

**1: Atatürk's Reforms - Wikipedia**

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**2: AFRICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM REFORMS: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL - Project To**

*Table of contents Foreword. Chapter 1 ' - -- \* RR 1. General Framework of Administrative Convergence Provided by the Reforms of National Public Administrations in South Eastern European.*

BOX 3â€™1 The 10 Essential Public Health Services Assessment Monitor health status to identify community health problems Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community Policy Development Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts Assurance Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services Serving All Functions Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems SOURCE: Public Health Functions Steering Committee The federal government has, however, developed and funded various new programs and organizational units, which, if effectively coordinated, could serve as important components of a more systematic program. Both programs respond to recommendations to improve the overall leadership competencies of public health practitioners. In , CDC began discussions of a modern and uniform approach to public health surveillance, and it has moved forward with the development of a National Electronic Disease Surveillance Network. The Governmental Public Health Infrastructure. The National Academies Press. These programs provided important services in the aftermath of September 11, Many units within CDC have contributed to strengthening the public health infrastructure. The National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, for example, has led the effort to develop statewide population-based cancer registries, a tracking system for cardiovascular disease, and a program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancer CDC, Among CDC initiatives are the development of immunization registries and a guide to community preventive services www. Limited Progress Despite this progress, the committee found that in many important ways, the public health system that was in disarray in remains in disarray today. Many of the recommendations from The Future of Public Health have not been put into action. There has been no fundamental reform of the statutory framework for public health in most of the nation. Funding for the public health infrastructure has recently increased to support the infrastructure that relates to bioterrorism and emergency preparedness but may still be insufficient. In addition, new information and technological challenges face the system today. Finding continued disarray in the public health system is especially disturbing because the nation faces increasingly diverse threats and challenges. The early detection of and the response to these threats will depend on capacity and expertise within the public health system at every level. The gaps in the system warrant urgent remediation. Many of these basic reforms also require actions from agencies that are outside the direct control of governmental public health agencies but whose policies and programs can have important health consequences, such as the Environmental Protection Agency EPA environment and the Departments of Agriculture nutrition and food safety , Labor working conditions , and Treasury economic development. This support has not been forthcoming from elected or appointed government officials including those in control of budgets , and stakeholders in the broader public health systemâ€™who should have been partners in the vision of creating a healthier nationâ€™have yet to be effectively mobilized in this effort. In the next section, the committee provides an overview of the special role of governmental public health agencies at the federal, tribal, state, and local levels. The section addresses the legal framework for governmental responsibility and its authorities for protecting the health of the people as well as the organization of the governmental public health infrastructure. Health officials are either directly elected or appointed by democratically elected officials. Constitution provides for a national government, with power divided among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, each with distinct authority. The states have adopted similar schemes of governance. In health matters, the legislative branch creates health policy and allocates the resources to implement it. In the executive branch, health departments and other agencies must act within the scope of legislative authority by

Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Increasingly, the courts have exerted substantial control over public health policy by determining the boundaries of government power Gostin, The separation of powers provides a system of checks and balances to ensure that no single branch of government can act without some degree of oversight and control by another. Modern public health agencies wield considerable power to make rules to control private behavior, interpret statutes and regulations, and adjudicate disputes about whether an individual or a company has conformed to health and safety standards. In the area of health and safety which is highly complex and technical, public health agencies are expected to have the expertise and long-range perspective necessary to assemble the facts about health risks and to devise solutions. Role of State and Local Governments in Assuring Population Health States and their local subdivisions retain the primary responsibility for health under the U. State and local governments also engage in a broad array of regulatory activities. They seek to ensure that businesses conduct themselves in ways that are safe and sanitary through the institution of measures such as inspections, licenses, and nuisance abatement and that individuals do not engage in unduly risky behavior or pose a danger to others through the provision of services such as vaccinations, directly observed therapy, and isolation, and they oversee the quality of health care provided in the public and private sectors. Role of Tribal Governments in Assuring Population Health Although their legal status varies, tribal governments have a unique sovereignty and right to self-determination that is often based on treaties with the federal government. Under these treaties, the federal government 1 The 10th Amendment enunciates the plenary power retained by the states: In addition, American Indians and Alaska Natives are eligible as individual citizens to participate in state health programs. However, in some instances, tribal-state relations are strained, and there are often misunderstandings about the relative responsibilities of states and tribes for the financing of health care and population-based public health services. In the mid-1970s, legislation also authorized funding health services for American Indians living in urban areas. Some tribes are able to supplement IHS funding, but many cannot. Many tribes have health directors and operate extensive public health programs that include environmental safety and community health education, as well as direct curative and preventive services. Role of the Federal Government in Assuring Population Health The federal government acts in six main areas related to population health: For most of its history, the U. The federal government may set conditions on the expenditure of federal funds e. Census data for show a similar pattern, with 57 percent of individuals who identify themselves solely as Native American or Alaska Native living in metropolitan areas Forquera, Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: The judicial branch also can shape federal health policy in many ways. It can interpret public health statutes and determine whether agencies are acting within the scope of their legislative authority. The courts can also decide whether public health statutes and regulations are constitutionally permissible. Gostin notes that although the courts generally have been permissive on matters of public health, stricter scrutiny has come when there is any appearance of discrimination against a suspect class or invasion of a fundamental right, such as bodily integrity. At present, however, the law relating to public health is scattered across countless statutes and regulations at the state and local levels and is highly fragmented among the states and territories. The most striking characteristic of state public health law, and the one that underlies many of its defects, is its overall antiquity. Much of public health law contains elements that are 40 to years old, and old public health statutes are often outmoded in ways that directly reduce their effectiveness and their conformity with modern legal norms in matters such as protection of individual rights. For example, laws aimed at preventing casual transmission of airborne diseases such as influenza and measles have little relevance for control of the sexually transmitted and blood-borne pathogens that are major concerns of health authorities today Gostin et al. When many of these statutes were written, the science of public health, in fields such as epidemiology and biostatistics, and of behavior and behavioral interventions, such as client-centered counseling, was in its infancy. Related to the problem of antiquity is the problem of multiple layers of law. The law in most states consists of successive layers of statutes and amendments, built up over more than years in some cases, in response to changing perceptions of health threats. This is particularly troublesome in the area of infectious diseases, which forms a substantial part of state health codes. All three sections authorize compulsory control measures, but they vary significantly in the procedures required and the public health philosophy expressed. Whereas the venereal disease statute simply

