



How Does Society Impact Public Administration

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ABSTRACT: The impact of welfare on social services can be complex and multifaceted. On one hand, welfare programs can help to alleviate poverty and provide basic needs such as food, housing, and healthcare to individuals and families who may not be able to afford them otherwise. This can reduce the demand for emergency social services, such as homeless shelters and emergency medical care, which can be costly for both individuals and society as a whole. However, welfare programs can also place a strain on social services in a number of ways. For example, the increased demand for welfare benefits can put pressure on social service agencies to provide additional resources and staff to process applications and manage caseloads. In addition, welfare programs may disincentivize individuals from seeking work or participating in job training programs, which can lead to increased long-term dependence on social services.

Another potential impact of welfare on social services is that it can create a culture of dependency that may be difficult to break. If individuals become reliant on welfare benefits, they may be less likely to seek out other opportunities or resources to improve their situation, such as education or job training programs. This can perpetuate poverty and make it more difficult for individuals to achieve long-term financial stability and self-sufficiency.

Overall, the impact of welfare on social services is complex and can vary depending on a number of factors, including the specific welfare programs in question, the demographics of the population being served, and the availability of other social services and resources in the community.

KEYWORDS-society, impact, public administration, welfare, services

I.INTRODUCTION

Public Administration is a process where a group of people make an impact for the large number of people, So now the social organization is a requisite organization of local or a group of people for some cause.

Now they all belong to some Area Every area have a Organized Structure whose works for Local Bodies these bodies are knows as Administrative organization or some times they called by their respective names

*A peon to higher authority is a Part of Administration- Administrative Theory

Now the thing is clear, so every single organization, comes under these bodies and these bodies have to work under these Administrative structure, Popularly know as DM, SDM, Collector, MCD or Many others[1,2,3]

Social institutions have a significant impact on the educational system, influencing its structure, goals, and outcomes in various ways. These impacts can be both positive and negative, and they shape the overall educational experience for students. Here are some of the key ways in which social institutions affect the educational system:

1. Funding and Resource Allocation: Social institutions, particularly government bodies, play a critical role in funding education. The allocation of resources to schools, colleges, and universities significantly impacts the quality of education available. Inadequate funding can lead to under-resourced schools and hinder educational opportunities for students.
2. Curriculum and Standards: Social institutions help shape the curriculum and educational standards. Government agencies often set academic standards, learning objectives, and assessment requirements. These standards influence what students learn and the methods used to teach them.



3. Access and Equity: Social institutions impact the accessibility of education. Laws and policies can promote or hinder access to education, affecting underprivileged or marginalized groups. Initiatives such as affirmative action can promote educational equity.
4. Cultural and Social Norms: Social institutions reflect cultural and social norms, which can influence the values, behaviors, and attitudes within the educational system. For example, gender roles, diversity, and inclusivity are areas where societal norms can affect education.
5. Teacher Training and Certification: Social institutions often regulate the certification and training of teachers. The quality of teachers, their professional development, and their ability to adapt to changing educational needs are shaped by these regulations.
6. Parental Involvement: Social institutions impact the level of parental involvement in education. Schools and communities can either encourage or discourage parental engagement in a child's education, which has a significant effect on academic success.
7. Economic Factors: Economic institutions, such as labor markets and employment opportunities, can influence the motivation and choices of students. The relationship between education and future employment prospects is a significant factor in educational decision-making.
8. Technology and Innovation: Social institutions drive technological advancements and innovation in education. Governments and businesses may invest in educational technology, which can transform teaching methods and the learning experience.
9. Social Welfare and Support Services: Institutions related to social welfare, healthcare, and mental health services can have a direct impact on students' readiness to learn. Adequate support systems can address students' non-academic needs and improve their educational outcomes.
10. Public Perception and Values: Social institutions shape public perceptions of education and influence the value society places on education. A culture that values education is more likely to invest in and support its educational system.
11. Educational Policy and Reform: Policy decisions made by governmental institutions, as well as advocacy and lobbying by various interest groups, can lead to significant changes in the educational system. This includes initiatives related to school choice, standardized testing, and teacher evaluation.

In summary, social institutions have a multifaceted influence on the educational system, impacting its structure, content, access, and overall effectiveness. Recognizing these impacts is crucial for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders as they work to improve the quality and equity of education in society.

