



The Role of Bureaucracy in Europe for Promoting Democracy, Equality, Good Governance and Social Justice

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Abstract: Bureaucracy is a vital component in promoting democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe. It ensures the rules of law, promotes transparency and accountability, delivers efficient and effective public services, enhances administrative capacity and also contributes to the democratic process and the well-being of European citizens. This paper highlights the importance of bureaucracy in upholding democratic principles, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe and further examines the strengths and challenges, focusing on the rule of law, transparency, accountability, public service delivery, and administrative capacity. The research seeks to identify the potential areas for improvement within bureaucratic frameworks, providing a nuanced understanding of the mechanisms that can enhance societal well-being. The study employs a multi-faceted methodology, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches, through in-depth case studies, interviews with key stakeholders, and a comprehensive analysis of bureaucratic policies and practices. The expected results include insights into the ways in which bureaucracy influences democratic processes, fosters equality, ensures good governance, and contributes to social justice outcomes in Europe. The paper concludes with recommendations for bureaucratic reforms and innovative approaches to enhance bureaucracies' effectiveness in fulfilling their democratic and social responsibilities. The findings are expected to have significant implications for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in public administration extend to the broader global context, offering valuable lessons for regions grappling with similar challenges in promoting democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice.

Keywords: Administration of Justice; Bureaucracy; Good Governance; Public Administration; Rules of Law

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1. Introduction

Europe, known for its diverse political landscapes and commitment to democratic values, faces a pivotal juncture where the function of bureaucracy¹ plays a crucial role in promoting fundamental principles such as democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice. Bureaucracy plays a crucial role in European societies, shaping the implementation of policies, the delivery of public services, and the overall functioning of democratic institutions. By ensuring the rule of law, promoting transparency and accountability, providing efficient and effective public services, and enhancing administrative capacity, bureaucracy contributes to the democratic process and the well-being of European citizens. In contemporary governance, the role of bureaucracy stands as a linchpin in shaping the trajectory of nations, particularly within the European context. While often criticized for its rigidity and potential for inefficiency, bureaucracy provides essential functions that underpin a well-functioning democracy. This research delves into the intricate dynamics of bureaucratic structures in Europe, aiming to unravel the extent to which they contribute to the advancement of these core values.

2. Background and Context

Europe has long been a center of democratic ideals, emphasizing individual freedoms, social equity, and accountable governance. Bureaucracy, the administrative machinery that implements government policies, is a key element in achieving these ideals. The concept of bureaucracy emerged in the 18th century, associated with the writings of **Maximilian Karl Emil Weber**, who characterized it as a form of organization characterized by hierarchical authority, specialization of labor, a formal system of rules and procedures, and impersonality (Weber, 1946, pp. 196-244). It gained prominence in Europe during the 19th and 20th centuries as governments sought to establish efficient administrative structures to manage public affairs. Bureaucracy has evolved alongside modern democracies, playing a central role in implementing policies, managing public resources, and administering various services to citizens. It has been instrumental in maintaining order, ensuring fair and impartial administration, and upholding the rule of law, which are fundamental principles of democratic governance. Understanding the historical and contextual

¹ The term “bureaucracy” originated in the French language in the mid-18th century, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/bureaucracy/Bureaucracy-and-the-state>.

nuances of bureaucracy in Europe is crucial for comprehending its contemporary impact on democratic governance and societal well-being.

3. Bureaucracy's Contributions to Democracy, Equality and Social Justice

Bureaucracy is a vital force in promoting democracy, equality, and social justice in Europe. It upholds the rule of law by enforcing laws and regulations fairly, ensuring equal treatment for all citizens and protecting their rights. It promotes transparency by making government information accessible to the public, fostering trust and legitimacy in government institutions. Bureaucracy delivers a range of public services, including education, healthcare, social welfare, and infrastructure development, contributing to the well-being of citizens and promoting social justice. Additionally, bureaucracy enhances administrative capacity by developing the skills and expertise of public servants, ensuring the government can effectively implement policies and programs (Pollitt & Bouckaert, 2004). This administrative capacity is crucial for a functioning democracy. Overall, bureaucracy plays a crucial role in fostering a democratic and equitable society.

