

## Research Article

### THE ANALYSIS FOR SUPPORTING OF IMPLEMENTATION ON DEFINITION “GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION”

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#### ABSTRACT

The aims of our study are to analyse and compare for implementing the definition of public organization. A complex entity that has features specific to all organizations. A government Organization or Public agency is often a government appointed group, it can be permanent or semi-permanent organization and is funded by the government. A government agency may be created by either a national government or a state government within a federal system. Government organization means State Great Khural, organizations those report to it, Constitutional court, courts and prosecution offices of all instances, Government, Ministries, Government agencies, Local self-governing and administrative organizations, and other organizations those implement activities and services which are within the frame of government responsibility, on the bases of contract, in accordance with law, by state or local budget. Public organizational essence is constituted by distinctive specific characteristics of certain features, and in particular its orientation towards pursuing the public interest.

**Keywords:** government, government organization, governance, law enforcement, military organization.

#### INTRODUCTION

Government plays a fundamental role in the economic development process. Economic development is largely a product of market forces, but market rules and operating procedures, including property rights and contract law, are set and enforced by government. Government plays a role in the economy through the provision of public goods that are collective in nature and through efforts to counter market imperfections such as externalities or poor information. It also provides public services (e.g., police, fire, waste management) to both business and households. To finance its services, state and local governments impose taxes that are part of the cost of doing business and, since these taxes and the services they finance vary among states and among local governments, they are a consideration in business and household location decisions. Similarly, state, and local governments impose regulations that affect business and economic activity. Furthermore, these decisions vary across states, metropolitan areas and local governments, rendering some more favorably poised to generate economic growth than others. The collection of institutions and the culture they foster shape the economic activity that occurs in a region. While government is the predominant part of this institutional environment, it is only one piece of the puzzle of regional governance as carried out by a broader range of regional institutions. To clarify, government is a territorially based body that makes authoritative decisions (for which it has constitutional or legislative authority) that are binding on residents and businesses within its boundaries.

#### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In the American system there is no general-purpose unit of government at the regional level. Instead, there are a variety of different kinds of local governments within a region, including counties, municipalities (and, in some states, townships), school

districts, and various special districts. While there are no regional general governments, there are regional special districts in most metropolitan areas. Since local governments in the United States are creatures of their state government, the potential activities of local governments vary from state to state.

Since we do not properly understand and apply the laws in force in Mongolia, and because the authorities and officials have not adequately promoted the newly approved laws and legal acts, citizens, government organizations, and officials misunderstand the laws and practice them differently. still understand and use. In the future, we should use the laws and regulations correctly, at least use the terms of government organizations correctly, and use them in our daily activities. In recent years, we have used the following interpretations of the names of government organizations. For example:

1. State organization.
2. Legal organization.
3. Legal and judicial institutions.
4. Law and power organizations.
5. Legal and regulatory bodies.
6. Law enforcement agencies.
7. Law enforcement agencies.
8. Legal branch organization.
9. Military and police organizations.
10. Power organization.
11. Organizations responsible for ensuring national security.
12. Practical organization.
13. Military organization.
14. Special state organizations, /organizations with special functions of the state/
15. The use of many formulas by state administrative organizations is a sign that the law is not used correctly.

In 2012, as part of the reform of the legal sector, by Resolution No. 87 of the Government of Mongolia dated October 13, 2012, the University of Internal Affairs was reorganized into the University of Law Enforcement. Because to implement the 2012-2016 agenda of

the government of that time, a new Law on Law Enforcement was developed, and the law was discussed and approved at the spring session of the Great Khural of Mongolia on May 13, 2016. It is believed that within the framework of this reform, there is an increasing tendency to refer to some government institutions as law enforcement agencies. In addition, in Section 4.2 of Article 4 of the Criminal Law approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia on December 3, 2015... "Explanation: - "law enforcer" defined in this law means police, intelligence, court decision enforcement, state special security shall mean civil servants, authorized persons specially authorized by the law, and environmentalists.

