority of the central state.

The changes brought about by the French Revolution in the 19th century strengthened the concept of the nation-state and made it possible for the rule of law to take root. Because of the emphasis placed on the rule of law, administrative law has long cast a shadow over public administration. An academic towards the end of the 19th century, asserts in his 1887 essay titled "The Study of Management" that public administration should be regarded as a separate field from political science since it involves elements other than law and politics. The paper gave public administration as a discipline room to grow on its own. Wilson's remark, "To operate the constitution is even more difficult than to make it," is virtually a reference to the theory he advocates while highlighting the practical and technical aspects of public administration [5], [6].

The classic public administration technique was used from the final part of the 19th century through the 1980s, according to evaluations. Wilson, Taylor, and Weber's views serve as the foundation for the majority of classical period theories. Among these figures are Wilson and Weber, who have contributed to the agreement that politics and the field of public administration should be kept apart and that public employees should be used to execute political choices impartially and successfully. The finest management for any organisation, according to Taylor, could be accomplished at the start of the 20th century by employing scientific techniques. The central principle of Taylor, who popularised the conventional management paradigm, advocates output-based management as opposed to input-based management. While doing this, it has drawn a lot of flak for failing to consider the sociopsychological characteristics of the personnel. Taylor also emphasised the need for rationalization of labour and production relations. If we briefly touch on the basic features of traditional management:

1. Takes into account the size, legal structure, and administrative processes of the public sector,
2. Using the Weberian model of bureaucracy,
3. Prefers the public sector for the provision of public services,

4. Stresses that there are differences between the public and private sectors in terms of management,
5. Politics and management are evaluated differently in various ways.

Prior to the widespread adoption of conventional administration, public administration was supported by the personal allegiance of people to politicians and leaders. The old principle was put into practice, nevertheless, and a merit-based system of public administration and services was carried out by experts. Prior to the industrial revolution, the state's primary areas of concern were security, institutions of higher learning, and, to a much lesser degree, health care. However, since the industrial revolution, the state has been more involved in social and economic affairs. The state's operations have expanded and evolved in several ways, according to Erylmaz. The conventional management strategy is mostly based on the theories of western intellectuals and the bureaucratic organisational model developed by the German sociologist Max Weber. The adoption of Weber's bureaucratic organisation model was widespread from the early 20th century until the 1980s. This model is impartial in management, effective in the services it offers, detail- and process-oriented, centralised, and based on a tight hierarchical structure. Additionally, it makes the case that only its own organs should provide public goods and services. However, this approach has led to the public sector growing slowly and placing too much emphasis on normative standards.

The notion that politics and the executive branch are distinct is another characteristic. According to this premise, government personnel should carry out their responsibilities in accordance with the directives and regulations received from the political authority, and politicians should choose the decisions and course of action. This was done in an effort to keep an eye on the government and answer to the lawmakers. Considering the workers' lifelong employment, a company built on political neutrality and equally distanced from every political party was targeted, but a system that operates under the direction of politicians or bureaucrats and is essentially market-insensitive has been realised. Traditional public administration has overemphasised regulations and responsibility principles, which has led administrative law to examine the field of public administration independently of political science. In essence, the conventional conception of public administration is based on the organisational principles of bureaucracy. The primary justifications for this structure are serving the public interest, being effective, working within the confines of predefined responsibilities and authority, and being accountable for hierarchical management and following procedures [7], [8].

### **The Concept of New Public Administration**

Various terms, like "market-based public administration" and "entrepreneurial government" are used to describe this view of management. According to him, management encompasses more than administration. The management also takes into account many aspects such as making implementation plans in order of priority, using human resources effectively, taking responsibility, and evaluating performance. Administration is administering the work in accordance with a certain process, methods, and rules. The term "New Public Administration" often refers to the customer-focused, market-based, price-based, and anti-bureaucratic approach to public administration. The notion of bringing elements like accountability, openness, efficiency, and effectiveness to the public sector has been a key component of the new public administration philosophy, strategic planning, and performance-based management used in the private sector. Antibureaucratic themes are used in its presentation of decentralised, devolved initiatives, contract-based institutional development, sensitivity training, greater accountability, results-facing, and customer inclusion.

