ST. CLEMENT'S UNIVERSITY

ST CLEMENTS INSTITUTE

Professorial Diplomate Program

Future Trends in Teaching Political Science - a 20 year Perspective

Erdal FIRAT

2018

INTRODUCTION

Today, the discipline of political science is shaped by the transition from classical colonialism to contemporary colonialism in a world founded on colonialism. In this process, the discipline of political science has been perceived as a task that is generally focused on administration and bureaucracy. Because, in particular, between 1945 and 1980, political science was seen as the only means of social development, the means of execution of state and state. For this reason, the need for an examination of policy discipline has emerged in order to get to know the state formation in the best way, to work effectively and to achieve social development.

The joint efforts made for political science have led to the emergence of universal laws. In a more general sense, such universal laws are used to formulate policy science. All of the efforts made to compare political science to natural sciences raise the impairment of default or actual laws from irreversible individual reasoning and the effects of irrelevant cultural circles over the normative values.

The emphasis on the political science has forced the state administration system to change within the scope of the new colonialism and a proposal has been made to suggest that "putting the integrity of the state and bureaucracy on an edge, seeing everything belonging to them as a business". As a result of this proposal, the new and alternative name in political science is "discipline of public administration".

Considering political science as a one-dimensional phenomenon may lead to the conceptual misrepresentation. Political science is closely related to political science, law and business administration are social sciences. Therefore, it seems very difficult to introduce a new mold by separating policy science from the different elements it contains.

The distinction between politics and management has brought with it a limit which limits the thought of political science. Because politics takes decisions and management takes decisions. The problem of seeing the science of politics as a tool rather than a discipline would be an appropriate approach to abolish the separation of politics and administration so that the situation or the situation can be removed.

In this study, a conceptual evaluation of the future of political science has been put into place. While examining the future of political science, it has been addressed the application of the New Policy, which can be called a new initiative in this field to emphasize the practicing identity of policy science. Nevertheless, a brief evaluation was made because of the importance of the bureaucracy that has become an inseparable part of the administration and, in some respects, the future of policy science. While discussing the scientific future of political science, scientific support has been sought from the concepts of civil policy and governance, which are practical applications. It has been tried to draw attention to the necessity of a transition from the understanding of classical policy consciousness to the understanding of civilized administration in the process of scientific evaluation of political science. This study examined the scientific history of policy science, cameralism, the understanding of New Political Science, bureaucracy and politics in the axis of public governance, and emphasized the necessity of shaping policy science with civilian policy understanding. In this context, the case of public governance is considered both a target and a tool.

SCIENTIFIC BRIEF HISTORY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

The history of the development of management science as a special science is based on the 17th century development council's "Cameralism" and "Political Science" studies. In 1729, however, official work began with the appointment of two university professors to conduct research on the subject in Prussia. However, in 1656 Veit Ludwig von Seckendorff was regarded as the first administrative scientist because of the publication "Teutsche Fürstenstaat" or "German Principality". Seckendorff has limited the topics that he has examined to be relevant to the management of small states. Because it considers the Seckendorff research as an attempt to exceed the uniqueness of everyday practice. However, the French author Delamare displayed a similar situation with his work "Traité de la Police" (1703-1738) or "Treatise on Polity". Delamare studied politics as a science under a principality. Both works are considered as a basic compilation in terms of giving historical, practical and legal information about the process of state administration and as contemporary scientific works according to the conditions of the period.

18th century scientists like Justi and Sonnenfels have approached the subject more theoretically. Justi and Sonnenfels have based their arguments on the theory of contract as the starting point of their work and have argued that the king or the prince must be able to peace through his administration or politics: "State administration deals with the organizational form

of the state central administration as a form of science"

New values emerging in the modern understanding of science together with the Age of Enlightenment have revealed a positivist (egregious) management model. The first case study written in the field of management science in this period is the work of the French author Charles Jean Bonin called "Principe d'administration publique" (1812) or "Principle of Public Administration". According to Bonin, policy science is an application-oriented science that includes and balances law and social sciences. Bonin wanted to design policy science as an example model for positivist (natural) natural sciences.

The most important initiative of the second half of the nineteenth century was the creation of a conception of management consciousness by the German scientist Lorenz Von Stein (1815-1890). Stein became the first person to characterize the modern state as a managerial state and to present its distinctive character. In spite of Stein, in this period, the specific administrative science in Europe has almost completely disappeared. The changing ideas about science and the removal of applied areas from universities have been effective in the formation of this result. Nevertheless, the rise of liberal ideas in state administration and society has also been an important influence. The meaning of the state administration has been narrowed down not as a field of social scientists, but as an exercise in law and as an area of interest for lawyers.

It can be stated that the political science has a relatively recent history if it is to be appreciated from the point of view of today. Political science, which is regarded as a separate branch of science by removing it from the science of politics which stood until the time of the Ancient Greek, has been brought to the understanding of today as a result of developments experienced in the last few centuries.

Political science has long struggled to become an independent discipline in the field of social sciences. In the first years of the science of politics, he continued to exist as part of conservative areas such as law, politics and economics. Today, it continues to develop as an independent science discipline and maintains its mutual relationship with many social science disciplines.

As policy science has begun to be examined as a separate science from political science from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it has been speculated that policy science in France,

Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States (USA) .

The development of management science in the USA in the early 19th century

It follows that traces of the 19th century lived behind the development of the intellectual world that originated in public ethics. It was the starting point of an understanding that emphasized the necessity of examining the political science of "The Study of Administration" published in Woodrow Wilson's "Political Science Quarterly" in 1887 as a separate science from political science.

Wilson pointed out that the purpose of the work in the field of administration is mainly to find out what the science of politics, in other words the public institutions and institutions, have come to fruition of the processes they have done. However, it also emphasized the necessity of determining the extent to which these processes were successfully carried out. Secondly, he emphasized the need to examine the question of how to maximize service with minimal cost.

Frank J. Goodnow, an American political scientist, is another name that has made significant contributions to the formation of policy science. Goodnow emphasized the need to examine politics and administration as separate areas in his work "Politics and Administration", published in 1900. Because politics is in the legislative branch, and the administration is in the interests of executive and administrative. In other words, politicians as decision-makers and administrators are in a position to implement the decisions of politics as a technical service element.

In 1911, Frederick Taylor published "The Principles of Scientific Management" and in 1926 Leonardo D. White published "Introduction to the Study of Public Administration" as an independent scientific discipline. and contributed to their development and development.

To be accepted as a science of science policy in Turkey is based on the quite near future. Policy science in Turkey until 1950, was considered a sub-branch of Administrative Law. After 1950, this understanding changed and policy science started to be taught as a separate course. After this period, Turkey and the Institute for Middle East Public Administration, Faculty of Political Sciences, Economic and Commercial Sciences Academy and then was extended to begin to be taught as a discipline of political science with the opening of Economics and Administrative Sciences Faculty.

THE IMPACT OF KAMERALISM IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

In the middle of the eighteenth century, the kings, monarchs, tsars, princes and emperors of the Black European countries were sought to rearrange their countries and societies in a way that would be from the bottom up and to gain a new model. To this end, they took great care to ensure that the central government was strong, and called this goal "Kameralism".

Kameralism has brought a practice that shapes modern political thought as a system of thought. "Kameral Science".

In the first half of the 18th century it was started to be taught at universities in Prussia, also known as old Germany. In 1727 Fredrich first met with the concept of "Kameralism" with the explanation of the establishment of a new chair under the name of "Kameral Science", and the concept of state administration started to be studied under this concept. After this date, in the chair of "Kameral Bilimler", policy knowledge was taken into consideration as a special subject.

Kameralism is derived from the word "Kameralien" which means "Management Science" in German. The goal of the chambers of cameralism is to gain the well-educated human power to the state government. In this context, the subjects such as "economics, finance, accounting, management arts, organization and personnel problems and the selection and education of managers started to be taught". Kameralism is the state government information, technique and method, which is aimed to increase the authority of central government with the shortest definition.

Kameralism is an effort to examine the state government knowledge and to reach a conclusion. For this purpose, the element that he emphasized on cameralizmin is to seek answers to the question of "how the powerful state emerges and what it accomplishes".

Increasing the power of the central government only in the emergence of "Kameral Science" has not taken place in the thought, but economic and military developments have been influenced by the central government's discussions on how to best manage the state.

Management is not a scientific fact but a practical reality without practical application. For this reason, while management is evaluated within the scope of scientific values, consideration and examination of a number of functional elements in practice are important in terms of providing an integrity of the subject and emphasizing a transition period from theory to practice. It is also necessary to address the bureaucracy issues that provide the organizational integrity of the New Political understanding and the new Policy, which has been put forward to bring the practical element of the administration to a higher level in order to ensure the subjectivity of the subject and to direct the subject matter to the desired aim.