Also, in clause 4.1.3 of Article 4 of the Law on Firearms approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia on August 7, 2015, a new definition of the term "law enforcement" is included in the law. Clause 15.1.7 of Article 15 of the Law on Police Service states that "to support the activities of other law enforcement agencies within the scope of the powers provided by law, and Article 63, Section 63.5 of the Law "Community police shall respect human rights and freedoms when performing law enforcement duties, The Constitution of Mongolia, this law and other laws and regulations will be strictly observed, and only the rights and obligations stipulated in the contract will be exercised", in clause 63.10.6 "participating in work organized by law enforcement agencies and other legal entities to protect public order" 3 clauses reflected. Also, in Article 29, Section 29.9 of the Border Law of Mongolia approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia on December 28, 2016, the Government shall establish the Border Port Administration with the functions of "...law enforcement and border control organizations and ...",

The Law on Child Protection, approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia on February 5, 2016, contains 5 clauses called "Law enforcement agencies".

However, according to Resolution No. 26 of the Great Khural of Mongolia dated August 30, 2016, the Law on Law Enforcement was approved and sent to the President of Mongolia in accordance with Article 53 of the Law on the Rules of Session of the Great Khural of Mongolia. , the law was returned to the initiators and the law was not approved on the grounds that the publication in the "State Information" publication was not carried out. Then, in Section 14 of Article 14.1 of the Law on State and Local Property approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia on May 27, 1996, it is legalized that "a legal entity financed from the state budget, other than a state-owned enterprise, is a state organization or office." Also, in the Law on Credit Information approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia on October 20, 2011, "State organization" means "Mongolian Bank, Financial Regulatory Commission, state administrative organization in charge of state registration of citizens, legal entities and property, and social insurance, It is worth noting that it is legalized to mean "customs, energy, and court decision enforcement agencies".

The Constitution of Mongolia stipulates that "The Great Khural of Mongolia is the supreme body of state power, and legislative power is reserved only to the Great Khural of Mongolia" and "The Government of Mongolia is the supreme executive body of the state". It was declared to be a state organization.

The terms of the organization are legalized in the legislation on the Government of Mongolia as follows. It includes:

1. The highest state executive body of Mongolia.
2. State administrative and central and local administrative organizations.
3. Party and public organization.
4. Non-governmental organizations.
5. International organization.

6. United Nations Organization.
7. The term "court and prosecutor's office" is included in the law.

Article 6 of the Law on Public Service approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia on December 7, 2017 defines the "The category of public service" as follows. It includes:

1. State political office
2. State administrative office
3. State special service
4. It is defined as a public service office.

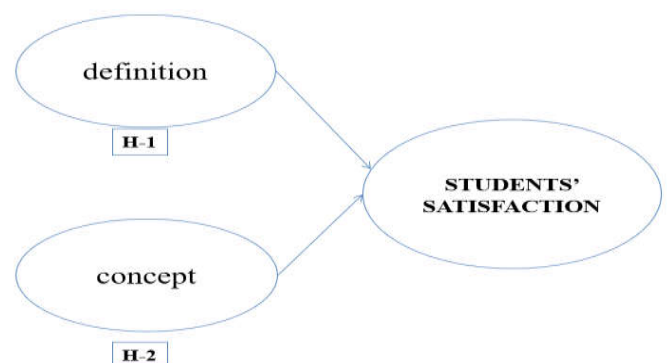
We have eliminated the definitions of these formulas and used only the terms specified in the legislation approved by the Mongolian Parliament. The need and requirement to use the common name "Government Organization" has already arisen. According to the analysis of the laws approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia, it is reasonable to believe that the Constitution of Mongolia, the laws on the civil service, the laws on the borders of Mongolia, the laws on criminal law, the law on firearms, the law on child protection, etc.