empowers compulsory examination whenever health officials deem it necessary, the HIV section sets out a list of increasingly intrusive options requiring use of the least restrictive and places the burden of proof on the health department to show a danger to public health Gostin et al. Because health codes in each state and territory have evolved independently, they show profound variations in their structures, substance, and procedures for detecting, controlling, and preventing injury and disease. In fact, statutes and regulations among American jurisdictions vary so significantly in definitions, methods, age, and scope that they defy orderly categorization. There is, however, good reason for greater uniformity among the states in matters of public health. Health threats are rarely confined to single jurisdictions, instead posing risks across regions or the entire nation. State laws do not have to be identical. There is often a justification for the differences in approaches among the states if there are divergent needs or circumstances. This might have made some sense in a time when diseases such as influenza, diphtheria, and measles were significant sources of serious illness and death, but it serves little purpose today. Although it may be impolite for people with the flu to walk around in public, it is not a major health threat. Infectious diseases and other health threats do not confine themselves to state boundaries but pose regional or even national challenges. States must be able to engage in surveillance and respond to health threats in a predictable and consistent fashion, using similar legal structures. Consistent public health statutes would help facilitate surveillance and data sharing, communication, and coordinated responses to health threats among the states. Consider the coordination that would be necessary if a biological attack were to occur in the tristate area of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Laws that complicate or hinder data communication among states and responsible agencies would impede a thorough investigation and response to such a public health emergency. To remedy the problems of antiquity, inconsistency, redundancy, and ambiguity, the Robert Wood Johnson and W. The model public health law focuses on the organization, delivery, and funding of essential public health services, as well as the mission and powers of public health agencies. It is scheduled for completion by October , and current drafts are available on the Turning Point website, at [http:](http://) The process of law reform took on new urgency after the events of September 11, , and the subsequent intentional dispersal of anthrax through the postal system. DHHS recommends that each state review its legislative and regulatory needs and requirements for public health preparedness. The model act, under review by federal and state officials, defines the purpose of the legislation as giving the governor and other state and local authorities the powers and ability to prevent, detect, manage, and contain emergency health threats without unduly interfering with civil rights and liberties. Efforts are in place to improve scientific understanding of the interaction between law and public health and to strengthen Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: These include public health practice associations, academic institutions and researchers, and public policy organizations [www](http://www). The committee finds that the problems of antiquity, inconsistency, redundancy, and ambiguity render many public health laws ineffective or even counterproductive in improving population health. A set of standards and procedures would add needed clarity and coherence to legal regulation. Therefore, the committee recommends that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, in consultation with states, appoint a national commission to develop a framework and recommendations for state public health law reform. In particular, the national commission would review all existing public health law as well as the Turning Point 4 Model State Public Health Act and the Model State Emergency Health Powers Act 5 ; provide guidance and technical assistance to help states reform their laws to meet modern scientific and legal standards; and help foster greater consistency within and among states, especially in their approach to different health threats. It is essential that any reform of public health legislation address the powers needed to deal effectively with bioterrorism and other public health emergencies that pose significant threats across state boundaries. Public health is traditionally a state function, so the commission would provide guidance to the states rather than impose standards. The following section provides a description of the federal, state, and local governmental agencies that are responsible for protecting the health of the public. Later in the chapter, the committee examines certain aspects of the state and local public health infrastructures that are of special concern. The State and Local Governmental Public Health Infrastructure Although the states carry the primary constitutional responsibility and authority for public health activities in the United States, public health 4 Turning Point, a program funded by the Robert Wood

Johnson and W. Kellogg Foundations, works to strengthen the public health infrastructure at the state and local levels across the United States and spearheads the Turning Point National Collaborative on Public Health Statute Modernization. The burgeoning social problems of industrial cities convinced legislatures to form more elaborate and professional public health administrations within municipal governments Duffy, City boards of health were established to obtain effective agency supervision and control of health threats facing the population. Only after the Civil War did states form boards of health. County and rural health departments emerged in the early twentieth century Ferrell and Mead, Today, there are more than 3, local public health agencies, 3, local boards of health, and 60 state, territorial, and tribal health departments CDC, b. Structure and Governance of State and Local Public Health Agencies The organization and authority granted to state and local public health agencies vary substantially across the country. Every state has an agency with responsibility for public health activities.

**3: Public Administration Reform - United Nations Development - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)**

*Table 1 Characteristics of Weberianism. focus on rules and policy systems Central role for the bureaucracy in the policy making and implementation Unitary state Public service ethos Representative democracy as the legitimating element Political-administration split within public organizations NPM characteristics Inward focus on (private sector).*

Introduction[ edit ] Supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court[ edit ] The aim of administrative law is to regulate the executive government by providing remedies which individuals can apply for when challenging administrative actions and decisions, and failures to take action and make decisions. Where the exercise of statutory or other discretionary power by public authorities contravenes the Constitution or is unlawful under administrative law, various remedies may be available when a judicial review action is taken. Public Prosecutor [1] as inherent in nature, that is, deriving from the common law rather than statute. In other words, one High Court judge may not exercise judicial review over a decision by another High Court judge. Remedies[ edit ] The remedies available in a judicial review action are the prerogative orders “the mandatory order formerly known as mandamus , prohibiting order prohibition , quashing order certiorari , and order for review of detention habeas corpus “ and the declaration , a form of equitable remedy. All these remedies that the High Court may grant are discretionary. A successful claimant has no absolute right to a remedy. In deciding whether to grant a remedy, the Court will take into account factors such as the following: Prerogative orders[ edit ] The ancient remedies of certiorari, mandamus, prohibition and habeas corpus were originally only available to the British Crown and thus termed prerogative writs, that is, writs that could be issued at the prerogative of the sovereign. In Singapore, the prerogative orders were known by their traditional names until , when the names were modernized. The Subordinate Courts are not empowered to grant prerogative orders. There are no reported cases of quo warranto having been issued in Singapore. Since paragraph 1 still empowers the High Court "to issue to any person or authority any Mandatory orders[ edit ] A mandatory order is an order of the High Court which commands a public body to perform a public duty, and is usually employed to compel public bodies to exercise the powers given to them. It may be used in combination with another remedy, most commonly a quashing order. In such a case, the quashing order will set aside the unlawful decision, and the mandatory order will require the public body to reconsider the matter. Justices of Kingston, ex parte Davey , [20] it was held: They simply direct them by mandamus to perform their duty. I think also that even where the facts are all admitted, so that in the particular circumstances of a particular case “ as my brother has pointed out in this case “ there happens to be but one way of performing that duty, still the mandamus goes to perform the duty, and not to perform it in a particular way. Relying on the above case, the High Court held that it could not grant a mandamus in such terms. Urban Redevelopment Authority , [20] the High Court held that the applicant should not have asked for a mandatory order requiring the Urban Redevelopment Authority to unconditionally approve the redevelopment plan for her property that she sought, and for a processing fee she had paid to be refunded. In , the High Court granted a mandamus now known as a mandatory order to the Society to compel a Disciplinary Committee to investigate charges of wrongdoing against an advocate and solicitor. The appellant, Lim Chor Pee, who was an advocate and solicitor , had been convicted of several income tax offences and had been found to have tampered with a witness. Consequently, three of the six charges against the appellant and a major portion of one other charge did not require investigation by the Disciplinary Committee. Dissatisfied with this decision, the Law Society applied to the High Court for an order of mandamus to direct the Disciplinary Committee to hear and investigate all the six charges against the appellant. It was the duty of the Council of the Law Society to draw up the charges, and the duty of the Disciplinary Committee to hear and investigate the charges properly before the Committee in the statement of case. The Court cited R. It may be granted by the High Court in cases where the applicant is aware that the authority is about to take an unlawful course of action, or to prevent the authority from repeating an unlawful act. Like a quashing order, a prohibiting order is used to help maintain good standards of public administration. Kent Police Authority, ex parte Godden [34] is an instance of a United Kingdom case in which an order of prohibition was issued to avert action that would not