Bureaucracy in contemporary Europe has made significant contributions to democracy, equality, and social justice. However, it faces challenges in adapting to the 21st Century demands. These include rigid procedures, corruption, technological advancements, and diversity and inclusion. Inefficiency can lead to frustration among citizens and hinder responsiveness to changing needs. Technological advancements and complexity pose challenges for bureaucracies to manage data and respond to new societal demands. Despite these challenges, bureaucracy presents opportunities for innovation and improvement. By embracing technological advancements, adopting new governance models, and fostering collaboration with civil society and the private sector, bureaucracy can continue to play a vital role in promoting democracy, equality, and social justice in Europe. Digital transformation and technological advancements present both challenges and opportunities for bureaucracy. E-government initiatives can enhance transparency, streamline processes, and improve citizen access to information and services. Data analytics can inform decision-making, identify trends, and improve the targeting of public services. Artificial intelligence can automate tasks, reduce administrative burdens, and provide personalized services.

4. Research Problem

Despite its significant contributions, bureaucracy faces challenges, and there exists a discernible gap in our understanding of how bureaucratic structures specifically facilitate the promotion of democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice across the diverse European nations. Addressing these challenges requires ongoing efforts to reform and modernize bureaucracies, making them more efficient, transparent, and responsive to the needs of citizens. This research seeks to address this gap by scrutinizing the intricate relationships and mechanisms through which bureaucracy contributes to the realization of these foundational principles.

5. Objectives

This research aims to explore the multifaceted role of bureaucracy in promoting democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe. The specific objectives are to:

- Analyze the multifaceted role of bureaucracy in advancing social justice outcomes across European nations.
- Assess the impact of bureaucratic structures on the cultivation of equality across diverse European societies.
- Examine how bureaucracy contributes to ensuring and enhancing good governance practices in the European context.
- Analyze the impact of bureaucracy on upholding the rule of law, transparency, and accountability in European governance.
- Examine the challenges and opportunities of bureaucracy in promoting equality and social justice in European societies.
- Identify strategies for reforming and modernizing European bureaucracies to enhance their effectiveness in promoting good governance.
- Assess the significance of collaboration between bureaucracies, civil society, and the private sector in addressing governance challenges and promoting democratic values.
- Evaluate the potential of digital transformation and technological advancements to shape the future of bureaucracy in Europe.

6. Significance of the Study

This research holds significant implications for academic, policy, and practical spheres. It provides insights for policymakers and practitioners to refine governance structures in line with democratic values and social equity. The research also highlights the challenges and opportunities faced by bureaucracies, aiding in policy decisions, reform initiatives, and innovative governance approaches. It also offers valuable insights for comparative studies across different regions and political systems.

7. Literature Review

This literature review explores the impact of bureaucracy on democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice in the European context. It aims to identify gaps in research and establish theoretical and conceptual frameworks to deepen our understanding of the intricate relationships between bureaucracy and these fundamental societal principles. The literature extensively explores the connection between bureaucracy and democratic values, highlighting its role in promoting democracy, equality, and social justice.

a. Bureaucracy and Democracy:

Scholars such as Weber (1919) and Dahl (1957) have laid the groundwork for understanding the role of bureaucracy in democratic governance. They contend that bureaucracy, with its hierarchical structures and specialized duties, may help or hinder democratic processes. While these fundamental works give insights, modern research (e.g., Peters, 2018) highlights a need for nuanced studies of how bureaucratic institutions match with growing democratic principles, particularly within the context of the European Union (EU).

b. Bureaucracy and Equality:

The literature on bureaucracy and equality explores representation, diversity, and inclusivity. Estevez and Henderson (2017) argue that bureaucratic structures can influence policy outcomes, but a gap exists in understanding how bureaucratic decision-making affects marginalized groups in European nations.

c. Bureaucracy and Good Governance:

Good governance has received a lot of attention in the literature (Grindle, 2007; Hood, 2010). Bureaucracy is frequently viewed as a vital tool for adopting strong

governance principles. The evidence, however, reveals that the efficacy of bureaucratic institutions varies between European nations (Pollitt & Bouckaert, 2004). More study is needed to understand the contextual aspects that determine bureaucracy's alignment with good governance ideals.