As for the University of Internal Affairs, it is one of the oldest national schools in Mongolia, which has been training special government employees since 1934 and has taken a firm position in the higher education system of Mongolia. is a school. The University of Internal Affairs of Mongolia trains the qualified human resources of the regulating and implementing agencies of the Government of Mongolia, such as the police, border protection, court decision enforcement, emergency services, forensic organizations, and the internal military, in accordance with the laws on Education and Higher Education, bachelor's, master's, In addition to providing doctoral degree courses, it is a higher education institution in the form of a research-training-production combination with a research-dominated laboratory. is a special school. However, by Resolution No. 87 of the Government of Mongolia dated October 13, 2012, the name of the University of Internal Affairs was reorganized into Law Enforcement University.

When the "Law on Law Enforcement" was approved and not implemented by the Great Khural of Mongolia, the name of the University of Internal Affairs was changed to Law Enforcement University, and then the professional index and title were changed to "law enforcement", and then the Law Enforcement University trained law enforcement officers. common understanding prevails. We hypothesized two hypotheses in our study as below that:

- Hypothesis 1. Definition will positively relate to the students' satisfaction.*
- Hypothesis 2. Concept will positively relate to the students' satisfaction.*

**Figure 1. The conceptual framework on students' satisfaction**



## IMPIRICAL STUDY

We analyzed some of the definition about government organizations of types, criteria from the students who are studied University of Internal Affairs, Mongolia. We supported previous study such as designed for using research methodology and some scholars' frameworks as below: This study used Likert five-point scales make it possible to discriminate opinions more finely, restrict for chosen more rather than other scales. Cooper (1998) described that most causal research relies on designed experimentation and simulation programs

(Cooper, 1998). There are many software programs used to process data analysis. In this paper, SPSS and SmartPLS-3.0 were chosen for their simplicity and completeness. The Cronbach Alpha testing will be used as it is the most well accepted reliability test tool applied by social researchers. Cronbach (1946) identified that in Cronbach's Alpha reliability analysis, the closer Cronbach's Alpha to 1.0, the higher the internal consistency reliability.

**Table 1. List of Items for each Construct of respondents**

Factors	Items	Results of items	Cronbach's alpha	CR	AVE
definition	Def-1	0.600	0.884	0.909	0.562
	Def-2	0.900			
	Def-3	0.839			
	Def-4	0.778			
	Def-5	0.821			
	Def-6	0.817			
	Def-7	0.629			
	Def-8	0.529			
concept	Con-1	0.854	0.951	0.959	0.745
	Con-2	0.849			
	Con-3	0.897			
	Con-4	0.866			
	Con-5	0.767			
	Con-6	0.895			
	Con-7	0.888			
	Con-8	0.879			
STUDENTS' SATISFACTION	SAT-1	0.773	0.934	0.947	0.718
	SAT-2	0.872			
	SAT-3	0.884			
	SAT-4	0.870			
	SAT-5	0.915			
	SAT-6	0.867			
	SAT-7	0.736			

Notes: Def- definition, con- concept, sat- students' satisfaction.

Definition eight latent variable ranges from 0.529 to 0.900, Cronbach's alpha value is 0.884, reliability value is 0.909, and mean value is 0.562, which means that although reliability and mean value are good, "def-1, "def-7, def-8. The hidden variable was less than 0.7 units because the participants gave a low rating to the questionnaire "do they participate in training according to their duties".

The eight latent variables of the Concept variable ranged from 0.767 to 0.895, with a Cronbach alpha value of 0.951, a reliability value of 0.959, and a mean value of 0.745.

The seven latent variables of students' satisfaction variable range from 0.736 to 0.915, Cronbach's alpha value is 0.934, reliability value is 0.947, and the average value is 0.718 (Table 1).