The adoption of neoliberal approaches based on reducing the state's market intervention as much as possible, the state competing in the free market like other companies, and the state being content only with performing its basic duties has manifested itself as the understanding of new public management; the adaptation of the company management style to the state. The premise of the new public administration is that persons who utilise or profit from the products and services provided by the government are clients and consumers. In this regard, government organisations and organisations should focus on producing products and services in line with customer satisfaction, their needs, the quality of the product produced, and the cost it will incur. However, manufacturing efficiency, efficacy, and cost reductions are all crucial. The NPM doctrine essentially asserts that the government should be run like a business, emphasising that economic decisions like privatisation, reorganisation, market competition, and commercialization should be made under the management of the public sector, resulting in the adoption of free market practises. This argument is based on the supposition that private businesses are more successful than the public sector.

### **The Development Process of the New Public Administration**

A process of public reform that may be regarded as thorough and significant has begun in many nations throughout the globe since the end of the 1970s, led by the pioneering western nations. The public administration reforms demonstrate that it has undergone macro and micro structural changes. In terms of states, the new public administration that entered the discussion in the 1980s has led to a paradigm shift in which performance measurement is made, 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. According to this transformation is predicated on the shift from management to business.

Over time, NPM has established itself as a leading example of public administration reform across the world. The word "NPM" was initially used to characterise the changes in New Zealand in the 1980s. NPM is now a catch-all name for the global movement of improvements to public administration that are comparable. The change from input to output orientation is the defining feature of all these changes. Anglo-Saxon nations including England, the USA, and New Zealand were the first to implement NPM changes. For the first time in public administration, Hood coined the term "New Public Management" when he published the paper "A Public Management for All Seasons?". According to the same paper, one of the most notable global developments in public administration over the last 15 years is the emergence of NPM thinking. Despite the fact that research on this topic in other studies mostly pertains to the British NPM is obviously not a British invention, according to Hood's experience, and he called attention to four administrative themes as a possible explanation for its emergence.

1. Measures to reduce the current state structure or considerably restrict public expansion in terms of expenditures and people
2. Instead of centralised management in service delivery, there is a focus on local service delivery and privatisation or semi-privatization.
3. The emergence of digital technology, as well as automation in the provision of public services,
4. it takes the shape of a more global agenda for interstate collaboration, policy formation, and public administration.

Nationalisation and welfare state services proceeded concurrently throughout the welfare state era. The first areas where the state started to grow were the nationalisation of enterprises that provided gas, electricity and tram services, followed by the introduction of mandatory health insurance. During the aforementioned time, the state adopted a pro-employee stance,

and Marxist theory helped to build the theoretical foundation through influencing the state's actions. The theoretical underpinnings of the state were in place before the great economic depression, which led to governments taking on additional responsibilities and interfering in the market and the private sector in the hopes that it would work more effectively. In order to solve the social economic crises at this time, it was seen more logical to give the formula over to the "visible hand" of the state, or the bureaucracy, as opposed to the "invisible hand of the market." As a logical result of this perspective, the state has come into focus as the origin of wealth and general prosperity. Numerous services have been made public, and the government and bureaucracy have a great deal of discretion and power. Welfare state policies made it possible for the public sector to become larger and more resource-intensive. But the 1970s heralded the dawn of a new period as it became clear that certain things had gone wrong. In lieu of the earlier critiques of the free market, this time the state was the target. The state and its bureaucracy are now the subjects of debate rather than the market's strength and impact. While criticising the current Weberian bureaucracy, the proponents of the new administration notion paint an ironic image because even while the idea of state growth developed mostly as a result of under the pretext of efficiency, it has become the focus of inefficiency in practice [9], [10].