have complied with administrative law rules. Godden was therefore placed on sick leave, although his own specialist found that he did not have any psychiatric illness. Subsequently, in January, the police authority informed him that it would be appointing the chief medical officer to assess if he was permanently disabled, for the purpose of determining if he should be compulsorily retired. Thus, an order of prohibition should be issued to prohibit him from carrying out this assessment. However, the alleged loading had not been supervised by the Customs and Excise Department. The principles applicable to certiorari to quash such an order or decision are equally applicable to prohibition. The law in this field has reached the stage where the test as to amenability to prohibition is whether the tribunal concerned is exercising a public duty. As the Director-General was a public officer appointed by statute to discharge public duties, he was subject to an order of prohibition in an appropriate case. He had thus misdirected himself on the law as to the nature of the evidence that was required to be produced to prove the export of the goods. Finally, there had been an insufficient inquiry which had resulted in a failure to take into account relevant considerations, and an investigation that was unfair to the applicant. In *Chan Hiang Leng Colin v. In other words*, there is no restrictive requirement of standing on the part of an applicant. Consequently the court is prepared to act at the instance of a mere stranger, though it retains discretion to refuse to do so if it considers that no good would be done to the public. Every citizen has standing to invite the court to prevent some abuse of power, and in doing so he may claim to be regarded not as a meddling busybody but as a public benefactor. When the case was appealed, the sufficient interest test was upheld by the Court of Appeal. It is the most commonly sought of the prerogative orders in judicial review proceedings. In a case, the Court of Appeal held that a letter containing a determination by the Comptroller of Income Tax that a company was subject to withholding tax amounted only to advice, and so technically the Comptroller had taken no legal action that could be subject to a quashing order. Quashing orders may only be obtained against decisions which have some direct or indirect actual or ostensible legal effect, and not against mere opinions. *ACC*, [46] the respondent, a locally incorporated company, had arranged to enter into interest rate swap agreements with Singapore banks or Singapore branches of foreign banks on behalf of its offshore subsidiaries. The Comptroller of Income Tax took the position that payments made by the respondent to its subsidiaries pursuant to those swap agreements fell within the ambit of section 12 6 of the Income Tax Act, [47] such that the withholding tax requirements imposed by section 45 of the same statute applied. As the respondent had not complied with the relevant withholding tax requirements with respect to the payments in question, the respondent was required to account to the Comptroller for the amount of tax which should have been withheld. This was conveyed to the respondent in a letter. Thus, technically speaking, there was no determination to quash and the respondent should have applied for a declaration instead. The High Court in *Chan Hiang Leng Colin* held that to have standing for certiorari, "[i]t was not necessary that the applicant had to have a particular grievance arising out of the order complained about. It was sufficient that there had been an abuse of power which inconvenienced someone. *Greater London Council, ex parte Blackburn* By it the High Court and the judges of that court, at the instance of a subject aggrieved, command the production of that subject, and inquire into the cause of his imprisonment. If there is no legal justification for the detention, the party is ordered to be released. *Minister for Home Affairs*, [59] the appellants had been detained without trial under section 8 1 of the Internal Security Act "ISA" [60] for alleged involvement in a Marxist conspiracy to subvert and destabilize the country. The detention orders were subsequently suspended under section 10 of the Act, but the suspensions were revoked following the release of a press statement by the appellants in which they denied being Marxist conspirators. Having applied unsuccessfully to the High Court for writs of habeas corpus to be issued, the appellants appealed against the ruling. In other words, the executive could not insist that the exercise of the discretion was unchallengeable. The exercise of discretion could be reviewed by the court, and the executive had to satisfy the court that there were objective facts justifying its decision. Judges to inquire into the Truth of Facts contained in Return. In all cases provided for by this Act, although the return to any writ of habeas corpus shall be good and sufficient in law, it shall be lawful for the justice or baron, before whom such writ may be returnable, to proceed to examine into the truth of the facts set forth in such return by affidavit. If so, the court must assess if the authority has correctly established the existence or otherwise of these facts. Nonetheless, it