Figure 2. Results of Structure Analysis of respondents (algorithm)

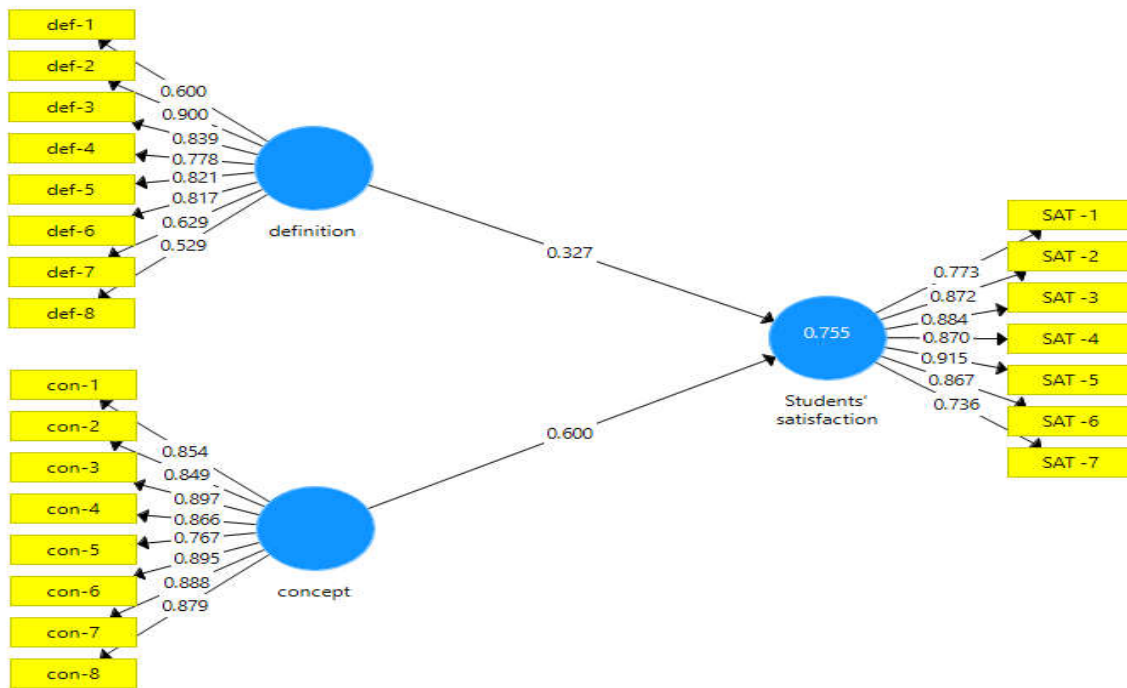


Table2. Estimated Path Coefficientsof students' satisfacton.

No	Hypothesis	Standard deviation	T statistic	P value	Results
1	Hypothesis 1. Definition will positively relate to the students' satisfaction.	0.113	2.888	0.004	Supported
2	Hypothesis 2. Concept will positively relate to the students' satisfaction.	0.098	6.112	0.000	Supported

Notes: Result of study

According to the results of the path analysis, the hypothesis that definition on students' satisfaction will have a positive effect, the standard deviation is 0.113, the T statistic result is 2.888, and the P value is 0.004. The hypothesis is confirmed. Concept on students' satisfaction has a positive effect on the hypothesis, the standard deviation is 0.098, the T statistic result is 6.112, and the P value is 0.000. The hypothesis is confirmed (Table 2).

**CONCLUSION**

If we examine the laws passed by the Great Khural of Mongolia and the legal acts issued by the Government of Mongolia, every time the Government of Mongolia changes, the definitions of the terms of government organizations are changed, and as a result, the laws that contain different meanings and differ from each other are still valid in Mongolia. is evident from the above laws.While the "Law on Law Enforcement" was finally approved and implemented by the Great Khural of Mongolia, the Criminal and Firearms Law, the Child Protection Law, and the Mongolian Border Law introduced the definition of "law enforcement agency and law enforcer". It is clear that it is in conflict with the Constitution of Mongolia and the laws on civil service.Looking at the date of approval of the above laws, the laws were approved in 2015-2016. In other words, it is considered that the above-mentioned laws were adopted in 2012 in order to implement the 2012-2016 action plan of the government as part of the reform of the legal sector.