### **Economic and Financial Factors**

In the 19th century, the concept of state governance was built on routine duties like preserving security, upholding justice, and pursuing foreign policy. This notion took the shape of the state being responsible for maintaining the law. This management approach started to be questioned as a consequence of the economic slump at the turn of the 20th century, and a management reform was swiftly implemented. While the economic paradigm in use at the time was that it would naturally attain the optimal level under market circumstances provided that economic resources were not interfered, it has now moved on to the idea that the state should intervene in the economy totally. The primary responsibilities of the state now include a propensity to take a protective stance, such as beginning to work in the production and distribution sectors of economic activity. Keynesian economic policies have been implemented throughout this time, which has been referred to as the welfare state since the 1930s, and have led to an increase in the state's responsibilities in both economic and social policy. The policies put into place during that time period showed up as large health programmes, educational services, and social security spending, taking on a structure that almost completed the definition of welfare. However, because of the budget deficits and excessive borrowing brought on by the 1970s economic crisis, the governments were forced to make tough choices. Demands such as the state's withdrawal from the economic and commercial channels or the decrease of services came to light while discussing raising the services given by the states at this time or enacting extra taxes for their funding, which may be regarded even more extreme.

### **Social Factors**

The function of the state was up for debate after 1970 thanks to the liberal movement, which debated and criticised the welfare state. Neoliberalism first emerged as a result of the severe effects of the oil crisis that occurred after 1970. The more educated and right-seeking citizen profile allowed a new flow of ideas apart from the previous culture of devotion to the state, which was unable to fulfil their growing needs and expectations. Neoliberalism's inception took place in countries that advanced in terms of industry and embraced the concept of the social state, or at a time when the state was clearly present in practically every aspect of society's economic and social life. Given the era in which it was implemented, this new strategy called for a narrowing of the state's purview and a prioritization of private business.

The role of the state, according to neoliberal theory, is to assume a partially supervisory structure that is not intrusive in the general sense, in the form of ensuring free trade, a market economy, and the right of individuals to private property under all circumstances. According to neoliberal ideology, public institutions should use the strategies and procedures chosen by the private sector in order to guarantee that they operate as effectively and efficiently as private organisations. A "strong market" was advocated, which gave rise to the "small state" and changed the state's function. The state, particularly the administrative infrastructure, is blamed for the rise of neoliberal ideas in general. A paradigm shift is seen to be necessary in this field since administrative reform was deemed insufficient to address the crises of the 1970s [11], [12].

## CONCLUSION

Humans have always been creative and adaptable, which has resulted in the creation of novel approaches and cutting-edge plans for living in accordance with demands and expectations. The concept of management, which has played a significant role in social interactions from ancient times, has undergone several practises and procedures throughout time. Nearly all aspects of social life depend on management, which is also a key element in determining how society as a whole is shaped. The touchstone is particularly important in relation to several institutions and organisations that have a vision and purpose. Management consistently shapes significant choices made and future goals. Numerous causes contributed to the formation of the new public administration in light of the changing environment. Political, administrative, economic, and social considerations might be used to classify these elements. Economic issues are, in general, one of the most important elements. Due to budget deficits and excessive borrowing, the economic crisis of the 1970s forced governments to make actions that might be deemed unwise. difficult. It has become imperative for the states to either increase these services or levy new taxes for their funding in order to maintain the services they already offer. Governments have implemented a number of adjustments as a result of the conventional model's deficiency and the harsh criticism it faces on the social front.

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## CHAPTER 13

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND NEW PUBLIC SERVICE APPROACHES

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Harishchandra Jaising Parab, Associate Director  
Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India  
Email Id- harish.parab@atlasuniversity.edu.in

#### **ABSTRACT:**

The New Public managerial approach to public administration uses managerial expertise and experience to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of public service delivery in contemporary bureaucracies. The core idea of new public management is performance-driven rather than policy-driven public sector management. Based on the findings of this research, the New Public Management initiative in governance consisted of three policies or strategies: reorganizing public administration, decentralizing partnerships and networks, and innovation. This literature study was created to add perspective on the New Public Management as a governance initiative. This study employed the Study Literature Review methodology and many recent public publications that were discovered using Scopus searches.