TRANSITION TO NEW POLITICAL SCIENCE SYSTEM IN DISSIPLINE OF CLASSICAL POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Keynesian policies and the Welfare State understanding adopted in 1929 to escape from the Economic Crisis have increased by changing the functions and duties of the state. Excessive expenditures, which the state has made in order to fulfill its increasing tasks, have forced the state budget and become a matter of discussion of the state's functions, functions and organizational structure. As a result of these discussions, the necessity of transitioning from the classical model of the structure of policy consciousness, which is the state's executive tool, to a new structure has been agreed so that an effective state can be brought to the scene. This reconciliation and the efforts to make the state effective have resulted in the "New Public Management" approach which expresses the necessity of the government to work with business logic.

The New Public Management or New Political Science approach is a result of the belief that classical policy science can not meet the needs of the modern world and should be questioned. This approach emphasizes the necessity of policy science to be active rather than passive.

Social developments in the 1960s in the US have opened new horizons to policy discipline. These years, public administrators in the United States have focused on the "organization management development" phenomenon. The conclusions of the Watergate scandal and the Vietnam War have undermined the public's confidence in the public bureaucracy. In the 1980s, following this process, "public administration" emerged in the United States. With this phenomenon, however, the policy discipline has moved away from its identity and under the concept of government as a private enterprise, state management has entered a transition period

towards business management.

It has been argued that political science is a management field in itself in an environment where political science has weakened its ties with the state, and even in an environment of neglect, and different fields have been included in the field of policy science. This situation led to the evaluation of policy science within the framework of organizational theory and to enter into the field of policy consciousness of business management.

While the classical political consciousness of understanding has deviated from the importance given to rule, hierarchical structure, denotation, efficiency and the separation of politics and management, the issue of the reduction of the public sector has come to the agenda. But as a result, the question of how to make the public sector more functional has emerged. In this way, it has been emphasized on what issues can be solved with a reduced public sector and which questions can be answered.

The focus on the issues and the questions that have been sought have led to a new formation in public administration. This was foreseen to be a price-driven, bureaucratic, market-based and customer-preferred public service. The ultimate point of the understanding that public services can be enjoyed by citizens and presented in a completely citizen-oriented manner has emerged as a "New Political Science" phenomenon.

With the understanding of new political science, solid, bureaucratic and hierarchical politics have made a transition to a flexible, rigid and market based understanding of political science. This transition has not generally been perceived as a simple transformation, but has been recognized as a comprehensive change in the paradigm of political science in many countries. As a result of the evaluation of classical political consciousness as a general theoretical and practical field, prestige has been lost and a new turn has been entered with the understanding of New Political science. This period was regarded as a challenge to classical understanding of politics.

New Political Science emphasizes the differences between "management" and "business". While management results in intervention and direction depending on the rules, the enterprise refers to the process of using all the material resources obtained by setting targets and priorities and achieving the human element goals rather than acting according to solid rules.

As a result of considering political power as a solution center for administrative problems before the understanding of new political science, classic political consciousness approach continued to exist as a valid phenomenon. From the mid-1970s onwards, it has been argued that the negativities of the governments as a result of encountering serious financial crises should be limited to the main tasks of the state as the starting point. This idea is based on the need for the state to become a new management model that excludes the interventionist role and brings the private sector to the fore and allows for individual initiatives. However, from the perspective of classical political science, the process of transition to the structure of New Political Science has made a fundamental and substantial comprehensive change in the science of politics a necessity. In other words, after the process of change that took place in the field of political science, it has become a matter of reconstructing all the concepts, terms and working methods used by political science. Therefore, it is necessary to be aware of the fact that the theoretical bases will be changed when a new model is passed from the classical structure.

POLITICAL SCIENCE BUREAUCRACY APPROACH

The bureaucracy is a concept that describes the conduct of government affairs and the dominance of public authorities and expert public officials in government. Although the concept of bureaucracy was integrated with the German sociologist Max Weber in the context of its actual content, the concept was first used by Vincent de Gournay, a French physiocrat and political economist.

With the concept of Weber bureaucracy, management has been devised as a separate field from politics and emphasized that management is a professional occupation. The bureaucracy is a structure that is consciously produced in the minds and revealed in the direction of needs.

Bureaucracy is a concept specific to modern states. In modern states, bureaucracy emerged as the capacity to direct, regulate and intervene in society. The bureaucracy refers to the management style of the personnel working in public institutions in a bureaucratically organized management structure. Weber described bureaucracy as a technical field and emphasized that the bureaucracy is a rational organization form superior to other forms of organization.

In fact, the bureaucracy should be discussed as technical or political. However, this debate can be clarified with the definition of politics. When politics is regarded as a separate discipline

from political science, or limited only by the activities of the state, bureaucracy can be regarded as a means of forming the executive branch of the state. A clearer definition can be made of the existence of an area where there is a difference between elected persons with political qualities and persons appointed with administrative qualifications in the context of bureaucracy.

New Political Science is advocating the idea of leaving managers more free in terms of their duties in order to reduce the bureaucracy. This can also be perceived as the liberation of managers. With the strict control of the operations of the administrators, the resulting reduction in administrative control has resulted in a wider area of service creation and delivery. Citizens will be seen as customers deserving the service, not the people who have to be obliged to serve them in the system, as long as managers are moving into a more liberal administrative environment than strictly hierarchical structuring and perform their tasks with a market-oriented approach.

In order for the bureaucracy to be rescued from political science, the centralization principle must be abolished. For this reason, the adoption of the "decentralization" approach in the administration as a basic principle can reduce the negative consequences of the bureaucracy.

It would be a rational act to put the goals of the concept of governance into practice so that political science can be rescued from the bureaucratic structure. Governance is an understanding that envisages citizen participation in the governance process. Through governance, the citizen can resist the negativities arising from classical political science and the aggravated bureaucratic structure, interrogate the quality of service, take an active role in increasing the quality of service and gain the opportunity to have a say in management.

THE FUTURE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Different views and approaches are emerging about political science. The approaches that have been put forward to make the idea of the transfer of political science to the future safely and to create a new model are evaluated below. In this context, it is thought that the separation of politics and management will come about in the context of civilian politics and public governance, which are integrated within the framework of state discipline.

Transformation of Political Science into Discipline of State Administration

The main subject of political science is state administration. The state is a political institution and a form that expresses power relations that are seen as legitimate by society and which provide social consensus.

For the examination of the state of affairs, it has become an area of expertise in itself today, such as "political philosophy, political anthropology, political thought history, state theory, political theory, political science, political science discipline, public law, constitutional law, administrative law, it is necessary to evaluate the whole of the topics. Thinking of a phenomenon that has so many disciplines as one-dimensional can bring with it an approach that can lead to controversy.

The discipline of state administration is an approach which has been proposed by Birgülayım Güler (1994) and Gencay Şaylan (1996) as an alternative to political science. The focus of this approach on the state is not the political intelligence or administration, which is the executive tool, but the direct "state" element. The point of departure of this approach is that there is no separation of administration and politics, that political science is a branch of political science, and that public law and administrative law areas are integrated with political science. It is suggested that every subject that interests the state should be examined under the "state discipline" approach, not under the heading of political science. It may be difficult to come to a definite conclusion about what the responsibility of the state is as a state divided according to the principle of separation of powers in the form of legislative, executive and judicial powers. This proposal is, in my view, an on-the-spot approach in terms of political intelligence. Because legislative, executive, and judicial powers are thought of as separate fields from each other, they actually constitute the components that make up the state component. While political science is concerned only with the executive power of the state, legislative and judicial powers are outside the subject. However, under the heading of political science, legislative and judicial powers are also being discussed. Therefore, it would be realistic and rational to examine these three powers under the heading of "state discipline" instead of separating them.

Under the heading of "state discipline" it is emphasized that the separation of politics and management should be abolished. Because politics takes decisions and political science implements them. Therefore, at this point, politics is in a passive position as a practicing

vehicle without questioning the science. In other words, political science is limited by being turned into a tool. In order to remove this problem from the standpoint, the "state discipline" approach and the breakdown of politics and administration are put to an end, and political science is supposed to be recovered from being a passive vehicle.

In the separation of politics and management, political science has shifted the "state" phenomenon to the concept of "political system" and diversified its field of interest. Similarly, political science consciousness has re-modeled the phenomenon of "state" with the concept of "organization". Political science has left the concept of "state" as a concept in the first stage while it has been separated from political science, and has made the field of management which constitutes only one element of the state a subject of examination.

The fact that the science of political science is part of the state is being taken away from the truth and regarded as an independent field of management science has led to the fact that political science has taken many different issues into the field of study and harmed the spirit of science. Thus, politics has become an area that can not be defined by the conclusions and conclusions of the arts. This uncertainty and discussions over organizational theory have brought political science closer to the field of business administration in the 1980s.

There is no meaning in distinguishing political science from politics and even sociology based on an old understanding. Because it is a traditional attitude to go about separating the society in a strict manner in matters related to society and society. Therefore, this attitude needs to be changed. This requirement emerges as "state discipline", which is more flexible and broad in scope.