This means that every time the name of a government organization changes, there is a need to change the symbol, flag, address, official letterhead, uniforms, identification, and identity cards of the government organization, and as a result, there are expenses that are not included or not calculated in the state budget of that year, and financial and economic problems arise. It is reasonable to believe that difficulties have arisen, and wasteful expenses of the state budget continue to be created. It is also evident that even among the people, the terms of government institutions are mixed up, misunderstood, and confused.Only changing the name of the University of Internal Affairs to Law Enforcement University is an untimely decision, which will lead to changes in the university's rules, structure, staffing, archives, and record keeping, as well as changing the professional index and name to "law enforcement". In addition, at that time, law enforcement graduates were disappointed that they did not receive a diploma in the "Lawyer" profession. Also, they are not eligible to participate in the selection of executors and lawyers.In addition, graduates who graduated from the "Court Enforcement-Law Enforcement" major cannot enroll in master's programs at other universities or foreign universities, and it is still observed that the law enforcement profession does not meet the requirements of those schools. Graduates of the "Court Enforcement-Law Enforcement" program implemented by the Court Enforcement School do not meet the requirements set forth in the job description to work in appropriate positions in the ordering organization. For example, the job description of the chief decision enforcer and decision enforcer working in the Court's enforcement office, department, and unit stipulates that a lawyer must be a lawyer, and the job description of the officers responsible for guarding and security of prison institutions requires a lawyer to be a lawyer. had to differ.



Every time the university name, professional index, and designation are changed many times, there is confusion among the citizens, and there is not much understanding of which school is named. It is defined as Police Academy and Law Enforcement University. Also, for new applicants, confusion arises because the name of the school to be admitted to and the index of the curriculum change every year. An interesting fact about the name of the university is that in 2009 and 2010, entrants studied at 3 schools during their studies. For example, when he joined the school, he graduated from the Police Academy, during his studies at the University of Internal Affairs, and when he graduated from the Law Enforcement University. According to the Criminal Law currently in force, law enforcers are defined as police and court enforcement officers, while the University of Internal Affairs does not include border protection, emergency, forensic and internal military personnel, but the Constitution of Mongolia and the state It is unreasonable to understand and use it as a special government employee within the framework of the legislation on the service.

**OFFER:**

1. Section 3.3 of Article 3 of the Civil Code states that "If there is a conflict between the Constitution of Mongolia and laws other than this law, the provisions of the law that regulates the issue in more detail, or if there is no such law, the provisions of the law that came into force later shall apply." It is advisable to understand and apply the adopted legislation correctly.
2. The above-mentioned conflicting laws approved by the Great Khural of Mongolia were approved in 2015 and 2016, and according to the Law on Civil Service approved on December 7, 2017, which is in force now, they are named as "State Organization" and classified as It should be classified as "special state service".
3. In the future, it is important to correctly apply the laws and regulations in force in Mongolia, and it is suggested that the terms of government organizations be used in accordance with the reasons and procedures stipulated in the Constitution of Mongolia and the Civil Service Law.