#### **KEYWORDS:**

Administration, Academics, Management, Publications.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Traditional Public Administration method, which was shaped by the ideas of academics like Weber, Wilson, and Taylor, dominated the field of public administration between the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Following the 1929 financial crisis and World War II, when the Keynesian economic model and welfare state policies were implemented, the TPA theory, which was founded on fundamental concepts like the separation of politics and administration, bureaucratic organization, scientific management, and the existence of universal principles, has emerged as the dominant theory that shapes public administrations. As of the 1980s, a new approach known as "New Public Management" was adopted and brought to the fore in the field of public administration in place of the TPA approach, which had been the dominant paradigm in the field up until the 1970s but had come under heavy criticism since these dates.

NPM, which was fueled by Neo-liberalism and New-Right ideology and rose to prominence as the discipline's most successful paradigm in the 1980s and 1990s, sought to change public administration by emphasizing the economy within the parameters of a management and market-focused strategy, efficiency, and effectiveness. This strategy, which harshly criticizes the TPA and proposes that the state can operate more effectively and efficiently by allowing the use of methods and techniques that are successfully employed in the private sector, has long had a significant impact on the discipline. The applicability of this management paradigm, which NPM emphasized, for the public sector has, however, also begun to be seriously debated, particularly as of the 2000s. These conversations contain an evaluation of how successful these market-based reforms have been in attaining the effectiveness and efficiency objectives in the public sector, even if their main emphasis is on whether it is viable to offer NPM as a prescription for unqualified success. Therefore, despite the fact that the NPM approach has proclaimed itself to be dominant after the TPA within the field of public administration, the criticisms and discussions that have been directed at the managerial approach have led to the formation of various approaches and theories within the field and

have started to reveal alternatives to the NPM[1], [2]. The New Public Service, one of the theories that has emerged as a competing viewpoint in the wake of these critiques and discussions, has grown in significance in the quest for a new administrative paradigm. With a perspective that focuses on democratic values, service, the public interest, citizenship, negotiation, and dialogue processes, this approach, which critiques both TPA and NPM approaches and constructs its assumptions by evaluating various theories, has made significant contributions to public administration. According to the NPS approach, a market-based strategy by itself won't be enough to address the issues brought on by the TPA. It also highlights the need of keeping in mind the fundamental principles of public administration and the necessity of democratic principles, citizen service, and participatory methods.

This research analyses the NPS method based on how it interacts with the NPM within this broad framework. In this context, the move from the TPA method to the NPM and its key reasons are first highlighted, and then the NPS approach and its connection to the NPM are thoroughly examined. The general evaluation section, which comes to a conclusion, demonstrates that, in contrast to the market-based governance model adopted by the NPM, the NPS approach supports a network-based and collaborative governance model in which people, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector all take an active role in administrative processes[3], [4].

## DISCUSSION

The TPA shaped and dominated public administration from the second half of the 19th century to the last quarter of the 20th century. Public administration's development as a field of education, training, and research in the historical process can be traced back to the 16th and 17th centuries, and it has a history of about 150 years as an independent discipline within the social sciences. This approach, which is based on the ideas of scholars like Woodrow Wilson, Max Weber, Frederick Taylor, and Henri Fayol, emphasises the "public" dimension and "legal-bureaucratic processes" of the public sector and includes the fundamental components of the structure and operations of the executive branch of the government.

The TPA method follows Wilson's notion of the separation of politics and administration and promotes the structural organisation of public administration in accordance with Weber's "bureaucracy" model. According to TPA, public institutions play a major role in the creation and provision of public goods and services, and it is acknowledged that public administration is quite different from the management of the private sector. It contains characteristics like formal, comprehensive regulations based on a centralised, tight hierarchical structure. This approach's suggested administrative model is often characterised by continuity, stability, a personnel system that is driven by the public interest, an administration that is officially under the direction of the political leadership, and a rigorous bureaucratic hierarchy. In this sense, the main components of this approach can be categorised as being legality, rationality, large, centralised, and hierarchical organisations, division of labour and specialisation, formality and density of rules, mechanicalness, secrecy, and aversion to innovation, professionalisation, and monopoly tendency.