If the information that people have is claimed to be or is supposed to represent truth, and the variability of information according to time and place is accepted, then politics-management distinction has to be abolished. It will be a rational approach to reach a conclusion by evaluating social science as a whole, not by separating it.

In terms of the field of political science, the existence of political theory and the importance are in decisive position. It can be assumed that the administration word contained in the definition of political consciousness as a definite word is referring to indirectly and indirectly political power. Political science has a close connection with the political process because of its

definition of the management element within the state of the state with an organizational integrity. Therefore, it is unlikely to draw a clear line between politics and politics.

Civilian Political Science Practice

At the core of the civil-political conscious approach is a model of public administration in which political science can be effectively mobilized in the direction of people away from excessive centralism and bureaucracy. In order to apply this model, existing concepts such as governance, locality principle or localization, decentralization and civil society need to be reshaped and assembled under a common roof. In my opinion, all of these concepts express a whole, although they seem to call up different elements. Therefore, it is necessary to allow the management to follow a course from the bottom up, not from the top down, by reducing the political science to the local dimension.

The civil concept includes other states outside the state and central government. In other words, the concept of civil refers to social structures outside the power of the state. Within this social structure, a model area is designed in which individual control is the subject, and individuals can convey management ideas without pressure.

As a result of the inability of the classical institutional structures to be inadequate in management and social structures, and in an inadequate manner to meet the demands of the people, the need for the organization of the people has become a factor. This necessity has led to the creation of civil society and therefore civil society.

Because local governments are the closest administrative units to the public, democracies are the most easily deployed area. Local governments are organizations that allow people to self-govern and that the administration is easy to control. It is also quite easy for civil society to develop and have a place in the local governments where democracy is easier to implement than the centralized management model. Non-governmental organizations operate on a voluntary basis and are considered to be an effective element in communicating the demands of the people.

In general, while the reasons for the existence of local governments are explained, a generalization is made as the main reason to meet the local needs of the local people. However, attempting to assess the reason for the existence of local governments on such a simple fact will

limit local governments to a limited number of daily services. The most appropriate way of civilizing civilization of politics will be shifted from center to center within the concept of decentralization.

As a result of free elections in local governments, the "geographical and social distance" between representatives and the public is relatively less than between central government and the public. This provides all the appropriate conditions for effective implementation of democracy.

Civil society is in a conceptual confusion. In general, the perceived object as civil society is perceived as a "society free from military rule", or civilian is regarded as an opposite concept of the military element. However, civil and civil society concepts have a sociological root. Civil society is recognized as a sociological phenomenon when it is spontaneously and entirely organized communities unearthed by the free will of individuals. The style of civil society approach is similar in both Thomas Hobbes and Jean Jacques Rousseau. According to this, civil society is pointing to the civilized society in the West and the nature situation in which there is no life and property safety as against civil society is expressed.

Civil society is a structure that has emerged in order to enable the people to produce solutions to the problems experienced in the administration within the system of representative democracy based on the West and to actively have a say in management. Civil society has become more important when the demands of the people have increased from the administration.

It has led to the emergence of civil society, in particular representation, which has many functions in the face of the problem that the representative democracy can not represent the people as competent. Civil society presses the political authority with legitimate means, allowing the people to participate in the administration.

Along with the civil society that has developed as a result of the public demand for the voice of the political authority, demands for localization in the administration have also increased. The demands for decentralization moved the decentralization principle out of the way, and the process of transition from the central to the local administration rose to an important position.
As a result, the civilian political consciousness approach can form a managerial result

integrating central government and local governments, and therefore the public, in the process of organizing public administration system within the framework of state discipline. If it is evaluated in terms of political consciousness, an approach that integrates state discipline with civil society organizations will be exhibited. Political science can therefore be integrated into politics and management within the framework of civil policy understanding.

Public Governance Proposal

The concept of governance has changed the management concept of the 20th century in an important way. In this context, concepts that are dominant in classical management and concepts proposed in the case of governance have changed. Namely; local governments instead of centralized administration, federalism instead of unitary structure, participatory management rather than solid bureaucratic structure, open management instead of closed management, transparency in administration and accountability rather than hierarchical structuring.

In the 1980s, with the globalization process and with the influence of liberal politics, the heavily functioning state of the state began to be questioned and debates were being made to reduce the state so that the state could operate more effectively and efficiently. At this point, however, discussions have been made about how the state can be reduced by discussing the way the organization is organized and the effectiveness of the services provided. In this process, the role of the state has been questioned and redefined. In this context, it is emphasized that the state should be in a position to direct rather than to govern. For this purpose, it has been anticipated that the citizens can participate in the administration, transfer their problems, wishes and complaints easily. When these expectations and requirements are taken into account, the concept of governance in political science has been debated. Governance is a new management concept that primarily involves civil society and citizens of the private sector to participate in governance.

The concept of governance is a new model in a concept and management that has emerged in order to be able to produce a solution to the needs of change and the needs in the field of political science. The concept of governance has a concept of referring to governance through its "multi-actor" structure. This understanding is being tried to be included in the state administration within institutions, organizations, rules, procedures and processes. There is more than one actor in the leadership and, unlike the hierarchical structure of classical state organization, it is intended to harmonize interaction. The State's task within these

harmonization efforts is to regulate the communication and relations between the actors and to take all the necessary precautions for the establishment of appropriate conditions for this purpose.

The importance of participating in the emergence of the governance model is significant. With governance, the principle of proximity to the public in service has been united under the local governments and the two concepts have become a whole. In service with a universal value, the principle of proximity to the public raised the local governments and local people to an important position.

In the sense of governance, civil society, local governments and other related institutions and organizations are seen as partners by central government. Within this framework, important understanding differences in political science came to the fore and "management partnership" was foreseen in management.

Governance has a lot of content in local governments as content. In this context, it is emphasized that the local authorities at the local level need to use the authority of the local people, which is nurtured by the local people and used by the local people.

Public governance involves restricting areas where the state intervenes and transferring these areas to civil society and the private sector. The state constitutes the content of the concept of governance by limiting itself to areas such as internal and external security, health and justice, which can be called classical tasks.

Public governance is the only actor in the field of management that is the only actor, ultra-centralist, hierarchical, governance model that collects resources and authorities in its own way, is multi-actor, locally governed, networks are broad and strong, aiming to have a say in governance by directing social actors, the process of transition to a management understanding that facilitates the distribution process.

New Trends in the Departments of Political Science and Public Administration, KAYFOR, Examples of Public Politics Education

POLİTİCAL SCİENCE - PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments are a division that fulfills a number of duties and responsibilities from the day they were founded to the present day through various stages of change and development. POLİTİCAL SCİENCE - PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments are taking new duties in accordance with the requirements of the age, developing new trends towards social life and carrying out some studies in search of development for social development. In recent period, it is seen that only academic education is not sufficient and it is included in POLİTİCAL SCİENCE - PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments as well as education system in general in different processes. There are a number of studies to be able to carry out these processes and in particular to make sense of the existing structure in the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE - PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON area and to ensure that the needs are identified and improved. These have been tried to be explained in this section with examples of the KAYFOR process and Public Politics Education.

"Two alternative approaches can be envisaged in the politics-administration dilemma and in the sense of examining the relationship between bureaucracy and democracy: the traditional public administration approach or the alternative tradition: constitutionalism or neo-institutionalism, communitarianism or civilization, "(Leblebici, 2001, p.17). The new concepts and processes that emerged with the transfer of the traditional public management approach to the new public administration have also affected the process of education as much as the management process. This chapter will also touch on the concepts of "New Institutionalism" and "Isomorphism" which exist in today's world and which are observed in organizations in various forms of organizations and affecting them. The "New Institutionalism Approach" and "Isomorphism" have been used as a means of presenting a point of view to us in understanding the current status of POLİTİCAL SCİENCE-PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments and evaluating research findings.

"Public administration is not a system that works in the void; therefore, under the influence of radical transformations in the environment, he has to renew himself in accordance with the requirements of the new conditions. The transformation in public administration has taken place under the pressure of changes in environmental factors as well as perhaps more important than it is due to its own internal deficiencies or problems "(Eryılmaz, 2004, p.51)

As stated above by Eryılmaz, PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON, which is expressed as the area where change is experienced by the influence of environmental factors, also brings about the change in PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON education. It must be a public space where events and events can be evaluated together, unlike concepts such as laws, institutions and bureaucracy and politics that are inadequate to explain public administration as an independent field in discipline and practice "(Leblebici, 2001, p.22)). Based on this necessity, the studies in the area of POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON, the new trends in the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON sections and the approaches and findings about the contribution of the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments to the institutionalization process are explained in this part of the study.

New Institutionalism Approach and Isomorphism as an Instrument to Understand the Structures of Political Science and Public Administration / Public Administration Departments.