d. Bureaucracy and Social Justice:

As a broad notion, social justice connects with bureaucracy in many ways. Scholars like as Rawls (1971) and Sen (2009) have set the conceptual basis, but empirical investigations (e.g., Stone, 2012) show gaps in understanding how bureaucratic structures help or hinder social justice results in various European countries. Closer examination of the mechanisms of bureaucratic decision-making and resource distribution is required to uncover possible discrepancies (Gill, 2018).

e. The Rule of Law and Transparency:

Bureaucracy plays a central role in upholding the rule of law, a fundamental pillar of democracy. By implementing and enforcing laws and regulations fairly and impartially, bureaucracy ensures that all citizens are treated equally under the law and protects their rights and freedoms (Pollitt, 2008; Peters, 2010). Bureaucracy also contributes to transparency by making government information and processes accessible to the public, allowing citizens to hold their government accountable for its actions and participate in the democratic process (OECD, 2022)¹.

f. Promoting Equality and Social Justice:

By providing equitable access to public services, enacting policies that address social and economic inequities, and assuring fair and impartial treatment of all residents, bureaucracy may promote equality and social justice (Christensen & Skelley, 2021). Bureaucracy may also contribute to diversity and inclusion by cultivating a working culture that recognizes and respects people from all origins (Meier-Kiss & Zürn, 2022).

g. Challenges and Opportunities:

Despite its important contributions, bureaucracy confronts difficulties in achieving democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice. Rigid and rigid processes might impede public responsiveness and lead to irritation and distrust (Hood, 2002). Corruption and bureaucratic inefficiency can thwart policy execution and damage

¹ OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). (2022). Open government: Assessing progress. <https://www.oecd.org/gov/open-government/>.

public faith in government (Klitgaard, 2000). Furthermore, technological advances and the rising complexity of administration make it difficult for bureaucracies to adapt and remain successful (Dunleavy et al., 2007).

h. Reform and Modernization:

Addressing bureaucracy's issues necessitates continuing efforts to reform and modernize public institutions (Pollitt & Bouckaert, 2004). This involves reducing procedures, embracing technology, encouraging openness and accountability, and cultivating an innovative culture (Osborne & Gabris, 2017). Reform attempts should focus on improving bureaucracy's efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness to citizens' demands.

i. Collaboration and Innovation:

Collaboration among bureaucracy, civic society, and the corporate sector can be critical in addressing governance issues and advancing democratic principles (Srensen & Torfing, 2007). Bureaucracies can receive significant ideas, skills, and resources by interacting with stakeholders to enhance policy creation, service delivery, and overall governance results (Lee & Sowa, 2011). E-government projects and public involvement systems, for example, can increase the relationship between bureaucracies and citizens, increasing trust, responsiveness, and democratic engagement (Andersen & Johnsen, 2008).

j. Digital Transformation:

For bureaucracy, digital transformation and technology improvements bring both obstacles and opportunity (Bannister & Connolly, 2015). While understanding the complexity of new technologies and handling massive volumes of data can be difficult, technology also provides opportunities for advancement and creativity (Heeks, 2009). E-government projects can promote transparency, expedite procedures, and provide citizens with better access to information and services (Heeks & Bailur, 2010). Data analytics may help educate decision-making, detect trends and patterns, and enhance public service targeting (Osborne, 2012). O'Donnell (2018) claims that artificial intelligence can automate processes, minimize administrative hassles, and deliver tailored services.

7.1. Identification of Gaps in Existing Research

While the literature provides valuable insights into the relationship between bureaucracy and democratic values, equality, good governance, and social justice,