One of the TPA's most significant characteristics is that professional bureaucrats perform public administration tasks within the framework of the contemporary state structure. In this system, Weber's "ideal type bureaucracy" theory serves as the foundation for the structural organisation of the public administration. This states that organisations function within a legally controlled jurisdiction in the context of specialisation, impersonality, hierarchy of authority, and formal features. Even though while performing their tasks, bureaucrats are kept apart from the political system and, more specifically, the private sphere. According to Weber and Wilson's theories, eliminating arbitrary decisions and corruption while also establishing a

system of public administration based on competence and merit would result from separating politics, government, and the private sector. In this arrangement, bureaucrats will only have a little amount of administrative freedom while choices are made by political leaders. However, due to their knowledge, they continue to play a vital part in the execution of political choices. An idea of public administration based on the concept of political neutrality and standing at an equal distance from all people would be realised in this way in the relationships between public officials and the state.

In essence, the TPA method came to be questioned both in theory and practise after World War II, and real-world applications of other theoretical approaches started to have an impact on public organisations. On the one hand, the American "New Public Administration" movement, which emerged on the basis of primary principles such as equality, justice, ethics, participation, decentralisation, rejection of the separation of politics and administration, and representative bureaucracy in the recent past, 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 field until the latter quarter of the 20th century, and criticism of it increased after the economic and financial crises of the mid-1970s. Critiques such as red tape, inefficiency, unwieldiness, centralism, and tight hierarchical structure have emerged as a result of the development of a public sector that developed and extended throughout the welfare state era yet was unable to function efficiently. Parallel to these, concepts like the restoration of the state to its traditional bounds, the need for organisations to be founded on effectiveness, and the incorporation of management practises from the private sector into public administration have started to gain traction globally. As a result, efforts have been made to develop alternative administrative structures that, in addition to a small state, can supply public services economically, effectively, and efficiently. The notion that economic and social subsystems created by Keynesian theory and sustained by Weberian bureaucracy are no longer valid under the impact of neo-liberal ideology functioning, has spread widely. ; Mürögönülse, 2003, p. 6; Karc, 2008, p. 41. These concepts have caused a change in the discipline's conventional approach to public management, and notably since the 1980s, "New Public Management" has begun to take the lead as the dominant paradigm.

The terms managerialism, new public management, market-based public administration, post-bureaucratic paradigm, and entrepreneurial government were used to characterise this management-oriented concept of public administration. Among these, "new public management" gained popularity and ubiquity. A perspective that advocates for the inclusion of market-like mechanisms and competition-based practises in the public sector as well as the significance of responsibility and accountability in terms of public administration was stressed by this understanding, which focused on results, customers, and outputs. Implementing practises targeted at decreasing public spending and employment, privatisation, deregulation, and improving efficiency in the delivery of public services are all seen as being of utmost importance within the context of shrinking the state policies. This management style found a setting for implementation in the public administrations of many nations throughout the 1980s and 1990s as a result of numerous reforms.

In the paper "A Public Management for All Seasons" by British academician Christopher Hood, the phrase "New Public Management" was first used. However, this strategy was first developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. For the application of the management method in the public sector at this time, the components emphasised in the 1983 book "Public Management: Public and Private Perspectives" by James Perry and Kenneth Kraemer are crucial. This movement had an intellectual crisis in the late 1980s, which led to a redefinition and the revelation of the "new public management" strategy. NPM, according to Hood, combines the management approach with institutional economics, which is a synthesis of the

public choice, transaction costs, and principal agent theories. The main characteristics of NPM in this theoretical framework include a professional management approach, clear performance criteria and performance measurements, a focus on outputs rather than procedures, the division of large organisations into new structures of optimal size, the creation of a competitive environment in the public sector, the use of private sector management techniques in public administration, and being disciplined and organised. Resourceful despite being thrifty. This method proposes that to provide effective and efficient service, the state should be reduced into a "minimal" form. Core "executive" units that are in charge of policymaking, planning, and coordination should be formed in place of conventional bureaucratic organisations. By using management strategies and practises from public administration, participatory, adaptable institutions should be developed and competition should be rekindled. In the end, public administrators should become entrepreneurs and a performance- and output-oriented structure should be developed by extending the stiff, hierarchical, and burdensome administration.