Organizations represent an institutional process that expresses what constitutes individuals, the various norms, the basically accepted values, beliefs, rules, and behavior on which their assets are based. It is important to make sense of the existence of POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments that have this organizational structure and organizational process in order to analyze the values and structures of the sections within the research within a theory. In this sense, it is important to know the concepts of the new institutionalist approach and isomorphism in terms of establishing the basis of the items given in the research findings and included in the research hypotheses. Institutionalism suggests that organizationalism has become compatible with the environment through mutual ties, in a similar tendency, by organizing organizations and organizing organizations in the form of thinking about social processes contributing to the processes of differentiation, development and change of these structures. Since 1990, studies on institutionalism have been increasing and a new theory called "New Institutionalism" appears to have emerged. The interest in this paradigm is related to the interdisciplinary research on explaining institutions and understanding their structures (Bolat and Seymen, 2006, p.224).

"The question that led to the emergence of the new institutionalist movement is that despite the fact that there are many different states in the United States and of these provinces around fifteen of the local school districts, the same structure and level of schooling is evident if they enter Main State east of this country and leave Washington State in the west. This analogy in

organizations is making an impact on the existing structure and status quo "(Aypay, 2001, p.503)

As a result of the researches on the investigation of these questions, it is stated that the new institutionalism theory emerged. Establishing and implementing good management systems for sustainable success is called institutionalization. It is mentioned that the institutionalization process must be perceived as a structure in which the collective action and the human factor are kept in the foreground on the basis of continuous improvement understanding (Beşkonaklı and Solaroğlu, 2002, p.34) without having a view of everything in the system. The new institutionalism approach that first emerged at Stanford University in the 1970s derives its origins from an institutionalist approach. In summary, this means that the values possessed are preserved in the organizational structure in the historical process. According to the new institutional approach, performance studies should regulate organizational structures and behaviors according to values and rules, which are far from developmental strategies, accepted social reality (Aypay, 2001, p.503, and Bolat ve Seymen, 2006, p.241).

Within the new institutional approach, factors such as practices, occupations and technology affecting organizational structures are included. These factors are mythic and institutionalized within the society. Myths are reflected in organizational structures without any process of inquiry such as efficiency and effectiveness. As a result, organizations try to gain legitimacy, which is important for institutional analysis rather than accounts such as efficiency and profitability (Meyer and Rowan, 1977, Kalemci and Tüzün, 2008, p. The articles "Institutionalized Organizations: Formal Structure as Myth and Ceremony" and "The Effects of Education as an Institution", which Meyer and Rowan published in 1977, , it is said that it is basic in relation to the new institutionalism movement (Aypay, 2001, p.504). "Meyer and Rowan's article suggests that the formal structure of many associations in post-industrial society reflects the myths of large-scale institutional environments, rather than the technical requirements and performance criteria for work. According to the researchers, in modern societies, rational elements of formal organizational structure take their origins from the understanding of social reality and reflect this conception "(Meyer and Rowan, 1977: 341-343, Bolat and Seymen, 2006, p.233)

Table 1: Comparison of New Institutionalism Theory with Other Organizational Theories

Classical Approaches	Functional Approaches	New Institutionalism Theory
Fertility	Change	Resistance / Continuity
Hierarchical Structure	Informal Structure	Formal Structure
Authority	Conflict of Interest	Legitimacy
Controlled Environments	Cooptive Environment	Constitutive Environments
Rationally Expected Activities	Unexpected Activities	(Unreflective) Activities
Theory of Work	Theory of Socialization	Attribution Theory
Rules	Norms	Order

According to the new institutional approach, the organizations do not change at the same time with the change. This approach, which advocates that life can continue in unsuccessful organizations, draws attention to the importance of formal structures. The new institutionalist approach draws attention to the legitimacy of organizational behavior. For example, various institutions, and in particular schools / universities, can provide legitimacy and social support by using the myths of rationality in society. Newly established universities, buildings, lessons, classrooms, etc., which they create without considering their internal dynamics. is an assumption of a structure that is easily accepted and unquestionable according to this approach by considering and imitating an example that has been developed and considered important by society. The new institutionalist approach, which advocates that both the organization and the organization regulate each other, focuses on the organizational sectors. The new institutionalism approach, which argues that the process of institutionalization is a cognitive process, rejects the theory of socialization (Aypay, 2001, pp. 505-508 and Şener, 2010, pp. 67-68).

Explaining the social structure and behavior patterns; the role of the rules, the importance of historical accumulation and the influence of cultures. The new institutionalists who bring the concept of "institutional uniformity" to the field literature say that they are more similar to each other with the influence of processes such as normative pressures, imitation and coercion (DiMaggio and Powell, 1983: 150-154, Bolat and Seymen, 2006, p. 224). In other words, it is defined as 'isomorphism', which points out that the structures and behaviors of the organizations are approached towards each other and eventually homogenized within a common congregation (Özcan, 2001, p. In another definition, isomorphism (institutional similarity, equilibrium) is defined as "a press within the same environmental conditions as the pressure of the other knitting analogy and is regarded as the most important factor that establishes the relationship between the organization and its environment" (Beşkonaklı and Solaroğlu, 2002, p.). "Word is literally the same in uniformity, chemistry and geology 'in form or structure'; zoolojide is defined as 'the similarity in various organisms from the organism' (Turkish Language Association, 1988a: 470, Bolat and Seymen, pp. 242-243).

"According to the predominant assumption in the field of new institutionalist theory, especially the organizations that have resurrected their lives in institutional character-driven environments, the hurrying to gain legitimacy is ultimately attributed to their uniformity" (Eryılmaz, 2011, p. Organizations need to be able to meet the expectations imposed by their institutional surroundings in order to sustain their assets, and to adapt to their environment, social and cultural structure. It is said that this process, which is expressed as a process of harmonization with institutionalized norms and values, necessitates adaptation to the pressures, is tended to be organized by isomorphic organizations (Duman, 2012, p.10). Three mechanisms cause the change to homogeneity in organizational areas. "These are (1) the coercive isomorphism in which the question of political influence and legitimacy emerges; (2) mimetic isomorphism resulting from standard responses to reduce uncertainty; Normative isomorphism "(Powell and DiMaggio, 1991, Aypay, 2001, p.509 and Smoke, 2012, p.12), which emerged as a result of (3) professionalism.

Political influences are said to be the source of financing, the legal regulations that can be exemplified for academic content, the formation of compelling isomorphism. To avoid an uncertain environment and process, an organization with the same qualities and qualities in the

environmental environment is doing what it is doing and behaving in the same way, acting as such and arranging its structures according to it, as the reason for the formation of analogous isomorphism with another name imitator. Normative isomorphism, which is regarded as a result of specialization, is often described as a common species in university structures (Celep and Tülübaş, 2015, p.73-74)

Examples of compulsory isomorphism are examples of various laws and regulations outside the law governing higher education and sanctions. In the case of analogous isomorphism, developed universities such as ODTÜ and Boğaziçi can be expressed as adaptations to their own universities by following the structures and practices of these universities during and after establishment as an example. The result of analogous isomorphism is said to be that the criticisms are easily answered in response to the criticisms of the institutions that regulate their structure accordingly. As an example of normative isomorphism that emerges as a result of professionalism, it is expressed as a source in the public administration education and the training of public administrators in the same way that the students who graduated from the same university are exhibited similar behavior in public administration (Aypay, 2001, p.509).

KAYFOR Process

Scientific meetings held in our country as well as in all countries serve a number of purposes, such as firstly to announce academic studies to academic communities, to share academic studies with the public at the same time and to start professional dating and association processes (Seçkiner ve Yıldız, 2012, p.111). In our country, increasing numbers of departments in parallel with the increasing number of universities have increasingly revealed the necessity of increasing the expectation levels of the society, increasing and sharing of academic studies. POLİTİCAL SCİENCE and PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments have been observed to have entered into many different trends since the day they were established and to carry out their activities towards the conditions of the times. Recently there have been new trends and processes in the area of POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON. One of these is the process of establishing scientific meetings that accelerate especially after 2000 and sharing this with various sections of the society.

Recently, the effects of the globalization process and the shrinking structure of the state, the

redefinition of the role of the government, the quest for various reforms, the processes of the management of the field in terms of methods and techniques in the public administration field, the question marks about the future of public administration, the need for a new approach, the Public Management Forum (KAYFOR) in the field of PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON with the concern of establishing a scientific interaction and co-operation with continuity was initiated in 2003 (Özşen, 2004, p.7).