II.DISCUSSION

Contemporary scholars^{[45][46][47][48]} are reclaiming a companion public administration origin story that includes the contributions of women. This has become known as the “alternative” or “settlement” model of public administration.^[45] During the 19th century upper-class women in the United States and Europe organized voluntary associations that worked to mitigate the excesses of urbanization and industrialization in their towns. Eventually, these voluntary associations became networks that were able to spearhead changes to policy and administration.^{[49][50]} These women's civic clubs worked to make cities and workplaces safer (cleaner streets, water, sewage, and workplace. As well as workplace regulation) and more suited to the needs of their children (playgrounds, libraries, juvenile courts, child labor laws). These were administrative and policy spaces ignored by their fathers and husbands. The work of these clubs was amplified by newly organized non-profit organizations (Settlement Houses), usually situated in industrialized city slums filled with immigrants.^{[46][51][52][53]}

Reforms that emerged from the New Deal (e.g., income for the old, unemployment insurance, aid for dependent children and the disabled, child labor prohibitions and limits on hours worked, etc.) were supported by leaders of the Settlement movement. Richard Stillman^[54] credits Jane Addams, a key leader of the Settlement movement and a pioneer of public administration with “conceiving and spawning” the modern welfare state. The accomplishments of the Settlement movement and their conception of public administration were ignored in the early literature of public administration. The alternative model of Public Administration was invisible or buried for about 100 years until Camilla Stivers published *Bureau Men and Settlement Women* in 2000.^[55]

Settlement workers explicitly fought for social justice as they campaigned for reform.^[53] They sought policy changes that would improve the lives of immigrants, women, children, sick, old, and impoverished people. Both municipal housekeeping and industrial citizenship applied an ethic of care informed by the feminine experience of policy and administration.^[56] While they saw the relevance of the traditional public administration values (efficiency, effectiveness, etc.) and practices^{[57][58]} Of their male reformist counterparts, they also emphasized social justice and



social equity. Jane Addams, for example, was a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)[4,5,6]

"Public management" is an approach to government administration and nonprofit administration that resembles or draws on private-sector management and business techniques and approaches. These business approaches often aim to maximize efficiency and effectiveness and provide improved customer service. A contrast is drawn with the study of public administration, which emphasizes the social and cultural drivers of government that many contend (e.g., Graham T. Allison and Charles Goodsell) makes it different from the private sector.^[76] A positive and negative definition of public management have been proposed. The positive approach as: "praxeological and rightful process of public service for citizens for the sake of their and following generations good through strengthening mutual relationships, competitiveness of national economy and practical increase of social utility through effective allocation of public resources".^[76] Negative approach as: "Fiction, whose aim is the possibility of temporal or permanent appropriation of public goods for the implementation of the particular interests of a narrow social group".^[77] Studying and teaching about public management are widely practiced in developed nations.

III.RESULTS

Civil society can be understood as the "third sector" of society, distinct from government and business, and including the family and the private sphere.^[1] By other authors, civil society is used in the sense of 1) the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that advance the interests and will of citizens or 2) individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government.^[2]

Sometimes the term civil society is used in the more general sense of "the elements such as freedom of speech, an independent judiciary, etc, that make up a democratic society" (Collins English Dictionary).^[3] Especially in the discussions among thinkers of Eastern and Central Europe, civil society is seen also as a normative concept of civic values.

Civil society organizations provide citizens with knowledge crucial to political participation, such as the obligations and rights of citizens with regard to government processes, different types of political issues and policy agendas, ways in which citizens can collaborate to address societal issues, and approaches to creating meaningful change in communities.^[36] Dr. Carew E. Boulding and Dr. Jami Nelson-Núñez assert that civil society organizations are beneficial in that citizens are more inclined to participate politically when they can act collectively and develop associative solidarities with others around shared policy preferences.^[16] Other scholars, however, note that there are some drawbacks of civil society organizations as it pertains to political participation and policy processes.^[37] Dr. Thomas Carothers explains that, because civil society organizations have such an influential role in political participation, the proliferation of these organizations has made it increasingly difficult for governments to meet both the widening range of policy preferences and rapidly changing social needs.^[37] The scholar David Rieff discusses another issue tied to civil society and political participation: single-issue activism.^[38] Since most civil society organizations focus on one sector or societal issue, this sometimes causes voters to shift their attention away from the multifaceted broad issues facing society, such as the challenges of globalization, and instead the focus of elections becomes centered on a few specific hot-button topics, such as abortion.^[38]

There is a considerable amount of data supporting the notion that civil society organizations significantly increase political participation.^[39] Dr. Robert Putnam conducted a study of civil society in Italy in the mid-1900s, and observed that those who were engaged with civil society organizations demonstrated greater "political sophistication, social trust, political participation, and 'subjective civic competence'" than those not involved in these organizations.^[40] Similarly, Dr. Sheri Berman found that the NSDAP (Nazi Party) civil society organization leveraged strong civil society networks among the middle class together for the purpose of mobilizing for political participation in Germany.^[41] The powerful influence of these efforts is evidenced by the NSDAP becoming the most potent political force in the nation in the mid-1900s.^[41] These case studies provide evidence of the crucial role of social networks in facilitating political participation and civic engagement[7,8,9]