may be argued that High Court should continue to apply a rule equivalent to section 3 of the Act to orders for review of detention because of the combined effect of Article 9 2 of the Constitution which should not be regarded as having been abridged unless the legislature has used clear and unequivocal language, [70] and the following principle from *Eshugbayi Eleko v. Government of Nigeria* [71] stated by Lord Atkin: And it is the tradition of British justice that judges should not shrink from deciding such issues in the face of the executive. Since an order for review of detention is a remedy for establishing the legality of detention, it may not be used to challenge the conditions under which a person is held, if the detention itself is lawful. In the UK context, Lord Scarman disagreed with the suggestion that habeas corpus protection only extends to British nationals, stating in *Khera v. Secretary of State for the Home Department; Khawaja v. Secretary of State for the Home Department "Khawaja"*, [65] that "[e]very person within the jurisdiction enjoys the equal protection of our laws. There is no distinction between British nationals and others. He who is subject to English law is entitled to its protection. If there is no appropriate authorized Government department, or the person wishing to commence proceedings has reasonable doubt as to which department if any is appropriate, proceedings should be commenced against the Attorney-General. The minister charged with responsibility for the Act [78] is required to publish in the Government Gazette a list stating the Government departments which are authorized departments for the purposes of the Act, and the names and addresses for service of the solicitors for the departments. For this reason, in *Chee Siok Chin v. Minister for Home Affairs*, [80] decided on that date, the High Court held that instead of instituting the action against the Minister for Home Affairs and the Commissioner of Police, the applicants should have done so against the Attorney-General. Nonetheless, the suit should not be dismissed as this was a procedural irregularity that could be cured by substituting the Attorney-General as the respondent. At the first stage, an applicant must obtain leave to apply for the prerogative order. This requirement prevents unmeritorious applications from being taken against decision-makers by filtering out groundless cases at an early stage to prevent wastage of judicial time, and protects public bodies from harassment, intentional or otherwise. However, the High Court may allow an application for leave to be filed out of time if the delay "is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Judge", [86] as was the case in *Chai Chwan v. Singapore Medical Council Public Service Commission*, [89] and approved by the Court of Appeal, [82] in the following terms: Once leave is granted, an applicant moves on to the second stage and applies for a prerogative order by filing in the High Court a document called a summons within the legal proceedings already started earlier. This must be done between eight and 14 days after leave to do so is granted by the Court; beyond that, the leave lapses. Where the application relates to court proceedings and is intended to compel the court or a court official to do an act relating to the proceedings, or to quash the proceedings or any order made in them, the documents must be served on the registrar of the court and the other parties to the proceedings. The documents must also be served on the judge if his or her conduct is being objected to. An application must be made to the High Court [95] by way of an ex parte originating summons, supported, if possible, by an affidavit from the person being restrained which shows that the application is being made at his or her instance and explaining the nature of the restraint. If the person under restraint is unable to personally make an affidavit, someone may do so on his or her behalf, explaining the reason for the inability. In addition, the Court may order that the person be released while the application is being heard. Once this has been done, it is for the executive to justify the legality of the detention. A declaration is a pronouncement by a court stating the legal position between the parties to an action, based on the facts that have been presented to the court. *Southwark London Borough Council*, [] Webster was a parliamentary candidate for the National Front, a far right racial nationalist political party, who wanted to hold an election meeting in a hall owned by Southwark London Borough Council. The court made a declaration that Webster was legally entitled to use the hall at a certain time for the purpose of his election campaign, on the assumption that the local council would obey it. Nonetheless, the local council still refused to allow Webster use of the hall. It was held that a declaration is not a coercive order of the court and, accordingly, refusal to comply with it is not contempt. For instance, in *Vince v. Chief Constable of Dorset Police*, [] proceedings against the Chief Constable of Dorset Police were brought by the plaintiffs on behalf of members of the Police Federation of England and Wales to, among other things, enable chief constables throughout the country to

know where they stood on a question of law with respect to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act , [] namely, whether it was unlawful to appoint an acting sergeant as a custody officer under section 36 3 of the Act.

**4: Remedies in Singapore administrative law - Wikipedia**

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Politics of Turkey Until the moment the republic was formally proclaimed, the Ottoman Empire was still in existence, with its heritage of religious and dynastic authority. The dynasty was abolished by the Ankara Government, but its traditions and cultural symbols remained active among the people though less so among the elite. The sovereignty rests with the Turkish Nation, who delegates its exercise to an elected unicameral parliament position in , the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The preamble also invokes the principles of nationalism, defined as the "material and spiritual well-being of the Republic" position in There exists separation of powers between the Legislative Power 7. The separation of powers between the legislative and the executive is a loose one, whereas the one between the executive and the legislative with the judiciary is a strict one. The Republic representative democracy [ edit ] The most fundamental reforms allowed the Turkish nation to exercise popular sovereignty through representative democracy. Constitutional history of Turkey The model for the system is Constitutional Republic. In the Turkish Constitutional Republic, government created and controlled by the Law of a Constitution. The Turkish Constitution of was the fundamental law of Turkey for a brief period from to It was a simple document consisting of only 23 short articles. The major driving force behind the preparation of a Constitution that derived its sovereignty from the nation and not from the Sultan, the absolute monarch of the Ottoman Empire. In October the constitution was amended to declare Turkey to be a republic. In April , the constitution was replaced by an entirely new document, the Turkish Constitution of This allowed the Turkish nationalist government in Ankara to become the sole governing entity in the nation. List of historical parties in Turkey and Multi-party period of the Republic of Turkey The bicameral system of the Ottoman parliament "composed of an upper house, the Senate of viziers, assigned by the Sultan, and the lower house, the Chamber of Deputies , selected by two-level elections" was dissolved, which had already been defunct since the Allied occupation of Istanbul in and consequently. The foundation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly followed the dissolution of the lower house of the Ottoman parliament. The new system, which gave primacy to national independence and popular sovereignty, established the offices of Prime Minister and President while placing legislative power within a unicameral Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was elected by direct election using proportional representation. It was based on Party system , which governance by political parties was adapted. The single-party regime was established de facto after the adoption of the constitution. There were other parties. It was banned after the Sheikh Said rebellion. In the elections , the Democratic Party won, becoming the first opposition party to win elections. Civic independence popular sovereignty [ edit ] See also: Secular state The establishment of popular sovereignty involved confronting centuries-old traditions. The reform process was characterized by a struggle between progressives and conservatives. The changes were both conceptually radical and culturally significant. The Ottoman Muslims had a strict hierarchy of ulama , with the Sheikh ul-Islam holding the highest rank. A Sheikh ul-Islam was chosen by a royal warrant among the qadis of important cities. The Sheikh ul-Islam issued fatwas, which were written interpretations of the Quran that had authority over the community. The Sheikh ul-Islam represented the law of shariah. Besides the political structure; as a part of civic independence, religious education system was replaced by a national education system on March 3, , and The Islamic courts and Islamic canon law gave way to a secular law structure based on the Swiss Civil Code , which is detailed under their headings. Abolition of Caliphate and Millet System[ edit ] See also: In European model of secularizing; states typically involves granting individual religious freedoms, disestablishing state religions, stopping public funds to be used for a religion, freeing the legal system from religious control, freeing up the education system, tolerating citizens who change religion or abstain from religion, and allowing political leadership to come to power regardless of religious beliefs. Under the reforms official recognition of the Ottoman millets withdrawn. This office was replaced by the Presidency of Religious Affairs. The abolishing of the position of Caliphate and Sheikh ul-Islam was followed by a common, secular authority. Many of the religious communities failed to adjust to the new regime. This was exacerbated by the emigration

or impoverishment, due to deteriorating economic conditions. Families that hitherto had financially supported religious community institutions such as hospitals and schools stop doing so. Minority religions, like the Armenian or Greek Orthodoxy are guaranteed protection by the constitution as individual faiths personal sphere , but this guarantee does not give any rights to any religious communities social sphere. This differentiation applies to Islam and Muslims as well. The Treaty of Lausanne, the internationally binding agreement of the establishment of the Republic, does not specify any nationality or ethnicity. It simply identifies non-Muslims in general and provides the legal framework which gives certain explicit religious rights to Jews , Greeks , and Armenians without naming them. New capital[ edit ] The reform movement turned its back on the perceived corruption and decadence of cosmopolitan Istanbul and its Ottoman heritage, [11] as well as electing to choose a capital more geographically centered in Turkey. Secularism in Turkey Some social institutions had religious overtones, and held considerable influence over public life. Social change also included centuries old religious social structures that has been deeply rooted within the society, some were established within the state organisation of the Ottoman Empire. Public sphere and Discourse In the Ottoman public sphere religious groups exerted their power. Public sphere is an area in social life where individuals together to freely discuss and identify societal problems, and through that discussion influence political action. It is "a discursive space in which individuals and groups congregate to discuss matters of mutual interest and, where possible, to reach a common judgment.