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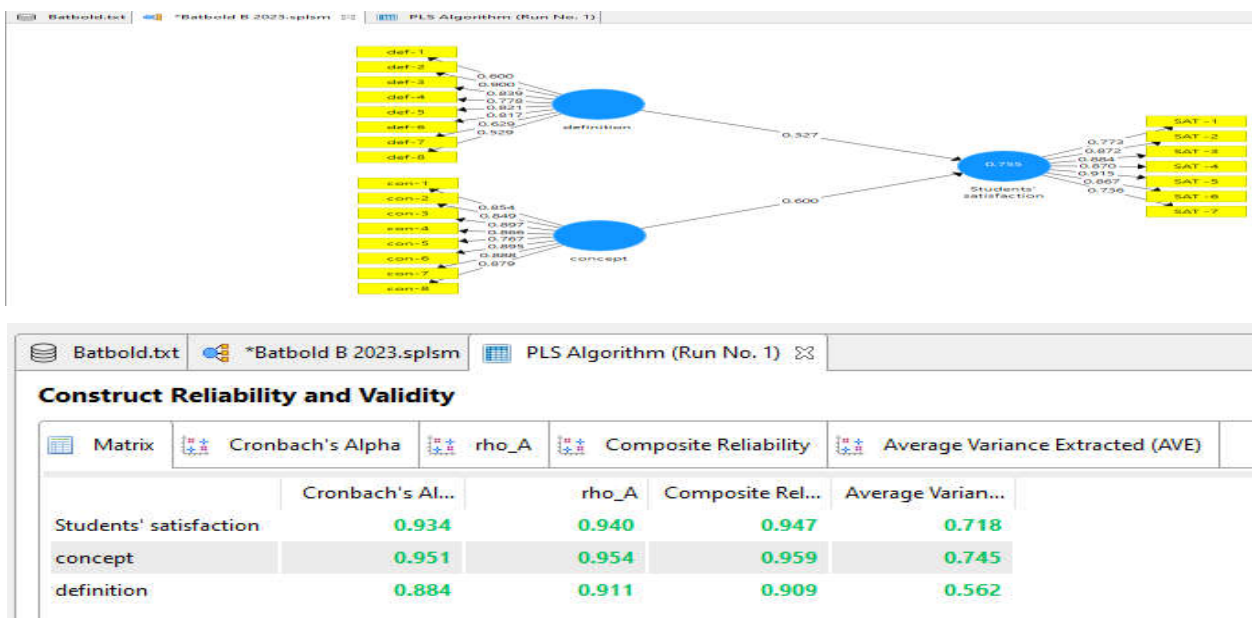
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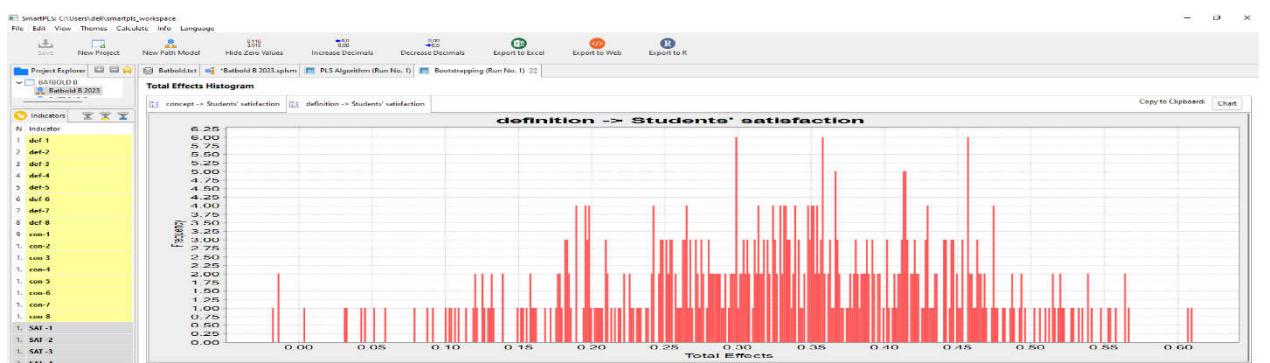