A strong civil society is often considered to be important for economic growth, with reasoning being that it can give important input on economic decisions, facilitate private enterprise and entrepreneurship, and prevent the state from stifling the economy.^[43] For example, labor leaders can ensure that economic growth benefits working people, faith leaders can advocate for greater inclusion in economic affairs, NGOs can flag and document harmful business practices, etc.^[44]

Essentially, civil society creates social capital, which the World Bank defines as "the institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions".^[45] With higher social capital comes a greater amount of social interdependence, which increases productivity and economic growth.^[45] For example, one



study found that high school drop out rates in areas within the United States with better social networks were lower than in areas with weaker social networks.^[46]

Some, like Thomas Carothers, somewhat dispute this narrative.^[43] He argues that although civil society is beneficial toward economic growth, it is not necessary, which he illustrates through how South Korea's great economic success was built without a strong civil society, which only appeared after economic growth had more than took off, as well as how Bangladesh, with an incredibly rich civil society, has largely failed to grow its economy, remaining one of the poorest countries in the world.^[43] Going even further, Carothers also points out how too much civil society, at least in certain sectors, can lead to harmful economic impacts, citing how some economists believe labor unions in Latin America have restricted economic growth

Critics and activists currently often apply the term civil society to the domain of social life which needs to be protected against globalization, and to the sources of resistance thereto, because it is seen as acting beyond boundaries and across different territories.^[48] However, as civil society can, under many definitions, include and be funded and directed by those businesses and institutions (especially donors linked to European and Northern states) who support globalization, this is a contested use.^[49] Rapid development of civil society on the global scale after the fall of the communist system was a part of neo-liberal strategies linked to the Washington Consensus.^[50] Some studies have also been published, which deal with unresolved issues regarding the use of the term in connection with the impact and conceptual power of the international aid system (see for example Tvedt 1998).

On the other hand, others see globalization as a social phenomenon expanding the sphere of classical liberal values, which inevitably led to a larger role for civil society at the expense of politically derived state institutions.

The integrated Civil Society Organizations (iCSO) System,^[51] developed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), facilitates interactions between civil society organizations and DESA.^[52]

Civil societies also have become involved in the environmental policy making process. These groups impact environmental policies by setting an agenda on fixing the harm done to the environment. They also get the public informed about environmental issues, which increases the public demand for environmental change

Jürgen Habermas said that the public sphere encourages rational will-formation; it is a sphere of rational and democratic social interaction.^[69] Habermas analyzes civil society as a sphere of "commodity exchange and social labor" and public sphere as a part of political realm. Habermas argues that even though society was representative of capitalist society, there are some institutions that were part of political society. Transformations in economy brought transformations to the public sphere. Though these transformations happen, a civil society develops into political society when it emerges as non-economic and has a populous aspect, and when the state is not represented by just one political party. There needs to be a locus of authority, and this is where society can begin to challenge authority. Jillian Schwedler points out that civil society emerges with the resurrection of the public sphere when individuals and groups begin to challenge boundaries of permissible behaviour – for example, by speaking out against the regime or demanding a government response to social needs – civil society begins to take shape

A social movement organization (SMO) is an organized component of a social movement.[10,11,12]

SMOs are generally seen as the components of a social movement. The movement's goals can be much more narrow, or much broader, than the SMOs' goals.

The term SMO entered literature through the work of Mayer N. Zald and Roberta Ash (Zald, Mayer N. and Roberta Ash, Social Movement Organizations: Growth, Decay and Change. Social Forces 44:327-341, 1966).^[1] In social movement theory, a social movement organization is an organized component of a social movement (SM). An SMO is usually only a part of a particular social movement; in other words, a specific social movement is usually composed of many social movement organizations – formal organizations that share the movement's goals.^[2] Social movement organizations usually have coordinating roles in social movements, but do not actually employ or direct most of the participants, who are part of a wider social movement community. Social movement organizations carry out the tasks that are necessary for any social movement to survive and to be successful.

The civil rights movement was a social movement composed of specific social movement organizations such as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).^[2] These are just three SMOs amongst the hundreds of organizations that helped shape the civil rights movement.

Similarly we can consider Veganism, where organizations such as People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) advocate for vegan lifestyles along with its other aims. But PETA is not the only group to advocate for vegan diets and lifestyles; there are numerous other groups actively engaged toward this end.^[3] Thus, the social movement is the



general push toward veganism (an effort with numerous motivations) and PETA is only a single SMO working within the broader social movement.^[3]

The peace movement is composed of many groups that want peace – groups that classify as SMOs such as Peace Action (SANE/FREEZE), Fellowship of Reconciliation and others.^[4] The Ku Klux Klan is yet another SMO – part of the white supremacist movement.^[5] Al-Qaeda, acting as a coordinating body for a large number of loosely connected anti-American organizations and individuals, is another example of a social movement organization.