NPM is an Anglo-Saxon strategy, but public administration changes that have taken place in many nations since the 1980s have given it the potential to be put into practise. 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 played a significant role as a reflection of neoliberal ideology on public administration, particularly in light of its strong influence and backing from international actors. The NPM methodology and practises, which in the 1990s became a dominating paradigm in public administration, were criticised in the 2000s, and the literature began to focus more on the search for other paradigms. The "New Public Service" method, which has a crucial link with NPM, is one of the approaches in this framework that occupies a significant space in these searches[5], [6].

### **The New Public Service Approach and Its Relationship with the New Public Management**

The NPM was criticised and attempts to develop other methods within the discipline were made in the 2000s. The NPM method has often been criticised for its support of business- and market-based changes and for its emphasis on concepts like efficiency and low cost that cannot be realised owing to inequalities between the public and private sectors. Additionally, during this process, it was criticised for moving away from values like public service, the public interest, citizen, and democracy; in a sense, the political value was transformed into an economic value, civil society was made marketable, the citizen was positioned as a customer, and democracy was given over to a business-oriented understanding. In response to these concerns, the New Public Service model has emerged as a fresh viewpoint and acquired significance. seeking a fresh administrative paradigm. While the New Public Administration method, which was seen as the initial breaking point of the TPA strategy, served as the foundation for the New Public Service, critiques of the NPM approach caused it to grow in the 2000s.

With the publication of the paper "The New Public Service: Serving Rather Than Steering" by Denhardt and Denhardt in 2000, the NPS method made its debut in the literature. This essay has emphasised the notion of democracy as well as public service and citizenship while emphasising the requirement of service beyond administrative control in the public realm. The strategy, in some ways, harkens back to the democratic administration approach, public interest, and citizen-oriented viewpoint that were on the rise during the late 1960s before the NPM. The New Public Administration movement, which came to the forefront under the leadership of Dwight Waldo, is widely regarded as the first breaking point in the field during this time period, which criticised the centralist, hierarchical structuring, and managerial perspective in the name of efficiency in public administration. According to its proponents,

participation, decentralisation, and representative bureaucracy are this movement's primary tenets. Participation is thus seen to be both a political and an organisational activity. Organisational participation is considered as transformation and involvement inside the institution, while political participation is viewed as the allocation of power and enhancing the engagement of people in the administration. Decentralisation is seen as a fundamental component that will assist these two processes. Finally, the term "representative bureaucracy" also describes how managers implement a public administration that is focused on the needs of citizens. The NPA movement criticises the trend of applying private sector methods to public sector problems in the name of efficiency, but it contends that efficiency may be legitimate within the confines of deliberately held values. At this time, public managers are assigned a crucial responsibility in achieving social equality, while democracy and participation are considered as the foundation of these conscious goals. Every movement, in contrast to these beliefs, is seen as a barrier to democratic democracy. The NPA movement, which arose in the 1980s in opposition to the NPM strategy and market-based viewpoint, was pushed into the background, despite its critique of Weberian bureaucracy, the politics-administration divide, and a one-sided notion of efficiency.