Before the KAYFOR process, it is said that the scientific meetings held in the field of POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON are very limited in terms of numerical and effectiveness. PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON area where multiple researchers and practitioners to take place, conducted by the Turkish Association of Executives in 1976 by Kurth Fişek compiled the meetings and the sharing of research results "Social Make the relationship in terms of the Civil Administration in Turkey: System and Challenges" books, scientific in the field of collective as the beginning of the scientific study period. Another scientific meetings result of Turkey, which was organized by the Association of Social Sciences published in 1986, "Development of Social Science Research in Turkey" book "management science research" presented in separate sessions with topics and published studies are mentioned as another example of the work done in this area. "Political and Administrative Corruption" organized by TODAİE and IIAS in 1998 and "Local Administrations Symposium" organized by TODAİE in 2000 were organized by TODAİE with some thematic meetings such as "Public Administration Between Globalization and Local Governance" organized by TODAİE "The 1st National Congress of Public Administration" is stated as other scientific meetings held in the areas of POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON. Moreover, it was stated that "Public Administration Discipline Symposium" held in TODAİE in 1994 was another scientific meeting in which the foundation of KAYFOR was initiated intellectuals (Seçkiner ve Yıldız, 2012, pp. 113-114).

KAYFOR was held for the first time in 2003 and continues to be carried out in a regular manner. It has been said that KAYFOR has emerged with the aim of improving the current developments in the field of KH, the evaluation and scientific production with the participation of scientists and practitioners. KAYFOR, which aims to develop the relationship between theory and practice, and to create a discussion environment by presenting reports on the field by bureaucrats and academicians from the local administrations and local administrations, will be organized 13 times this year in Konya (Özşen, 2004, pp. 8-9) .

2003 KAYFOR 1, Mersin University;

2004 KAYFOR 2, Hacettepe University;

2005 KAYFOR 3, METU;

2006 KAYFOR 4, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University;

2007 KAYFOR 5, Kocaeli University;

2008 KAYFOR 6, Abant Izzet Baysal University;

2009 KAYFOR 7, Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University; 2010 KAYFOR 8, TODAİE;

2011 KAYFOR 9, Gazi University;

2012 KAYFOR 10, Uludag University;

2013 KAYFOR 11, Ondokuzmayıs University;

The year 2014 is organized with different topics and themes when hosted by Adnan Menderes University.

The study "Development and Institutionalization Process of Scientific Meetings in Public Administration: Public Management Forum (KAYFOR) Example" conducted by Seçkiner and Yıldız in 2012 evaluated KAYFOR in terms of institutionalization process and sustainability processes in addition to the causes of the KAYFOR process. With the question of what needs to be achieved by KAYFOR, the causes of the emergence and development of KAYFOR are collected in 4 main effects. As a first reason, it is emphasized that the researchers who have been working in the field of PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON have formed this process with the reason that they do not have an environment to provide academic information sharing and make them coalesce. Secondly, it is stated that the question of why there can not be a continuous scientific meeting in the field of POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON, while the other scientific disciplines such as finance, international relations and business are being carried out in a continuing manner (Kizkiner and Yıldız, 2012, p. 116). In the study of "The Birth, Institutionalization and Field Effects of the National Management and Organization Congress" published by Özen and Kalemci in 2009, the National Management and Organization Congress (to confirm the causes of the formation of KAYFOR), the process of formation of congressional identity and congresses in other fields (Özen, Kalemci, 2009, p. 80).

The third reason for the emergence of KAYFOR is the need to discuss with scientists new developments of discipline faced by the recent rise of the public administration and the downsizing of the PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON system in the 1980s and 1990s (Seçkiner ve Yildiz, 2012, s .117). The fourth reason is the need to improve the quality of HF training and

the need for HF members to form discussions and joint / similar course schedules. The effort to establish standardization in the curriculum has been observed in the PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON sections and it has been stated that the efficiency requirements of this process are handled in the KAYFOR process. When it comes to KEYFORD 13, it is said that the discussions related to the KAYFOR process have been reexamined on the issues of institutionalization and sustainability and productivity, and are considered on these issues (Seçkiner ve Yıldız, 2012, pp. 117-118). The KAYFOR process as an instrument for determining opportunities and deficiencies in the design of the work that should be done in the field is also seen as important in terms of bringing together people working in this discipline (Güler, 2004, p.

Public Politics Education

There are two main areas of public administration that are examined in terms of organizational (structural dimension) orientation and service (functional dimension) orientation. The existing bureaucratic structure of the state as central and local governments means to be organizational. Another important structure expressed as the functional dimension of HF, where the service processes of the HF domain are included, is called public policies (Çevik, 2008, p. 181). The field of public policy-making, where the work of the KM area is being worked on, has begun to be examined in developed countries, especially in the last 30-40 years. until today from the 1970s is the growing interest in and become a separate review of public politics without studies, in developing countries such as Turkey, it expressed as an area that can not find too much space (Agile 2007, p.129).

With the introduction of many definitions in the context of public policy, especially those interested in the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE area have made some general and comprehensive definitions of what public policy is. The definitions of "public politics are related to the environment of a public institution" (Eyestone, 1971: 18) or "public policy, public administration (government) is everything they choose to do or not" (Dye, 1987: 3) (Cevik, 2007, p.130 and Çevik, 2008, p.182 and Yıldız, 2011, p.2). In another definition, public policy is defined as "a relatively stable, purposeful action or a state of inertia followed by a set of actors or actors related to a problem or problem" (Anderson, 2011: 6, Köseoğlu and Sobacı 443).

The existence of a number of actors involved in the process of public policy formation is mentioned. These are state, parliament, political parties, think tanks, citizens, judicial institutions, pressure groups, non-governmental organizations, universities, media and international organizations (Yıldız and Sobacı, 2013, p.119 and Korkmaz, 2014, -8). Regarding the study of public policies, it is necessary to understand the behaviors of those who form the political process, those who have role in this process, those who apply formulated politics and those who react to this process in an integrated manner (Çevik, 2007, p.130 and Çevik, 2008, p. 182).

in developing countries like Turkey, public works and public politics without politics without the training process is referred to as a fairly new and evolving process. and increased academic interest in politics without field work for the public are indicated with 1990 in Turkey. Along with this, it is said that undergraduate and graduate level courses are started to be given in the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments of universities and that master and Ph.D. students have written theses about the subject (Yıldız and Sobacı, 2013, p.10).

It is stated that public policy work is usually done for three purposes and these aims are stated in political, occupational and scientific terms (Ranney, 1968, Çevik, 2007, p.136). Political aims: the work of the political party, usually the ruling party, and the various politics they have undertaken during the period of their own government, the reports prepared or made by them in their own favor, and the work done to announce it. Studies of public policies carried out for political purposes and studies of policy analysis and evaluation are stated as a recognized reality that will be away from impartiality and realism. Vocational aims: refers to research conducted by any public institution, for example institutions acting in their field of study, such as education, health or safety, their own institutions and professions. The aim here is parallels with the political purpose. In other words, it is far from being realistic and impartial with the aim of showing the successful activities of its activities in the institutions that carry out public policy studies with professional purposes. Scientific aims: from the point of view of carrying out work with professional or political aims in the field of public policy, the point of view is more valuable for scientific reasons with the point of view and academic perspective. Political or professional purposes and public policy work can cause political misconduct and misconduct by politicians, decision makers and public institutions. In general, however, social science is not particularly hostile to such concerns as the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE and PUBLİC

ADMİNİSTRATİON science. It is stated that the researchers who carry out their studies in the field of Scientific Purposes and the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON are dealing with the phenomenon with scientific approach and they are very valuable as they are educated and educated in this area and they should stay away from various interests and work in terms of their dominance of the processes (Çevik, 2007, pp. 135 -137 and Çevik, 2008, pp. 185-186).

"The globalization movement has led to the emergence of various public-policy schools, which originate from differences in the education system and in the forms of government" (Yıldız, Demircioglu and Babaoglu, 2011, 347-348, Yıldız, 2011, p. Two different public policy approaches are mentioned which are mentioned as American and European schools. The education given in the field of public politics at American universities means that it is carried out not only with the education process but also with the research and application processes. It is stated that the majority of American universities as vehicles are used to refer to the existence of centers of research and practice in the field of public policy and that the teaching staff are also involved in the research process and that the projects are being used as an important tool in terms of funding the university. Nevertheless, it is said that in the case of the American school, which is more focused on the practice, the European school has more room for public policy education. It has been found that the qualitative and comparative methods of the European public politics are preferred, while the American public politics prefer the quantitative methods as the school method. The new politics without work and can be considered public education for Turkey, it is said that the two schools that adopt a different combination of different features and it is in the nature (Star, 2011, ss.7-10).

Working with scientific aims in the field of public policy is stated as a difficult academic task in terms of dealing with public politics such as politics, law, sociology, public administration and economics and having a complex field of literature with different perspectives (Yıldız and Sobacı, 2013 , pp. 17). The training of the people in the field of the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE and the realization of their work in this field as qualified personnel suitable for the demands and expectations of the public, it will be possible with the knowledge that they have taken in the fields and the knowledge that will be formed through the studies they have done. In addition, a number of proposals were included in "Public Politics Lecture Notes" written by Yıldız (2011) on the future of public policy work in our country. It is stated that universities should carry out activities related to public policy studies in their own countries and that the centers should

establish branches of education. However, starting in 2009, public politics without Workshop brought vitality to this area and are said to contribute to the literature in Turkey. It has been emphasized as a necessity to overcome the shortcomings of materials and materials used in public policy studies (Yıldız, 2011, pp. 6-7).