An organizational equivalent of a particular social movement – a collection of all SMOs focused on a given field – is known as a Social Movement Industry (SMI).^[2] Social Movement Industries are similar to social movements in scope but are seen as having more structure.^[6] Social movement industries can be combined into one Social Movement Sector in the society

A social enterprise is an organization that applies commercial strategies to maximize improvements in financial, social and environmental well-being. This may include maximizing social impact alongside profits for co-owners.

Social enterprises have business, environmental and social goals. As a result, their social goals are embedded in their objective, which differentiates them from other organisations and companies.^[1] A social enterprise's main purpose is to promote, encourage, and make social change.^[2] Social enterprises are businesses created to further a social purpose in a financially sustainable way. Social enterprises can provide income generation opportunities that meet the basic needs of people who live in poverty. They are sustainable, and earned income from sales is reinvested in their mission. They do not depend on philanthropy and can sustain themselves over the long term. Attempting a comprehensive definition, social enterprises are market-oriented entities that aim to create social value while making a profit to sustain their activities. They uniquely combine financial goals with a mission for social impact.^[3] Their models can be expanded or replicated to other communities to generate more impact.

A social enterprise can be more sustainable than a nonprofit organisation that may solely rely on grant money, donations or government policies alone.^[4]

Types[13,14,15]

A social enterprises can be structured as a business, a partnership for profit or non-profit, and may take the form (depending on in which country the entity exists and the legal forms available) of a co-operative, mutual organisation, a disregarded entity (a form of business classification for income tax purposes in the United States),^[5] a social business, a benefit corporation, a community interest company, a company limited by guarantee or a charity organisation. They can also take more conventional structures. Social enterprises are dynamic, requiring adaptation to ensure they meet the needs of communities and individuals in an ever-changing world. Their shared common thread is that they all operate to achieve a balanced financial, social and environmental set of objectives.

1) Trading enterprises

Worker- and employee-owned trading enterprises, co-operatives, and collectives. These vary from very large enterprises such as John Lewis Partnership in the UK and the Mondragon Corporation in Spain to medium-sized enterprises owned by their staff with traditional management hierarchies and pay differentials to quite small worker cooperatives with only a few directors and employees who work in less hierarchical ways and practice wage parity. Within the trading enterprises, there are employee-owned enterprises and membership-owned enterprises.

2) Financial institutions

Savings and loan organisations such as credit unions, microcredit organisations, cooperative banks, and revolving loan funds are membership-owned social enterprises. Credit unions were first established in the 1850s in Germany and spread internationally. Cooperative banks have likewise been around since the 1870s, owned as a subsidiary of a membership co-operative. In recent times, microcredit organisations have sprung up in many developing countries to great effect. Local currency exchanges and social value exchanges are also being established.

3) Community organisations

Many community organisations are registered social enterprises: community enterprises, housing co-operatives, community interest companies with asset locks, community centres, pubs and shops, associations, housing associations, and football clubs. These are membership organisations that usually exist for a specific purpose and trade commercially. All operate to reinvest profits in the community. They have large memberships that are customers or supporters of the organisation's key purpose. There are village cooperatives in India and Pakistan that were established as far back as 1904.



4) Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and charities

There are many NGOs and charities that operate commercial consulting and training enterprises or subsidiary trading enterprises, such as Oxfam International. The profits are used to provide salaries for people who provide free services to specific groups of people or to further the social or environmental aims of the organisation.[16,17,18]

IV.CONCLUSION

A charitable organization^[1] or charity is an organization whose primary objectives are philanthropy and social well-being (e.g. educational, religious or other activities serving the public interest or common good).

The legal definition of a charitable organization (and of charity) varies between countries and in some instances regions of the country. The regulation, the tax treatment, and the way in which charity law affects charitable organizations also vary. Charitable organizations may not use any of their funds to profit individual persons or entities.^[2] However, some charitable organizations have come under scrutiny for spending a disproportionate amount of their income to pay the salaries of their leadership.[19]

Financial figures (e.g. tax refund, revenue from fundraising, revenue from the sale of goods and services or revenue from investment) are indicators to assess the financial sustainability of a charity, especially to charity evaluators. This information can impact a charity's reputation with donors and societies, and thus the charity's financial gains.

Charitable organizations often depend partly on donations from businesses. Such donations to charitable organizations represent a major form of corporate philanthropy.^[4]

To meet the exempt organizational test requirements, a charity has to be exclusively organized and operated,^[1] and to receive and pass the exemption test, a charitable organization must follow the public interest and all exempt income should be for the public interest.^[1] For example, in many countries of the Commonwealth, charitable organizations must demonstrate that they provide a public benefit[20]

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