**5: 11, results in SearchWorks catalog**

*information - some reforms (for example public administration reform) have been ineffective, and the coordination of anti-corruption efforts has been poor until recently. Moreover, the National Anti-corruption Strategy remains focused on low-level.*

Other factors in the constitutional changes were continued Hungarian dissatisfaction with rule from Vienna and increasing national consciousness on the part of other nationalities or ethnicities of the Austrian Empire. However, dissatisfaction with Austrian rule had grown for many years within Hungary and had many other causes. By the late s, a large number of Hungarians who had supported the 1848 revolution were willing to accept the Habsburg monarchy. They argued that while Hungary had the right to full internal independence, under the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, foreign affairs and defense were "common" to both Austria and Hungary. The new foreign minister, Count Friedrich Ferdinand von Beust, wanted to conclude the stalemated negotiations with the Hungarians. Kriegsmarine War Fleet and, during the war, the k. There were three k. All other state functions were to be handled separately by each of the two states. This split had to be negotiated every decade. By 1867, the Hungarian share had risen to 50%. The common army changed its label from k. In the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, its autonomous institutions hold k. In this sense Austria-Hungary remained under an authoritarian government, as the Emperor-King appointed both Austrian and Hungarian Prime ministers along with their respective cabinets. This made both Governments responsible to the Emperor-King, as neither half could have a government with a program contrary to the views of the Monarch. The Emperor-King could appoint non-parliamentary governments, for example, or maintain in power a government which does not have a majority in Parliament to block the formation of another which he does not approve. The Monarch had other prerogatives such as the right of Royal Assent before any kind of Bill would be presented to the National Assembly the common name for the Hungarian Diet, the right to Veto all legislation passed by the National Assembly, and the power to prorogue or dissolve the Assembly and call to new elections he had the same prerogatives considering the Croatian-Slavonian Diet or Croatian Parliament, the common name for the Croatian-Slavonian Diet. However, the ministers ultimately answered only to the monarch who had the final decision on matters of foreign and military policy. Overlapping responsibilities between the joint ministries and the ministries of the two halves caused friction and inefficiencies. Although the unified government determined the overall military direction, the Austrian and Hungarian governments each remained in charge of recruiting, supplies and training. Each government could have a strong influence over common governmental responsibilities. Each half of the Dual Monarchy proved quite prepared to disrupt common operations to advance its own interests. Under the terms of the "Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867", an agreement renegotiated every ten years, determined these matters. There was political turmoil during the build-up to each renewal of the agreement. The disputes culminated in the early s in a prolonged constitutional crisis. It was triggered by disagreement over which language to use for command in Hungarian army units, and deepened by the advent to power in Budapest in April of a Hungarian nationalist coalition. Provisional renewals of the common arrangements occurred in October and in November on the basis of the status quo.

**6: Buenos Aires - Wikipedia**

*Major Land Administration Issues Major land administration issues faced by Bulgaria in the late s are the incompleteness and fragmentation of land records, inadequate land tenure security and lack of efficient.*

Controversies, such as the unhealthy use of veto by the Permanent 5 P5 , lopsided composition of the Security Council, and instances of waste, fraud and abuse by U. Many in the international community, including the African continent, have increased pressure on U. This study has been designed to critically appraise Africa and the UN millennium reforms. The objectives of the study are: First, to ascertain the role of the Permanent members of the UN and how it impinges on African chances at benefiting from the current UN reforms. Two, to examine if there is any relationship between the lack of consensus on what should be the goal of reform and the divergent views by members. To achieve the above objectives of the study, we raised the following research questions: One, does the role of the Permanent members of the UN impinge on African chances at benefiting from the current UN reforms? Two, is there any relationship between the lack of consensus on what should be the goal of reform and the divergent views by members? To investigate the above research questions, the study anchored analysis on the Realist Theory. The framework helps us to understand why we still live with the prejudices and biases of the pre-UN era, many years after the establishment of the UN. The study is basically library research hence we relied on documentary method of data collection. We collected data from secondary sources. Such secondary sources are text books; journals; AU, NIIA and UN publications; seminar, conference and workshop papers; magazines, newspapers and internet materials. Descriptive and explanatory methods of analysis were adopted because the study is qualitative method. The study also applied statistical tools where necessary. After a critical analysis of available literature and data, the study revealed as follows: First, the position and activities of the Permanent members on the UN reform impinges on African chances at benefiting from the reform. Second, there is a relationship between the lack of consensus on what should be the goal of reform and the divergent views held by members and finally, the UN reforms have consequences for the UN Charter and the Security Council. The members of the UN must of necessity find a middle ground on what should be the goal of the reform and re-create itself to assure that all states without any exception must adhere to the fundamental norms and values enshrined in its Charter. Further, to play an assertive and strategic role in the UN system, African states and leaders must take economic and political integration and demands on the UN beyond lipservice. Fundamentally, there must be a high level political action and commitment and finally, the UN P5 and other member states should be ready to accept whatever challenges that come with the reforms in good faith. Member states are not unaware that reforms are not tea parties. It is like a tumour on the body of a child. If you want to excise the tumour to bring out the pores so that the child will feel better, the child will resist the scalpel, but the child needs the pain. The UN needs whatever challenges that will come with the reforms so that it will emerge stronger and guarantee international peace and security.