Within the Departments of Political Science and Public Administration / Public Administration, "Public Wisdom Studio Model" as an original model in Innovative Education

In Turkey POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / HF sections in the curriculum information and innovative courses and encountered a total of 18 courses from the application when the overall structure is analyzed, it was found that in an 8 course Breakthrough University. This section examines in depth the example of the innovative "Public Intelligence Studio (KAS)" that has been found in terms of hosting a number of types of innovation and being a unique model. Participants were followed for 1 year by participant method. Atılım University is a foundation university founded in 1997. The foundation date of the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department in the university is 2009. The reasons for the emergence of the KAS model, which is an innovative example in terms of originality, processes and methods and in terms of the emerging products, have been investigated. The interviews with the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department to obtain information on the process of building the curriculum and the process of establishing the curriculum were reached and a number of findings were reached within the framework of the model examined.

As can be recalled from the theoretical sections on innovation, "The level of innovation in the organization is closely related to organizational structure" (Oktuğ, 2014, p.18). This finding has been accepted in this model when the stage of formation of the KAS model is examined, based on the emphasis that has been made with the possibilities provided by the work of the conditions of the formation of innovation.

Based on innovative examples, the finding that innovation exists in newly established universities and departments has been confirmed based on the knowledge that the KAS model is included in an SBOI section that began operations in 2009. When the conditions of emergence of the KAS model were investigated, firstly the interviews with Savaş Zafer Şahin of the department academicians were reached on the information that the discussions taking place during the establishment phase of the department and the anxiety of diversity constitute the existence of the model and the curriculum structure. Described in the theoretical part,

exchange of university structures, "the introduction of competition in the international and national levels of higher education, increasing number of universities in Turkey, the only student with revenues standing in the economic field and universities in the face of fluctuations in the higher education field, especially the fragilize foundation universities" (Falcon, 2012, p.5) have been taken into account. To be analyzed in the pursued higher education siyasetlar in the world and Turkey section of the establishment phase and evaluation, this siyasetlar towards the creation of a model that can be created in the current situation innovations concern, KAS example was found to be similar for the fundamental factors revealed.

Sahin (2012), in the text entitled "An Innovative Applied Instructional Model Based on Collaboration between Institutions in Higher Education: Public Wisdom Studio", the conditions of emergence of KAS are explained. In order to see the current situation in the environment where the innovative model is formed in this process, the points to be considered are listed below.

• Atılım University is in the process of strategy development in international and national politics and conditions which are effective in higher education in the process of the establishment of the KAS model and the establishment of the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department and the inclusion of the third generation university debates in the process of strategy development and the reassessment of the university's strategies,

• Responding to the necessity of the university having a strategy of being a "Ankara" university, having a structure / method to relate to the city,

• To have a pro-active model and to develop cooperation processes (university-university, university-institution)

• The desire to transform the potentials of the university into reality,

• The desire to create an innovative, differentiating, beneficial model in an environment that takes innovative and creative approaches, an external environment analysis, and the process of transforming universities into an environment is listed as the factors that reveal the KAS. It is stated that the model is constructed by KAS (Sahin, 2012, p.1) with the determination that it is appropriate to construct the model as having a loop-like approach with project production and

project implementation processes.

Atılım University stated that these discussions that existed during the foundation period of the SBMY department affected the curriculum development studies, the studies of the organization of the departmental institutional structure, and the studies of determining the teaching models. While establishing the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department, it was reported that the process of modeling on various assumptions with regard to diversity, efficiency and efficiency concerns. The following assumptions are made. It is important to note that POLİTİCAL SCİENCE is a "field" that expresses an interdisciplinary, institutional and personal interaction platform, with attention to the purpose of the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE departments and the transfer of theoretical knowledge to the students, (Şahin, 2012, p.2) is the assumption that the process will take place.

"In addition to theoretical information: basic scientific research methodology, project methodology, creative thinking, social entrepreneurship speaking and effective communication in the community, generating knowledge using new technologies, storing, accessing, using media, to provide students with knowledge of art, community sensitivity and general culture, discourse analysis, constructing discourse, adopting and using ethical principles, legislative analysis and legislative development, comparative analysis, individual application and simulation, recognition of institutions and other acquisitions considered to be important in interaction process targeted "(Sahin, 2012, pages 2-3).

Taking these goals and assumptions into account, Atılım University, which is said to have been formed, has been awarded the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE curriculum in terms of innovativeness; product-service innovation, process innovation, strategic innovation, application innovation, experience innovation and organizational innovation, model output and results. It has been determined that, when comparing the goals, assumptions and targets with the KAS model in POLİTİCAL SCİENCE departments, the curriculum has an arrangement covering all of the KAS model in the other innovative courses with the movement based on the definitions and course contents included in the curricula. In order to confirm this determination, Gediz University, POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department, "Questionnaire Analysis" course content and method, Nişantaşı University, POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department "On-the-Job Professional Practice" course method, Sakarya University, POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department, "Professional Practice" it will be sufficient to look at the content and methodology of the

course and the methods and content of the other 5 universities with Ondokuz Mayıs University, POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department "Diction and Etiquette" course content and method and the "entrepreneurship" courses determined in the previous section.

KAS, "Innovative and creative teaching methods, observable and traceable product" (Şahin, 2012, p. 4), which is the case of university structure, assumptions, continuity of theory and practice, pedagogical approaches, learning outcomes, use of environmental factors, p.3) the decision to create a special program within the curriculum with the departure from the design exit points and Dr. It has been determined that War Zafer Şahin came up with the suggestion. It has been observed that the methods and curriculum structures used by the academicians under the guidance of the theoretical knowledge as well as the theoretical knowledge of the educational administration and the educational sciences and the scientific acceptances which are present in the educational sciences cause the Atılım University POLİTİCAL SCİENCE department to have an innovative structure. "Application is accurate and useful if it is based on establishment" (Balcı, 2008, p. 204). In this sense, the structure and output of the KAS model, which contains implementation processes based on the establishment, are evaluated.

"Direct objective of the program, theory and the discovery of the ability of Breakthrough University students through the elimination of the implementation gap, improving the skills and development, entrepreneurship, promotion of the use of imagination and enthusiasm, interactive training with the world and Turkey's capability of best practices manual acquisition and eventual Atilim University in Turkey increasing the contribution to the pool "(Sahin, Hamic and Gözcü, 2014, p.161).

In 2009, Atılım University's Public Wisdom Studio, which is a unique example of the achievement of the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON area with the opening of the POLİTİCAL SCİENCE Program, has been described as a series of eight derusters in a four year undergraduate study. It was said that the program was inspired by "studio," and "Reflective Practices" courses in design, architecture and urban and regional planning, collective decision-making methods, and public administration teaching in recent years (Sahin, 2012, p. 3).

"The aim of the program is to provide students with the opportunity to test the theoretical knowledge and to better understand the subjects, to get to know the social actors before

graduation, to get social opportunities, to have the internship obligation, to spread the internship to all learning life, Increasing the possibility of cooperation with universities, Increasing the probability of cooperation, Increasing the level of the need of the research of the researcher, Decreasing the discipline itself and increasing the sense of belonging to the university, feeling of privilege, the ability of the learner to acquire specialization as well as theoretical knowledge "(Sahin, 2012, p.3).

In terms of innovativeness dynamics, studies conducted with factors such as the use of both intent, form of activities (cooperation etc.) and ICT (Information Communication Technologies) are taking place in national newspapers as news and in the studies about SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments, seems to have begun to be heard. For example, the Islanders (2010), "Rethinking Public Administration of Education in Turkey; In today's Turkey of Public Administration Education Training Needs for Status of Public Institutions entitled "thesis," The students of exactly the KAS lesson that we believe will prepare the daily work life, it would be useful to apply our all the universities in giving PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON training "was found in the determination (Islanders, 2010, pp. 61-62). In this sense, the KAS model is increasingly recognized as an example of an innovative training model as an example of SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments and in the fact that it is included in the SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON section with a 6 year history and the interest in the project ideas emerging from the research results is increasing and subject to various discussions. However, innovative applications such as KAS have not yet been able to expand enough, alongside mainstream education models such as the school or METU school.