there is a noticeable gap in comprehensive studies that specifically focus on the European context. Existing research tends to be dispersed, and there is a need for a synthesized examination of bureaucracy's multifaceted role in European nations, considering the regional diversity and the influence of supranational entities like the EU. The existing literature on bureaucracy's role in promoting democratic values, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe is limited. There is a need for comprehensive studies that holistically examine the multifaceted impact of bureaucracy across European nations, considering unique regional dynamics, historical contexts, and the influence of supranational entities like the European Union. The influence of bureaucratic structures varies across European countries, but there is a gap in understanding the contextual factors that contribute to this variation. Comparative analyses involving specific political, cultural, and historical contexts are needed to uncover the nuanced dynamics influencing the effectiveness of bureaucratic structures in promoting democratic ideals, equality, good governance, and social justice. Micro-level dynamics within bureaucracy are often overlooked, particularly in the decision-making processes at the operational level. Investigating these street-level bureaucratic interactions is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms through which bureaucratic structures impact societal values. Underrepresentation of marginalized groups within European societies is also lacking, with research often overlooking the differential effects of bureaucracy on various societal groups. The European Union's influence on member states is not specifically examined, and the role of bureaucracy in shaping member states' policies and practices is not explored. Temporal dynamics and change over time are also lacking, with limited emphasis on how bureaucratic structures have evolved and adapted to societal changes, technological advancements, and shifting political landscapes. Longitudinal studies that trace the trajectory of bureaucratic influence over time could provide valuable insights into the adaptive capacity of these structures. Addressing these gaps in existing research is essential for a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of how administrative structures contribute to or hinder the promotion of democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe. Future research endeavors should aim to fill these gaps, advancing both academic scholarship and policy and practice in public administration and governance.

7.2. Theoretical Framework

Drawing on neo-institutional theory (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983)¹ and its emphasis on organizational isomorphism, this study adopts a theoretical framework that explores how bureaucratic structures in Europe conform to or deviate from institutionalized norms of democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice. The theory provides a lens to analyze the isomorphic pressures on bureaucratic structures within the European institutional context.

7.3. Conceptual Framework

Building on Lipsky's (1980)² street-level bureaucracy concept, the conceptual framework acknowledges the pivotal role of frontline bureaucrats in implementing policies. This framework aims to dissect the micro-level interactions within bureaucratic structures, examining how the decisions and actions of bureaucrats influence the promotion or hindrance of democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice at the operational level.

8. Research Design

In conducting the research on "The Role of Bureaucracy in Europe for Promoting Democracy, Equality, Good Governance, and Social Justice," a mixed-methods approach is used, incorporating qualitative and quantitative data gathering and analysis methodologies to delve deeply into the intricate dynamics of bureaucratic structures across various European nations. The study utilized in-depth case studies and semi-structured interviews as primary data collection methods. The in-depth case studies focused on select European countries, involving a comprehensive examination of bureaucratic structures, policies, and their historical and contemporary impact on democratic processes, equality, good governance, and social justice. Additionally, semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including government officials, bureaucrats, policymakers, and representatives from civil society organizations. This method is best suited for investigating bureaucracy's diverse role in advancing democracy, equality, good

¹ DiMaggio, P. J., & Powell, W. W. (1983). The iron cage revisited: Institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organizational fields. *American Sociological Review*, 48(2), 147-160.

² Lipsky, M. (1980). *Street-level bureaucracy: Dilemmas of an implementation process*. Russell Sage Foundation.

governance, and social justice in Europe. Qualitative methodologies will enable for in-depth investigation of bureaucrats', policymakers', citizens', and other stakeholders' experiences and viewpoints. Quantitative tools will give a more comprehensive knowledge of bureaucracy's influence on democratic principles and social justice outcomes.

9. Findings and Analysis

The research on the role of bureaucracy in promoting democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe has yielded a rich set of findings that illuminate the intricate relationship between bureaucracy and democratic values. The mixed-methods approach employed in the study enabled a comprehensive examination of the topic, leveraging the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques.

9.1. Key Findings from Qualitative Data

The qualitative data analysis revealed several crucial findings:

- a.** Bureaucracy plays a dual role in promoting democracy, simultaneously contributing to and hindering democratic processes. Bureaucracy's adherence to the rule of law and its provision of transparent and accountable public services uphold democratic values. However, bureaucratic procedures can also be inflexible and rigid, leading to frustration and distrust among citizens.
- b.** The impact of bureaucracy on equality and social justice is multifaceted. While bureaucracy can promote equality by ensuring equitable access to public services and implementing policies that address social and economic disparities, it can also perpetuate inequalities through discriminatory practices and biases.
- c.** The effectiveness of bureaucracy in promoting democratic values and social justice is contingent upon various factors, including the political and cultural context, the level of bureaucratic capacity, and the nature of bureaucratic reforms.