**7: EUR-Lex - R - EN - EUR-Lex**

*Public administration scholars have gone to great lengths to assess both the extent of personnel reform efforts across the public sector and their impact on employee attitudes toward public sector employment.*

History[ edit ] Beginning of the 20th century and until [ edit ] The first modern factory in Bulgaria was set up in Sliven in ; since then and especially after the s, the economy of Bulgaria as a whole was in a state of upswing, this being particularly felt in the early 20th century and especially in the s. During the s, the Bulgarian economy was described as an economy militarily bound to Germany. In the early s, as Germany began to lose the Second World War, the Bulgarian economy suffered a decline. During the Socialism era, Bulgarian economy continued to be industrialized, although free market trade substantially decreased, as private market initiatives became state-regulated. Still, the Bulgarian economy made significant overall progress in modernizing road infrastructure , airline transportation, as well as developing the tourism sector by building tourist resorts along the Black sea coast and the mountain regions. During that time, Bulgaria followed the Soviet model of economic development more closely than any other member of the Eastern Bloc, while becoming one of the first members of Comecon. The new regime shifted the economy type from a predominantly agrarian one towards an industrial economy , while encouraging the relocation of the labour force from the countryside to the cities, thus providing workers for the newly built large-scale industrial complexes. Soviet-style centralised planning formed by consecutive five-year plan periods had more immediate benefits there compared to the other Eastern European states where it was first applied in the early s. With disappointing rates of growth came a high degree of economic experimentation. This experimentation took place within the socialist economic framework, although never approaching a market-based economy. By that time, the misdirection and irrationality of BCP economic policies had become quite clear. On 10 November , at the November plenum of BCP, Todor Zhivkov was dismissed from his long-held party leader and head of state positions. The communist regime gave way to democratic elections and government. Unlike the communist parties in most other Eastern European states, the BCP changing its name to Bulgarian Socialist Party retained power by winning the first free national elections in June That was made possible by changes in party leadership, programme, reduction of its power base and other moves which permitted economic re-orientation toward a market system. This difficult transition combined with political vagueness and unpreparedness of the Bulgarian people for social and economic changes led to dramatically worsening economic conditions during the early s. It regained pre levels by June First signs of recovery showed in when GDP grew by 1. This progress continued with a 2. In the spring , the pro-reform United Democratic Forces coalition came to power with its ambitious economic reform package. The reforms included introduction of a currency board regime, which was agreed to with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank , allowed the economy to stabilize. The s saw a steady pace of growth and budget surpluses, but shaky inflation. Corruption in the public administration and a weak judiciary have continued to be long-term problems, with presence of organized crime remaining very high. Still, economic circumstances were not too severe when compared to the rest of Europe. Reforms of the s and early s[ edit ] Members of the government promised to move forward on cash and mass privatization upon taking office in January but were slow to act. The first signs of recovery emerged in when the GDP grew and inflation fell. The first round of mass privatisation finally began in January , and auctions began toward the end of that year. The second and third rounds were conducted in Spring under a new government. The loan was used to develop financial markets, improve social safety net programmes, strengthen the tax system, reform agricultural and energy sectors, and further liberalise trade. Rebound from the February crisis[ edit ] In April , the Union of Democratic Forces SDS won pre-term parliamentary elections and introduced an IMF currency board system which succeeded in stabilizing the economy. The triple digit inflation of and has given way to an official economic growth , but forecasters predicted accelerated growth over the next several years. Despite reforms, weak control over privatization led many successful state enterprises to bankruptcy. Both governments failed to implement sound social policies. The economy really took off between and and growth figures quickly shot up, fluctuating between figures as

high as 6. Even in the last pre-crisis year, , the Bulgarian economy was growing rapidly at 6. This led to some immediate international trade liberalization, but there was no shock to the economy. Low interest rates guaranteed availability of funds for investment and consumption. For example, a boom in the real estate market started around . At the same time annual inflation in the economy was variable and during the last five years " has seen a low of 2. The Bulgarian government originally planned to adopt the Euro no sooner than . Although Bulgaria will have to adopt the euro as a condition to membership, plans have since been postponed for better economic times. Bulgaria also has the lowest personal and corporate income tax rates in the EU, [37] [38] [39] as well as the second lowest public debt of all European Union member states at . The global financial crisis started to apply downward pressure on growth and employment in the last quarter of . The real estate market, although not plummeting, ground to a halt and growth is expected to be significantly lower in the short-to-medium run. During the course of , the grim forecasts for the effects of the global crisis on the Bulgarian economy largely materialized. Although suffering less than the worst-hit countries, Bulgaria recorded its worst economic results since the meltdown. Consumer spending and foreign investment dropped dramatically and depressed growth in to 0. New government and fiscal discipline[ edit ] The government of Boyko Borisov elected in undertook steps to restore economic growth, while attempting to maintain a strict financial policy. Bulgaria regards becoming a member of the Eurozone at present as too risky. The Transatlantic Trends poll found that 72 percent of Bulgarians did not approve of the economic policy pursued by the government of the then ruling center-right GERB party and Prime Minister Boyko Borisov.

**8: Economic Thought journal | Economic Research Institute**

*Other important issues will be addressed in Primers (e.g. Public Administration in Crisis Countries, the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Public Administration in Worst Affected Countries, Gender Mainstreaming in Public Administration Reform and others).*

Paradoxically, it is also very difficult to define a UNDP role compatible with its resources. Moreover, a number of other players have increased their role in this field. This has led UNDP to question and reorient its strategic position. This policy note takes the view that democratic governance is a key component in achieving the MDGs. An efficient, responsive, transparent and accountable public administration is a central part of democratic governance; it is also the basic means through which government strategies to achieve the MDGs can be implemented. In the LDCs and post conflict countries in particular, underdeveloped private sectors require the public administration to play a major role in the delivery of services and the provision of much needed economic infrastructure. But, most important of all, an established non-partisan civil service is vital to democracy as it makes peaceful and orderly political succession possible, and thus genuine pluralism. This means that UNDP must be especially concerned with ensuring participation of these groups in the design and implementation of PAR programmes. Taking appropriate account of the political and cultural context is axiomatic. First, a cardinal concept of the Millennium Declaration is the right to development, for which good governance is a guarantee. Second, key components of a human rights based approach can only be achieved with the aid of an effective public administration. The Note focuses on the executive branch of government. It takes an approach that is informed by recent thinking in the realm of public management, which borrows from a number of other areas of research as well as from the private sector to find new solutions, places the public sector in its cultural and political environment, and sees the role of public manager as an active and motivating agent. Nevertheless, it also recognizes that many of the more radical reforms attempted in countries such as New Zealand and the United Kingdom are too ambitious and present real dangers for most developing countries; simply getting the public administration to execute the will of its political masters is often a challenge in itself. The policy note is divided into two parts. On the ground in countries, UNDP uses its global network to help the UN system and its partners to raise awareness and track progress, while connecting countries to the knowledge and resources needed to achieve these goals. The Millennium Declaration, upon which the MDGs are based, recognizes democratic governance, of which public administration is a key component, as central to the achievement of these goals. An efficient, responsive, transparent and accountable public administration is not only of paramount importance for the proper functioning of a nation; it is also the basic means through which government strategies to achieve the MDGs can be implemented. Also, because the public administration is one of the main vehicles through which the relationship between the state and civil society and the private sector is realised, supporting PAR is a means towards achieving higher-order development goals – particularly equitable growth, poverty reduction, peace and stability. This practice note establishes a strategic framework for the support of public administration for democratic governance. Based on lessons learned, it synthesises practical thinking and approach on the issue, highlights principal areas of support, and provides practical guidance and recommendations for public administration programming, as well as signposts to relevant operational tools and references. It is composed of two main parts. A Conceptual Framework 2. Public administration refers to: The aggregate machinery policies, rules, procedures, systems, organizational structures, personnel, etc. The management and implementation of the whole set of government activities dealing with the implementation of laws, regulations and decisions of the government and the management related to the provision of public services. Public Administration Reform can be very comprehensive and include process changes in areas such as organisational structures, decentralisation, personnel management, public finance, results-based management, regulatory reforms etc. It can also refer to targeted reforms such as the revision of the civil service statute. It does not include the administration of the other branches of government, including the legislative and the judicial branches, which share some of the issues of the executive branch, but are nevertheless distinguished in their particulars. Obviously, a practice