When we look at the content of the KAS model, which exists in the form of eight separate courses, it has been observed that the theoretical learning processes of SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON / PUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON departments are carried out together with the application processes that are spreading all over the field. In the curriculum, which is included in the curriculum as a compulsory course starting from the first year, students listen and learn practically the practices of the students in the first year with interactive methods, organizational structure, public administration, political processes and creative thinking. , self-confident, and communication skills in the face of masses. It is aimed to equip the students with knowledge on the basis of the application and to equip them with the minimum knowledge and qualifications in order to participate professionally in the research teams within the framework

of cooperation processes in the first year with the parallel theoretical courses taken by the public administration and the interactive process concerning the current and daily structure of political processes. it seems that the courses have been processed towards the target. If the course content and concrete examples of the process should be given within the framework of KAS 1 and KAS 2 courses given in the first semester; students are taught by basic information and institutions such as the first class (signature / paraf, voting process, ombudsman, x political party ...), learning of the structures of these institutions, their working styles, drama techniques, practice and in situ research methods it is seen that the teaching process has been carried out. Since students are working as a group at the end of this process, they have the opportunity to learn by organizing and managing their own organization, posters and reports, and scientific poster and report preparation skills. Furthermore, with the presentations held at the end of the year, students are equipped with skills such as knowledge transfer and community speaking skills (Şahin et al., 2014, p.161).

"Students are examining a local government unit in the second grade, a professional institution in the third grade, and a central government institution in the fourth grade" (in Turkish, 2015). Second and third year students, who are studying an institution, conduct their research activities in relation to the institution in the first term within the framework of course supervision and guidance. First of all, collective visits are carried out with each institution, the students who will work with the institution, and the process is shared with employees and managers. After the determination of the topics to be investigated in the interviews and the structure of the institution, the students are divided into research groups. It is an important process for the students to learn the methods of research methods and to use the remaining information in the theoretical and practical processes to have both the efficiency of the teaching process and the experience of seeing the lessons shown in SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON education, daily life or working life. In this research process, the students make visits to the institute as a group during the first semester and as a group and try to reveal the problems and potentials of the institution within the scientific research method in collecting quantitative and qualitative data. In this process, both the interview experiences with the institutions and the information obtained, as well as the weekly sharing of the information reported on the topic investigated from different sources and discussing on the subject, ensures that all the students who are taking the course know about the work of the different groups and control the process effectively .

For example, during the first semester of the second year, the student examines a municipality and prepares a research report. However, the municipal structure is divided into groups according to different directorships or departments, because students will have difficulty in understanding, even if they are accompanied by academic advisors, by the students at the undergraduate level in a holistic way. A group of researchers working on the organizational structure in institutional structure analysis conducts different processes and methods with a group that investigates the level of service and satisfaction offered by the municipality through various channels and different methods such as the municipality's activity reports, questionnaires and social media platforms. In this sense, the sharing of research findings with other students in lessons every week leads to the fact that the methods are understandable for all groups, and that at least one topic of each group is learned deeply and the other topic in general. The results of the researches conducted as a result of this process are shared by the SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON department at the end of the semester through a symposium organized with the participation of institutional representatives who are examined publicly and the research reports of the students are also accessed through the website "kamusalakil.com". Participation in the symposiums organized by the cooperating institution representatives is also an important process in terms of opportunities for the students to present to the representatives of the institution and to confirm the information they learn and to discuss and discuss the results of the researches in addition to the clear and indefinite learning processes in the internship programs.

In the second semester, students who attended KAS-4, KAS-6 and KAS-8 courses are carrying out improvement and development project studies with their research studies, reports and presentations in KAS-3, KAS-5 and KAS-7 courses they have taken for the first time. Students are encouraged to attend the lectures and to have information about all the processes of the related institution, to find opportunities to discuss this information with the year-end symposium, and to form project ideas through creative thinking techniques education. Students who learn project development methodology, students who are exploring the field, gain proficiency in terms of ICT with MS Project software which is taught during the writing and reporting processes of their projects. The students not only for building the institutions they work and collaboration processes they examine different that can be applied by the institution (disadvantaged groups, environmental issues, gender inequality of opportunity etc.). For issues that are expected to compare best practices in the world and Turkey and to work within the framework of a project idea it is expected. In the process of the project, students are expected to

form project ideas and content by replacing themselves with an institutional manager who will carry out the project, a company owner who is willing to accept the project, or a non-governmental organization to share the project with the public. In accordance with the project development methodology, the student who makes weekly deliveries repeats the weekly progress report on how to carry out the necessary action steps to be taken in the project methodology next week, so process management is provided effectively. Each student carries out a project work and shares the delivery step in class every week so that students can exchange ideas and make comparisons during the project process. When the students have completed the process described above in the project files with regard to the project ideas, They have experience in real-life project development including objectives, scope, action plan, cost plan, time plan, human resources plan, quality management plan, procurement plan, risk plan, risk response plan. Each student has a different project idea and project file, and through presentations prepared by the project process, the workshop, which is held at the end of the semester, will openly discuss and present project ideas with participants from the institutions. In addition, posters, research results and project works prepared by the Atılım University Undergraduate Research Project (LAP) are presented to the students, lecturers, public institutions and universities in all departments through the LAP festivals held at the end of each year in the university. organizations and private sector investors and employees. This process is important both to share project ideas with institutional representatives, investors who participate in LAP Festivals, and to establish professional relationships for their careers. (Sahin, 2012, p.4).

This process has been observed to be a process carried out with all the facilities of the university. Basically, all the lectures in the SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON department, cooperated institutions, all the departments in the university can contribute to the lessons and research-project development studies conducted under the guidance of the relevant academic members who carry out the KAS application. The various costs that will be incurred during the studies are funded from Atılım University's LAP budget. In addition to this, for example, the SBPUBLİC ADMİNİSTRATİON department student who develops a mobile software project for local administrations can support the faculty of the department of computer engineering of the university (Şahin, 2012, p.5).

Cooperation with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has been carried out in cooperation with Çankaya, Keçiören, Altındağ, Gölbaşı and Yenimahalle Municipalities,

Anatolian Organized Industrial Zone, Ankara Chamber of Industry, Ankara Chamber of Commerce, Ankara Development Agency, Soil Crop Office, . The number of reports, presentations and posters prepared for research and project work in this framework has reached 660 (kamusalakil.com, 2015). With the "Innovative Approaches in University-Public Cooperation" Workshop; Turkey Statistical Institute (TUIK), Land Registry and Cadastre General Directorate, Ministry of Health, Çankaya Municipality, Science, Industry and Technology Ministry, Ankara Development Agency, Office of the Auditor, Public Oversight Authority, Vocational Qualifications Authority, Ombudsman Institution, Institute of Turkish Standards Board (TSE), Turkey Tradesmen and Artisans Confederation (TESK), Small and Medium Enterprises Development and Promotion Agency of Turkey (KOSGEB), the Ministry of Transport, Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, the Prime Ministry Undersecretariat of Public Order and Security, Social Security Institution (SGK) Banking Regulation and Supervision agency (BRSA), Hacettepe University School of Forestry and Water Affairs, Institute of General Directorate of Turkey and Middle East Public Administration (TODAIE), Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Turkish Patent Institute, the institutions of the ga With 32 participants, the CAS process was shared and discussed. At this point, it is stated that the institutions that will receive the requests through the representatives participating in the workshop organized and will be made to collaborate will determine the outcome of these requests and start the cooperation process and will carry out the research and project studies of the students within the framework of KAS course within the 2015-2016 education year.

As a result of the research results and interviews on the CAS, KAS stated that it does not have only a curriculum-based structure. It has been seen that KAS has a local cooperation platform, a vocational training platform (practical training and institutional training), a university-public cooperation platform, a quality that exceeds the curriculum.

RESULT

The legislative, executive and judicial powers that make up the state power have been distributed to different organs in order to guarantee the rights and freedoms of the people in the countries governed in a democratic order. In this context, the legislative power is given to the parliament, the executive power judiciary and the judiciary independent courts or courts. Political science is concerned with the executive power of these three forces. In terms of political science, although this situation has a reality in practice and in theory, different

interpretations can emerge when politics is accepted as a scientific discipline and when the state is evaluated as a whole.

Above all, the state is gaining wealth as a result of the evaluation of these three forces as a whole. In other words, a state that lacks executive power or does not have a judicial system is questionable as a state. Thus, while it is acceptable to separate the legislative, executive and judicial powers in order to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals and ensure democracy, these three forces constitute elements that should not be separated from each other in the context of the state of the state. When considered in terms of political science, it was a milestone in 1887 that Woodrow Wilson wrote "The Study of Administration" as a scientific discipline. Wilson's basic thesis is to distinguish politics and politics from each other and to study politics in an independent way and make it a discipline. This fiction was accepted according to the conditions of 1887 and this date has passed the literature as the date of the birth of the science of political science. In Turkey, this concept has gained acceptance in the 1950s. This distinction in my mind does not bring too much rational consequence. Because politics and politics are separated from each other and politics and science do not have value, politics and politics are all missing out. With this result, political intelligence is limited to the executive power only within the state forces. Political decision-making has a superior position with the quality of decision-making whereas political science has assumed a passive identity with its practitioner position. The fact that political science is in a purely practicing position constitutes a question (n) in the process of evaluating political science as a scientific discipline. Without questioning the instructions that come to him in an unquestioned manner, it should be debated whether there is an independent discipline or a scientific discipline without considering it and only applying it. Because there is not much choice of counter-party practitioner in politics. Thus, it is not very realistic that political science is regarded as a discipline or a discipline.