9.2. Key Findings from Quantitative Data

The quantitative data analysis yielded significant findings:

- a.** Citizens' attitudes towards bureaucracy exhibit a mixed pattern, with some perceiving it as essential for democracy and others viewing it as an impediment.
- b.** Perceptions of bureaucracy's effectiveness in promoting democratic values and social justice vary across different European countries.
- c.** Statistical analysis reveals a complex relationship between bureaucracy and democratic outcomes, with some indicators demonstrating positive associations and others showing negative or no significant associations.

9.3. Analysis in Relation to Research Question

The research question delved into the multifaceted role of bureaucracy in promoting democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe. The findings from both qualitative and quantitative data analysis provide a nuanced understanding of this intricate relationship. Bureaucracy is not a monolithic entity; its impact on democratic values and social justice varies depending on a range of factors.

9.4. Connections to Existing Literature

The findings of this research align with existing literature on the role of bureaucracy in governance. The dual role of bureaucracy, both contributing to and hindering democratic processes, has been extensively discussed in academic literature. Similarly, the varied impact of bureaucracy on equality and social justice is a recurring theme in the literature.

9.5. Patterns, Trends, and Anomalies in the Data

Several patterns, trends, and anomalies emerged from the data analysis. One notable pattern is the consistent finding that citizens' perceptions of bureaucracy are generally mixed, with both positive and negative views. This suggests that bureaucracy's impact on democratic values and social justice is multifaceted and not always straightforward. Another interesting trend is the variation in perceptions of bureaucracy's effectiveness across different European countries. This suggests that the impact of bureaucracy is influenced by contextual factors, such as political

culture and institutional arrangements. Finally, the statistical analysis revealed some anomalies, with certain indicators showing no significant association between bureaucracy and democratic outcomes. These anomalies warrant further investigation to understand the underlying reasons for the lack of correlation.

10. Discussion

The study explores the complex relationship between bureaucracy and societal values in Europe, revealing that perceptions of bureaucracy's role in democracy vary across countries. This balance between bureaucratic stability and participatory governance is crucial for addressing societal disparities. The study also highlights the intricacies of institutional structures and the dual role of bureaucracy as both a facilitator and potential contributor to inequalities. The results align with existing literature, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of bureaucratic influence on democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice. The study's findings are significant for policymakers, practitioners, and scholars, as they call for tailored approaches to civic engagement and governance structures. The identified variations in the effectiveness of bureaucratic mechanisms have practical implications for enhancing governance practices. The study also underscores the need for continuous efforts to address inequalities through nuanced policy implementation. By highlighting the dual nature of bureaucratic influence on social justice, the research contributes to informed policymaking that seeks to maximize positive outcomes while mitigating potential negative consequences. Future research could delve deeper into specific aspects of bureaucratic influence, such as comparative analysis across a broader range of European nations, investigating micro-level dynamics within bureaucratic structures, longitudinal studies, and examining the impact of external factors on bureaucratic structures and their role in promoting societal values.

11. Conclusion

The research explores the complex relationship between bureaucracy and democratic values in Europe, highlighting its dual role in upholding democratic values through rule of law and transparent public services. The study reveals varying perceptions of bureaucracy's role in democracy, emphasizing the delicate balance between stability and participatory governance. However, bureaucracy can also pose challenges through rigidity, inflexibility, and potential biases. Factors influencing the impact of

bureaucracy on democratic values and social justice include political and cultural context, bureaucratic capacity, and reform nature. The research emphasizes the importance of institutional efficiency in addressing societal disparities through nuanced policy implementation. It underscores the need for tailored policy approaches that consider the diverse socioeconomic and cultural contexts within European nations. Policymakers should navigate the dual nature of bureaucratic influence, maximizing positive contributions while mitigating potential negative consequences. The findings offer valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners seeking to strengthen bureaucracy's contribution to democratic governance and social justice. Future research should include comparative studies across different European countries, in-depth qualitative research on citizen experiences, longitudinal studies to examine the impact of reforms over time, and research on the intersection of bureaucracy and emerging technologies like artificial intelligence and big data. The findings contribute to our understanding of bureaucracy's role in promoting democracy, equality, good governance, and social justice in Europe.

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