note on PAR cannot tackle all these issues. Other important issues will be addressed in Primers e. New public management -- a number of Anglo-Saxon countries the UK, New Zealand, Australia, the United States and Canada starting in the early s, began implementing wide ranging reform programmes that provided both the model and the experience that could be applied in developing countries. NPM seeks to roll back the role of the state by applying private sector management principles to government organisations. The enthusiastic dissemination of this model to developing countries was seen by some as a new attempt to colonize development administration with a standardised, western approach to PAR. Nevertheless, the language of NPM, and the principles of client focus, decentralization, the separation of policy making from implementation, and the use of private partners for service delivery continues to inform current thinking about PAR. Structural adjustment reforms -- in the mid s, efforts at reforming the public administration in developing countries, supported by the IFIs, focussed on reducing overall costs of the government, mainly through privatisation of state owned enterprises and reduction of the wage bill to bring government spending down to sustainable levels and free resources for other uses more beneficial to the overall economy. However, most of the public sector reforms supported through the SAPs have met with considerable resistance not least because in many countries the public sector is the principal source of formal employment , and their implementation has rarely been successful 2 C. Transition from central planning to market economy, and from single party systems to multi-party democracies -- The fall of the Soviet Union has persuaded governments of previously socialist countries to transform their economies to adhere more to market principles often linked to political reforms. In the s, a large number of economies, especially in Central and Eastern Europe but also in countries in South-East Asia began this transition. This implied the reorientation of the system of public administration. People want the state and its public administration to act as a social and economic promoter, capable of ensuring equitable distribution of opportunities, sustainable management of resources and equitable access to opportunities political, economic, social and cultural. An established public administration has been, arguably, far more vital to economic development in historical fact than either free elections or parliaments. But, most important of all, an established non-partisan civil service is vital to democracy as it makes it possible to have a peaceful and orderly political succession, and thus genuine pluralism. In recent years public sector management is increasingly seen as more than just modernising state institutions and reducing civil service costs. It is also about fostering dynamic partnerships with the civil society and the private sector, to improve the quality of service delivery, enhance social responsibilities and ensure the broad participation of citizens in decision-making and feedback on public service performance. The Millennium Declaration recognises good governance, of which public administration is a central part, as the means for achieving the goals of the Declaration. Support to modernizing state institutions is linked to achieving the MDGs in several ways. First, more resources in poor countries are freed to be used in pursuit of MDG goals if the efficiency of the public administration is increased. Second, by increasing transparency and eradicating corruption, fewer scarce resources in poor countries will be misdirected away from achieving MDGs. Third, a public administration that responds to the needs of citizens, especially women and marginalized people, is critical to ensuring the sustainability of the achievements within the rubric of the MDGs. The added emphasis during the last decade on anticorruption and transparency draws from this thread. First, a cardinal concept of the 3 Millennium Declaration is the right to development, for which good governance is an essential guarantee. Second, key components of a human rights based approach can only be achieved with the aid, inter alia, of an effective public administration. Finally, since the rights-based approach seeks to develop not only the capacities of rights holders to claim and exercise their rights, but also of duty bearers to fulfil human rights obligations, it increases the pressure on the public administration to put the poor and marginalized groups at the core of policy and of development strategies. While globalisation could serve to integrate people, it has demonstrated a capacity to marginalize many. To combat this requires governance approaches that embrace transparency, accountability and stakeholder participation in policy debates, as well as a government that uses its resources efficiently to allow its citizens to compete in a global market, and to reduce the gap between the poorest and richest inhabitants of the world. Globalisation not only increases the need for strong international and regional venues for dialogue, global policymaking and enforcement of international agreements and

regulations, but also enhances the pressures for strong national governments, competent to integrate and negotiate in a global environment, and capable to stand up to global forces that neglect the particular claims and challenges of developing countries, in particular the Least Developed ones. A major drawback with many decentralisation initiatives is the lack of administrative capacity of the public administration at the local levels and the absence of accountability lines of this administration to the local people. It also means avoiding 4 wherever possible solutions that risk impoverishing people, even when such action seems to promise benefits for the country as a whole in the long term. Such reform is dependent on continuing support and ownership by people and their political representatives that is undermined if it appears to be affecting them adversely. Additionally, taking appropriate account of the political and cultural context is axiomatic. Beyond the moral reasons for taking this perspective, there are practical arguments – programmes have rarely succeeded when faced with political or cultural opposition. The study includes a review of existing projects, evaluations of past projects, and internal reviews of past experience. It found that, in , UNDP was supporting projects in countries and 3 regions. The following table provides a breakdown by region and by type of intervention according to the typology in the Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund document.

Region	Type of Project	Percent of Projects
Asia	Those that aim to promote a professional civil service through retrenchment, wage and benefit reform, position placement, performance management systems and creating opportunities for women in the civil service	
Pacific	Those concerned with training civil servants through generalized training and capacity building, and specialized and technical training programmes	
Africa	Those concerned with functional reviews aimed at improving policy and reform choices, reorganizing administrative structures and creating coherent legal frameworks to govern the public service	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Those that aim to promote the use of ICT to enhance public services through the development of e-governance strategies and Management Information Systems	