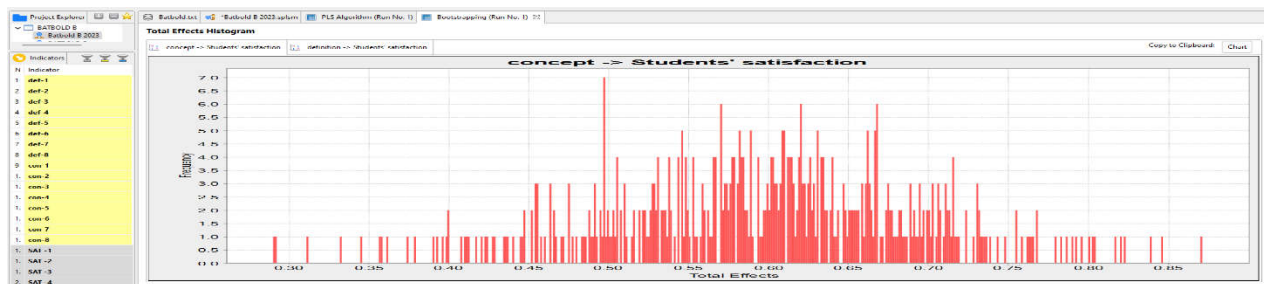
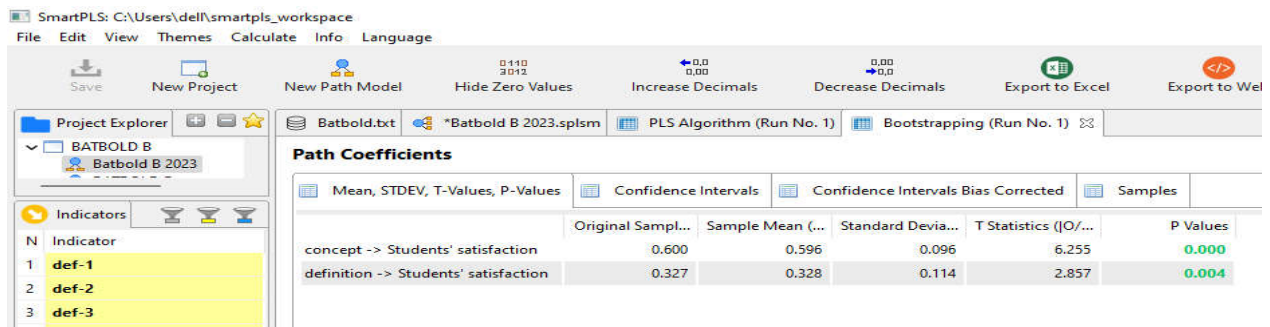
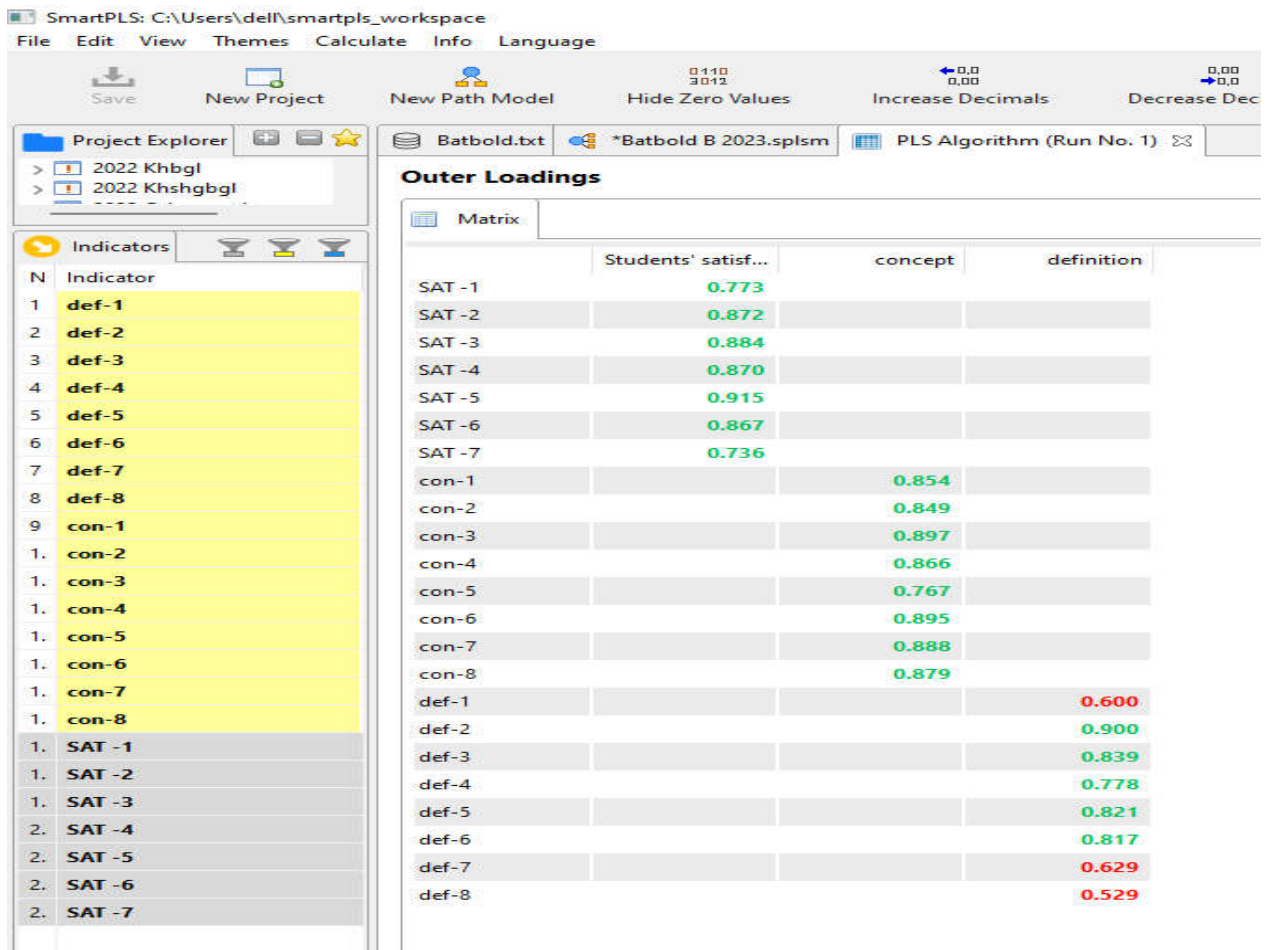
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**EVIDENCE OF OUR STUDY**