The NPM method places a strong focus on public administration that is economical, effective, and efficient. The "NPM" strategy, which increased with Neoliberal policies' support for globalisation and efforts to combat capitalism's crisis at the end of the 1970s highlight the TPA approach's inadequacy in the face of advancing technology, the emergence of the information society, flexible production brought on by industrial change, and rising competition. For this reason, it promotes redefining public services and reorganising the traditional state structure in accordance with the demands brought on by the transformation. Zcan & Aca, p. 8–9. Instead of the centralization, hierarchy, and formal structure that existed in TPA, ideals like localization, flexibility, participation, and pluralism have been added to the agenda with this modification. At the same time, it appears that the political definition of public interest found in TPA, which serves as the foundation for public services, has given way to an understanding of public service and public interest that is based on consumer choice and structured according to market norms. The definition of the public interest, which manifests itself in public services intended to address collective/general needs based on basic social rights, has also been established within the framework of market principles under the direction of the central authority. With this paradigm shift, a flexible administrative structure that can adapt to changing circumstances and better meet public needs has been adopted: the multi-actor form of government, or "governance" model. The World Bank introduced the governance model to the public in 1989, but it has since been used to convey the use of a democratic process in decision-making procedures.

With the NPM approach, the governance has grown in importance in the policy-making and decision-making processes in public administration. This approach adopted the post-bureaucratic organisation in which all actors, as opposed to a single person or group acting unilaterally, are a part of the governing action. In a sense, it is intended to move governance beyond rigid bureaucratic systems and to boost the involvement of various players in the formulation of public policy. Therefore, it is intended to adopt more democratic concepts rather than the components of rationalism, centralism, and holism represented by the bureaucracy. However, it is claimed that the governance model chosen in an attempt to implement a participatory administration strategy in opposition to a centralist, hierarchical bureaucracy is constrained by market laws and is unable to support democracy, civil society, and public participation. Values are determined through competition. In other words, it is acknowledged that within the framework of market principles, ties between the state and other participants in the governance and administration process are constrained.

Following the adoption of these paradigms, it can be observed that the NPS adopts a more socially based paradigm, building on the advantages and disadvantages of the earlier methods in the area and using citizen, public interest-oriented service, and democratic principles as its launching point. This method holds that the citizen is neither the TPA's expressed dependent service buyer nor the NPM's generated customer. A person with political sway is referred to as a citizen. By engaging in the administration, individuals will be able to make decisions in public service alongside politicians, public administrators, and other organisations. Progress in society and public administration will only be done in this way by using the governance mechanism to uphold ideals like equality, fairness, and the public interest [7], [8].

These principles make it clear that the NPS approach places a stronger emphasis on democratic ideals than economic considerations. Despite its criticism of the NPM approach's market-based orientation, it seems to embrace the governance model and rhetoric. The New Public Service might be seen as a kind of entryway into government. However, this research acknowledges that the governance model, which can be thought of as the point where the NPM and NPS methods interact, has been addressed on various grounds and that a new governance style is now possible. At this stage, it's critical to assess the governance model, which becomes significant in the name of democracy and serves as a key interface between the NPS and the NPM.

It is acknowledged that complaints of the NPM's market domination in the area of public administration had a significant role in the NPS approach's rise to prominence. The method criticises the NPM, which, in the guise of democracy in public administration, promotes a competitive and economic-based paradigm. The concept contends that managing public administration using corporate logic puts democratic principles and a focus on citizens in the background. The New Public Service by Denhardt and Denhardt was released in 2003, and its opening line, "Government shouldn't be run like a business; it should be run like a democracy," is a clear and unmistakable indication of the approach's key objections. The NPS asserts that governing is the same as altering the democratic system. As a result, no one is there during the game or in the public administrative area; yet, everyone is theregame. In the game, it is the responsibility of the government and public administration to operate within the bounds of their mandates while taking into account the needs and interests of the populace.

The NPS method contends that public employees work for "citizens" and "democracy" rather than for clients or customers. Creating a democratic environment where people may express their opinions, think more about the public interest within the context of shared values, and participate more effectively in the policy-making process is the responsibility of public authorities. In a way, the government and public administration will take on the duty of serving as a middleman between the interests of individuals or different groups in order to build a shared public value that will be decided upon via participation, conversation, and agreements.