Principal Issues and Areas for Support

Capacity development in the public administration needs to be addressed at three levels: At the individual level it involves 5 establishing the conditions under which civil servants are able to embark on a continuous process of learning and adapting to change – building on existing knowledge and skills and enhancing and using them in new directions. This requires a new approach to human resource management and also points to the importance of knowledge management, as the new vehicle for increased learning. At the institutional level, a similar approach needs to be applied. Rather than creating new institutions, often based on foreign blueprints, support should focus on the modernisation of their machinery, with a priority on systems and processes. Key in this process are capacity development for policy support, for organisational effectiveness and for revenue and expenditure management. Finally capacity development at the societal level is required to support the paradigm of a more interactive public administration that equally learns from its actions and from the feedback it receives from the population. For people to view the public administration as a responsive and accountable service provider, whose performance needs to be monitored, societal change is required. Based on this, Public Administration Reform can be divided into four main areas: CSR has historically focused on the need to contain the costs of public sector employment through retrenchment and restructuring, but has broadened towards focusing on the longer-term goal of creating a government workforce of the right size and skills-mix, and with the right motivation, professional ethos, client focus, and accountability. The overall cost of the civil service remains a valid concern, of course. Addressing the causes of and reversing the spiralling civil service wage bill experienced by many countries in the s and s remains a primary concern. More recently, added to these problems, a number of others have been better understood that relate more to the quality of the civil service and their motivation, such as: Poor performance management, leading to inadequate incentives to perform well. Recruitment and promotion systems that poorly reflect the realities of the country, are often overly concerned with formal education, and fail to attract or promote qualified staff. Politicization of the civil service. Lack of a mission or the respect of the public. Following are the main issues that commonly face governments when designing CSR programmes. While by no means anything more than a first step, having a mission orientation can help establish a clear sense of direction and commitment within the organization, either for the organization as a whole and for different departments and units by: The central feature of mission orientation is a mission statement. The elaboration of the statement itself is part of the process, as is

the dissemination and articulation of the mission internally and externally. We safeguard the independence, sovereignty, security and prosperity of Singapore. We uphold justice and equality, guided by the principles of incorruptibility, meritocracy and impartiality. We create the best conditions for Singapore to succeed and for Singaporeans to attain high standards of living. We foster a cohesive and harmonious society, based on respect, care and concern for fellow citizens. We treat our customers fairly and honestly, holding to high standards of professionalism, integrity and conduct. We do our best to help our customers and meet their needs. We maximise their potential through continuing training and development. We encourage them to continuously improve their knowledge, skills and capabilities. We offer our staff challenging and worthwhile responsibilities. We expect them to show commitment, resourcefulness and enterprise. We provide them with the tools, resources and environment to do a good job. We require our staff to work well with others.

**9: Economy of Bulgaria - Wikipedia**

*Such reform is impossible without overall business processes reengineering in Bulgarian state administration and change of the basic principles, which govern the work of the public administration.*

Colonial times[ edit ] Juan de Garay founding Buenos Aires in The initial settlement, founded by Pedro de Mendoza , had been abandoned since Santiago de Liniers, 1st Count of Buenos Aires. The settlement founded by Mendoza was located in what is today the San Telmo district of Buenos Aires, south of the city centre. More attacks by the indigenous people forced the settlers away, and in the site was abandoned. During most of the 17th century, Spanish ships were menaced by pirates, so they developed a complex system where ships with military protection were dispatched to Central America in a convoy from Seville the only port allowed to trade with the colonies, to Lima, Peru and from it to the inner cities of the viceroyalty. Because of this, products took a very long time to arrive in Buenos Aires, and the taxes generated by the transport made them prohibitive. This scheme frustrated the traders of Buenos Aires, and a thriving informal yet accepted by the authorities contraband industry developed inside the colonies and with the Portuguese. The capture of Porto Bello by British forces also fueled the need to foster commerce via the Atlantic route, to the detriment of Lima-based trade. War of Independence[ edit ] See also: In the British successfully invaded Buenos Aires, but an army from Montevideo led by Santiago de Liniers defeated them. Buenos Aires became the capital again after its liberation, but Sobremonte could not resume his duties as viceroy. Santiago de Liniers, chosen as new viceroy, prepared the city against a possible new British attack and repelled the attempted invasion of The militarization generated in society changed the balance of power favorably for the criollos in contrast to peninsulars , as well as the development of the Peninsular War in Spain. However, by it would be those same armies who would support a new revolutionary attempt, successfully removing the new viceroy Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros. This is known as the May Revolution , which is now celebrated as a national holiday. This event started the Argentine War of Independence , and many armies left Buenos Aires to fight the diverse strongholds of royalist resistance, with varying levels of success. The government was held first by two Juntas of many members, then by two triumvirates , and finally by a unipersonal office, the Supreme Director. Buenos Aires managed to endure the whole Spanish American wars of independence without falling again under royalist rule. In the months immediately following the 25 May Revolution, Buenos Aires sent a number of military envoys to the provinces with the intention of obtaining their approval. Many of these missions ended in violent clashes, and the enterprise fuelled tensions between the capital and the provinces. In the 19th century the city was blockaded twice by naval forces: Both blockades failed to force the city into submission, and the foreign powers eventually desisted from their demands. During most of the 19th century, the political status of the city remained a sensitive subject. It was already the capital of Buenos Aires Province , and between and it was the capital of the seceded State of Buenos Aires. The issue was fought out more than once on the battlefield, until the matter was finally settled in when the city was federalized and became the seat of government, with its mayor appointed by the president. The Casa Rosada became the seat of the president. Public-health physicians and politicians typically blamed both the poor themselves and their ramshackle tenement houses conventillos for the spread of the dreaded disease. People ignored public-health campaigns to limit the spread of contagious diseases, such as the prohibition of spitting on the streets, the strict guidelines to care for infants and young children, and quarantines that separated families from ill loved ones. In addition to the wealth generated by the Buenos Aires Customs and the fertile pampas , railroad development in the second half of the 19th century increased the economic power of Buenos Aires as raw materials flowed into its factories. A leading destination for immigrants from Europe, particularly Italy and Spain, from to Buenos Aires became a multicultural city that ranked itself with the major European capitals. A second construction boom, from to , reshaped downtown and much of the city. These laborers became the political base of Peronism , which emerged in Buenos Aires during the pivotal demonstration of 17 October , at the Plaza de Mayo. In the s the city suffered from the fighting between left-wing revolutionary movements Montoneros , E. The March coup , led by General Jorge Videla , only escalated this conflict; the " Dirty War " resulted in 30,

desaparecidos people kidnapped and killed by the military during the years of the junta. The plan, however, called for a seemingly indiscriminate razing of residential areas and, though only three of the eight planned were put up at the time, they were mostly obtrusive raised freeways that continue to blight a number of formerly comfortable neighborhoods to this day. The return of democracy in coincided with a cultural revival, and the s saw an economic revival, particularly in the construction and financial sectors. On 17 March a bomb exploded in the Israeli Embassy , killing 29 and injuring Another explosion, on 18 July , destroyed a building housing several Jewish organizations, killing 85 and injuring many more, these incidents marked the beginning of Middle Eastern terrorism to South America. Jorge Telerman , who had been the acting mayor, was invested with the office. In , the elections went to a second round with Starting in , most streams were enclosed. Notably, the Maldonado was tubed in , and runs below Juan B.

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