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Save New Project New Path Model Hide Zero Values Increase Decimals Decrease Decimals Export to Excel

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Indicators

N	Indicator
1	def-1
2	def-2
3	def-3
4	def-4
5	def-5
6	def-6
7	def-7
8	def-8
9	con-1
1.	con-2
1.	con-3
1.	con-4
1.	con-5
1.	con-6
1.	con-7
1.	con-8
1.	SAT -1
1.	SAT -2
1.	SAT -3
2.	SAT -4
2.	SAT -5
2.	SAT -6
2.	SAT -7

Outer Loadings

	Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Values	Confidence Intervals	Confidence Intervals Bias Corrected	Si	
	Original Sampl...	Sample Mean (...)	Standard Devia...	T Statistics (JO/...	P Values
SAT -1 <- Stud...	0.773	0.764	0.068	11.373	0.000
SAT -2 <- Stud...	0.872	0.871	0.035	25.016	0.000
SAT -3 <- Stud...	0.884	0.884	0.034	26.042	0.000
SAT -4 <- Stud...	0.870	0.866	0.043	20.193	0.000
SAT -5 <- Stud...	0.915	0.914	0.028	32.902	0.000
SAT -6 <- Stud...	0.867	0.863	0.049	17.866	0.000
SAT -7 <- Stud...	0.736	0.731	0.100	7.346	0.000
con-1 <- conc...	0.854	0.853	0.045	19.190	0.000
con-2 <- conc...	0.849	0.844	0.049	17.444	0.000
con-3 <- conc...	0.897	0.893	0.032	27.756	0.000
con-4 <- conc...	0.866	0.858	0.051	16.956	0.000
con-5 <- conc...	0.767	0.764	0.058	13.299	0.000
con-6 <- conc...	0.895	0.894	0.039	23.048	0.000
con-7 <- conc...	0.888	0.885	0.034	25.871	0.000
con-8 <- conc...	0.879	0.877	0.039	22.361	0.000
def-1 <- definit...	0.600	0.581	0.148	4.043	0.000
def-2 <- definit...	0.900	0.899	0.030	29.648	0.000
def-3 <- definit...	0.839	0.839	0.054	15.599	0.000
def-4 <- definit...	0.778	0.775	0.055	14.054	0.000
def-5 <- definit...	0.821	0.821	0.055	14.903	0.000
def-6 <- definit...	0.817	0.810	0.072	11.397	0.000
def-7 <- definit...	0.629	0.612	0.145	4.337	0.000
def-8 <- definit...	0.529	0.508	0.175	3.022	0.003

\*\*\*\*\*