While the NPS method criticises the centralised hierarchical structure of the TPA approach, such as the NPA movement, it also defends the democratic spirit against the entrepreneurial attitude of the NPM. It is acknowledged in this context that the approach criticises public service provision made only by the government or the market. Additionally, it is evident that it safeguards the public interest via citizen-based shared values and collaboration and promotes the provision of public services with a democratic management style that essentially involves people in the management process. In a sense, the NPS approach, which prioritises democratic values, focuses on serving the public, pursues the public good, and emphasises the negotiation and dialogue processes between public servants and citizens; it

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.

This management strategy, referred to as "policy networks" by Denhardt and Denhardt, primarily promotes involvement, communication, and a deliberative understanding among many players. In order to create policies that reflect their demands and interests, diverse actors organise on policy networks, which are sometimes referred to as "playgrounds." One of the most significant changes in political life today, according to Denhardt and Denhardt, is the jarring shift in how public policy is made. Although other interests participated in the "steering" process in the past the government has always been the main player. Today, a wide range of organisations and interests actively participate in creating and carrying out public policy. In a way, the society's guiding principles were reconstructed when the elderly spectators descended to the pitch. In this perspective, it is clear that Denhardt and Denhardt reinterpreted the place of the citizen within the era's government paradigm. This paradigm, which is founded on the ideas of democratic citizenship, civil society and participation, negotiation, and conversation, is based on democratic and social norms independent of societal direction, legal/political principles, or economic regulations. The NPS approach is anticipated to increase civil society involvement in the governance process, and citizens are expected to participate in administration and play an active role in the public service determination phase alongside politicians, public administrators, and other actors. It might be claimed that Denhardt & Denhardt have embraced the network governance concept in this situation.

The network governance model, also known as policy networks, attempts to avoid privilege and power concentrations in the policy-making process, to preserve the unity of various network segments, and to develop shared policies. This governing structure is managed from a more neighborhood-focused standpoint. The network governance model is a new type of governance where decision-making and implementation processes are no longer solely controlled by central units and where the decision-making space is expanded with respect to shared democratic values. Currently, the NPS is seen as a novel approach to governance change because of its focus on democracy and the person. It is obvious that the NPS with its network governance model seeks to reconcile disparate interests and demands, promotes effectiveness on the basis of a participatory and deliberative understanding, and focuses on the public interest on the basis of justice and equality. Therefore, although if it is built on separate pillars, the relationship between the NPS and the NPM may be seen as a governance model [9], [10]. Since the middle of the 1970s, the TPA, which has long been the dominant paradigm in public administration, has been under harsh criticism. During this time, a trend to lessen the strict, centralised, and excessive to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the bureaucratized, burdensome governmental system.

## CONCLUSION

A market-oriented approach to public administration has emerged in this setting as a result of neo-liberal policies. While private sector procedures and techniques have been transferred to the public, market values and the role given to people have altered. With the reforms and laws implemented under the NPM method, this revolution in public administration has been made possible. The NPM, which had been widely used in the field up to the end of the 1990s, gradually began to produce certain issues, which sparked the development of new searches in the field. The NPM strategy, which is seen as the most successful paradigm after the TPA, has come under fire throughout the 2000s. Following these two bureaucracies- and market-based public administration methods, the NPS approach—which gained prominence during this time of growing interest in democratic administration—came to the fore within the context of



a multilateral administration approach. In public administration, the NPS, which sharply criticises both the TPA and the NPM, seeks to establish a network-based administrative organisation centred on shared interests for democracy and people. The NPS approach promotes a deliberative and participatory public administration model, where democratic values are prioritised over market values and the citizen is not seen as a customer in this regard. On the one hand, it presents itself as an alternative to the dominance of the managerial approach in public administration, on the other hand, it is a crucial step on the path to governance.

It is acknowledged in this setting that the NPS method represents a fresh approach to governance. This kind of governance looks to be a network-based and collaborative approach in which people, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector all take a more active role in administration, in contrast to the market-based governance model espoused by the NPM. It is clear that the NPS bases its evaluation of the public interest understanding, which the NPM method reduced to market criteria, on the shared values of citizens and other people. It is clear from this that, within the context of the governance approach, the NPS method elevates democracy and a citizen-oriented viewpoint.

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