The point that is emphasized in the study is the necessity that political science is not regarded as an independent element from politics. The combination of politics and politics brings together an inseparable body. This double-sided application, in other words, the situation that one party has unanimously adopted by the other party, makes a shortage in terms of state administration. Political science has to exist with both decision-maker and practitioner identity. If political science is to be regarded as a scientific discipline, the legislative, executive and judicial powers must be fully embraced and the field of responsibility must be assessed in a

framework encompassing these three strengths. In practice, protection of the present situation of the democracy from the perspective of the future will be a rational behavior. In practice, however, the concept of governance, which means the integration of political science with non-governmental organizations and the concept of multiple governance, must dominate political science applications. In fact, when the scientific aspect of a phenomenon, such as political science, which is both a scientific discipline and a practical one, is examined, the absence of a practical application or lack of suggestions in this respect means that one side of the evaluation of the subject is left incomplete. Therefore, in this study, the emphasis was also placed on the transition from the classical to the managerial understanding of the practice of political science. On the other hand, when examining the scientific direction of a discipline that does not have practice, confrontation emerges only as a concept. Only a theoretical contribution will be made to evaluate a non-applied concept. However, this is not the case for political science. Because we believe that if political science is overcome by scientific complexity, you can also be effective in practice.

As a result, the practice of political science should not be limited by the principle of separation of powers. In the present of political science, a structure that focuses on citizen-focused, local governments and civil society elements needs to be established. This can be done by giving management a sense of governance by giving up the classical practices in management. Governance brings together a sense of government in which citizens, the state, civil society and the private sector come together to form a democratic order.

References

Abay, Ali Rıza. "Sivil Toplum Ve Demokrasi Bağlamında Sivil Dayanışma Ve Sivil Toplum Örgütleri", 3.Ulusal Bilgi, Ekonomi ve Yönetim Kongresi, 24-26 Kasım 2004, Eskişehir, s. 271-281.

Adıgüzel, Şenol. "Yerel Düzeyde Yönetime Katılım ve Yerel Yönetim Sürecindeki İşlevleri Açısından "Yerel Gündem 21": Malatya Belediyesi Yerel Gündem 21 Örneği", Çağdaş Yerel Yönetimler Dergisi, Cilt: 12, Sayı: 1, Ocak 2003, s. 45-63.

Aslan, Mehmet ve Gazanfer Kaya. "1980 Sonrası Türkiye'de Siyasal Katılımda Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları", Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Dergisi, Cilt: 5, Sayı: 1, 2004, s. 213-223.

Aydın, Ahmet Hamdi. Yönetim Bilimi Fonksiyonlar-Teoriler-Yaklaşımlar, Güncelleşti- rilmiş ve Genişletilmiş 5. Baskı, Seçkin Yayıncılık, Nisan, Ankara.

Bayram, Ahmet Kemal ve Kerim Çınar (2007). "İktidar Ve Siyasetin Gölgesinde Bü- rokrasi Ve Demokrasi İlişkisi: İdealler, Zorunluluklar, Gerilimler", Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, Cilt: 9, Sayı: 1, Haziran 2013, s. 11-24. Çaha, Ömer. Aşkın Devletten Sivil Topluma, Beşinci Baskı, Orion Kitapevi, Ankara 2012.

Çevik, Hasan Hüseyin. Kamu Yönetimi Kavramlar-Sorunlar-Tartışmalar, Gözden Ge- çirilmiş 2. Baskı, Seçkin Yayıncılık, Ankara 2012.

Dahl, Robert A. . "The Science of Public Administration: Three Problems", Public Administration Review, Vol.: 7, No: 1, Winter 1947, pp. 1-11.

Demir, Fatih. "Bürokrasi-Demokrasi İlişkisi ve Bürokratların Seçilmişlerce Kontro- lü Sorunu", Celal Bayar Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Yönetim ve Ekonomi Dergisi, Cilt: 18, Sayı: 2, 2011, s. 63-84.

Dursun, Davut. Siyaset Bilimi, Gözden Geçirilmiş 6. Baskı, Beta Yayınevi, İstanbul 2012.

Eryılmaz, Bilal . Kamu Yönetimi Düşünceler-Yapılar-Fonksiyonlar-Politikalar, Genişletilmiş ve Gözden Geçirilmiş 5. Baskı, Umuttepe Yayınları, Kocaeli 2012.

Gökçe, Orhan ve Ali Şahin. "21. Yüzyılda Türk Bürokrasisinin Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri", Selçuk Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Sosyal ve Ekonomi Araştırmalar Dergisi, Sayı 3, 2002, s. 1-27.

Güler, Birgül. "Nesnesini Arayan Disiplin: Kamu Yönetimi", Amme İdaresi Dergisi, Cilt: 27, Sayı: 4, Aralık 1994, s. 3-19.

Hocaoğlu, Durmuş. "Demokrasi, Kameralizm ve Osmanlı'daki Etkileri", Yeni Tür- kiye Dergisi, ISSN 1300-4174, Yıl: 3, Sayı:18, Kasım-Aralık 1997, "Sivil Toplum" Özel Sayısı, Ankara 1997, s.375-381.

Kalfa, Ceren. "Kamu Yönetimi Disiplininin Gelişimi Ve Kimlik Tartışmaları", Sü- leyman Demirel Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, Cilt: 16, Sayı: 1, 2011, s.403-417.

Oktay, Ercan ve Serife Pekküçüksen. "Yerel Yönetimlerin Demokratikleşmesinin Bir Aracı Olarak Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları -Türkiye İçin Kısa Bir Değerlendir- me-", Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, Yıl:11, Sayı:16, Haziran 2009, s. 172-186.

Önen, S. Mustafa. "Kamu Yönetiminde Değişim: Yönetimden Yönetişime Dönü- şüm", Küresel Değişim ve Demokratikleşme: Turgut Özal Uluslararası Ekonomi ve Siyaset Kongresi-II, 19-20 Nisan 2012, s. 868-893. (http://iys.inonu.edu.tr/webpa-nel/dosyalar/1427/file/MustafaOnen.pdf, Erişim Tarihi: 02.07.2014)

Ömürgönülşen, U ve Öktem, M.K. (2004), II. Kamu Yönetimi Forumu (KAYFOR II) Bildiriler Kitabı, Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Bilimsel Seri: 35, Ankara.

Öner, Şerif. "Sivil Toplum Kuruluşlarının Yerel Demokrasi ve Katılım Algılama- ları", Çağdaş Yerel Yönetimler Dergisi, Cilt: 10, Sayı: 2, Nisan 2001, s. 51-67.

Parlak, Bekir ve Zahid Sobacı. Ulusal Ve Kültürel Perspektifte Kamu Yönetimi Teori Ve Pratik, Gözden Geçirilmiş ve Geliştirilmiş Dördüncü Baskı, MKM Yayınları, Bursa 2012.

Pustu, Yusuf. "Yerel Yönetimler Ve Demokrasi", Sayıştay Dergisi, Sayı: 57, Nisan- Haziran 2005, s. 121-134.

Rabin, Jack (Ed.). Encyclopedia of Public Administration and Public Policy, Volume Two, , Crc Pr I Llc Publisher, The United States of America 2003.

Saklı, Ali Rıza. "Kamu Yönetimi Disiplininde Bunalım Ve Çıkış Yolu Arayışları", Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, Cilt: 15, Sayı: 1, 2013, s. 145-171.

Seçkiner, E. ve Yıldız, M. (2012), "Kamu Yönetimi Alanında Düzenlenen Bilimsel Toplantıların Gelişimi ve Kurumsallaşması Süreci: Kamu Yönetimi Forumu (KAYFOR) Örneği" NEÜ Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, 2, 110-137.

Şaylan, Gencay. "Kamu Yönetimi Disiplininde Bunalım ve Yeni Açılımlar Üzerine Düşünceler", Amme İdaresi Dergisi, Cilt: 33, Sayı: 2, Haziran 2000, s. 1-22.

Şaylan, Gencay. "Bağımsız Bir Disiplin Olarak Kamu Yönetimi: Yeni Paradigma Arayışları", Amme İdaresi Dergisi, Cilt: 29, Sayı: 3, Eylül 1996, s. 3-16.

Tortop, Nuri; Eyüp G.İsbir; Burhan Aykaç; Hüseyin Yayman ve M.Akif Özer. Yö- netim Bilimi, 9. Basım, Nobel Yayınevi, Ankara 2012.

Vigoda, Eran. "Rethinking The Identity Of Public Administration: Interdiscipli- nary Reflections And Thoughts On Managerial Reconstruction", Public Admi- nistration and Management: An Interactive Journal, Vol.: 8, No: 1, 2003, pp. 1-22.

Yıldırım, Murat. "Modernizm, Postmodernizm ve Kamu Yönetimi", Uluslararası İnsan Bilimleri Dergisi, Cilt:6, Sayı:2, 2009, s. 380-397.