

Administrative Culture and Digitization in France: A Study Of Concepts – Role – and Impact

الثقافة الإدارية والرقمنة في فرنسا : دراسة المفاهيم – الدور – الأثر

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Abstract :

This study aims to define and explore the role displayed by administrative culture in boosting prosperity and its impact on digitization. The research study was conducted considering a case study as the methodology suited most for; investigating, the relationship between administrative culture and digitization in France, the impact of governing policies in the regulation of administrative culture, and the role of digitization in the efficiency and management of administrative culture. Results revealed a relatively close interconnection between administrative culture, regulatory building-up policies, digitization, and adjustable reforms to monitor individuals and society.

Keywords : Administrative culture; Digitization; Organization; Government policies.

ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد واستكشاف الدور الذي تلعبه الثقافة الإدارية في تعزيز الرخاء وأثره على التحول الرقمي. تم إجراء الدراسة البحثية مع الأخذ في الاعتبار دراسة الحالة باعتبارها المنهجية الأكثر ملاءمةً لبحث العلاقة بين الثقافة الإدارية والرقمنة في فرنسا، وأثر السياسات الحاكمة في تنظيم الثقافة الإدارية، ودور الرقمنة في كفاءة وإدارة الثقافة الإدارية. وكشفت النتائج عن وجود ترابط وثيق نسبيًا بين الثقافة الإدارية وسياسات البناء التنظيمي والرقمنة والإصلاحات القابلة للتعديل لمراقبة الأفراد والمجتمع. الكلمات المفتاحية: الثقافة الإدارية؛ الرقمنة؛ التنظيم؛ السياسات الحكومية.

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Introduction:

Societies are differentiated among a set of facets and values that are presented to belong. Each community is underpinned by a consistent governing framework to regulate public disparities and variations. The aim was to achieve prosperity with reference to public cultural and social values as for being a standard point. In this concern, administrative culture is the term adequate to support and manage these values and to create regulation in their adoption. By presenting the public values of a community, the administration is considered a system of procedural juxtaposition at the level of political, economic, social, and cultural perspectives.

The efficiency of administrative culture in France likewise any other administrative system, is assessed by the qualification of the administrators to be responsible for holding up governing policies and decision-making. Being a dynamic process to change, administrative culture is comprised of the complex interrelation of the public reactions to government machinery and its apparatus, local policies and interpersonal relationship, and organizational images and attitudes (Vanlalhljmphuh, 2019).

With regard to the current nourishment of technology and the remarkable boost wave for digitization, its integration took place in multiple fields mainly the social. Programs and systems were further developed to facilitate administrative procedures, increase connectivity, and regulate public beliefs and traditions. Yet, it was crucial to shed light on the role and efficiency of digitization in managing the administrative culture, due to many challenges encountered mainly in the administrative systems.

This contradiction was valuable to questioning the problem: How might the role of administrative culture be effective to impact digitization in France? Thereby, two research questions were emanating:

- How can governing policies in France impact cultural public administration?
- To what extent does digitization contribute to managing administrative culture in France?

In investigating the problem, the theoretical background will be crucial to undertake as the notion of administrative culture was among the leading up terms in political, economic, social, and cultural fields. France recently has altered its interest in opening up a public consultation, the strategy emphasizes a tree-diplomatic road map of governance, economy, and security as long as the state is tied up to define the principles for digital technology (France's International Digital Strategy, 2017).

In an attempt to answer the research problem, two hypotheses emerged from the study:

- Through compelling governing rules, systems, and procedures on community, the France governance would impact the regulation of the administrative culture.
- The propagation of technology in France has made an absolute need to digitalize administrative culture, and therefore, it would majorly contribute to its management.

Any research is conducted under a methodology to adopt; for the current study, a case study was pointed out as the most suitable. In accomplishing this methodology, this research aims to study:

- The relationship between administrative culture and digitization in France.

- The impact of governing policies in the regulation of administrative culture.
- The role of digitization in the efficiency and management of administrative culture.

As the topic was worth considering, many studies on the field were conducted. among these, Jean-Michel Eymeri-Douzans in his book *European Perspectives for Public Administration* provided a brief history of public administration from paradoxical neglect to fruitful flourishing, its low impact on education, and the current trends for possible future development (Eymeri-Douzans, 2023).

considering further, a study conducted by Katy Huxley, Rhys Andrews, James Downe, and Valeria Guarneros-Meza in their article ‘Administrative Traditions and Citizen Participation in Public Policy: A Comparative Study of France, Germany, the UK, and Norway. The data were obtained from a large-scale survey of senior public managers in different countries, and the results revealed that administrative traditions were identified as a key institutional factor determining the importance of citizen participation in public policy (Katy Huxley, 2015)

For digital public administration, a quantitative study handled France’s scores assessing the conceptual model; More precisely, the visibility and provision of internal-external information sources (such as base registries, catalogs, security, and privacy) for European public services. Results showed potential areas of improvement to foster ICT solutions at both the national and EU levels (Digital Public Administration Factsheet 2022 France, 2022, pp. 5-6).

Philippe Chantepie in his article “The Shaping of France’s Digital Cultural Policy” sought to generate a genealogy of a cultural public policy with regard to the historically emergent technology in the area of culture and media, he shed light on the interconnections between digitization and cultural policy for years in many European countries (Chantepie, 2017). Accordingly, the research field of digital distribution was featured as slowly changing mainly in France and Norway. Still, France’s ongoing efforts at the end of the twentieth century to self-definition in the field were highly depicted.

Section I: Defining Conceptual Terms

a- The definition of culture:

Researchers have differentiated theoretical explanations for the term “administrative culture” and digitization”. Yet, this diversity occurred due to holding up various perspectives and views when considering these. The anthropological term of culture for instance tackled the entire facets of society: knowledge, behavior, art, morals, law, customs, etc. (Milton, 1968).

William Gudkunst and Young Yun Kim (2003) define culture as systems of knowledge implemented by a large group of people, the term has coincided with national, boundaries between countries (John R. Baldwin, 2006). It is then related further beyond the structural knowledge.

b- The Definition of Administrative Culture:

Many sources were referring to the term “administrative culture” as “organizational culture” since the main roles of administration are management, regulation, and organization. An attempt to describe it in terms of a particular conglomeration of attitudes, and beliefs, that affect the performance of bureaucracy along with its values and behaviors, it does exist a sort of consensus on the significance of a phenomenon (SINGH, 1997).

Clearly, to describe, administrative culture has to deal with the existing occurring phenomenon among people, the organization of their attitudes and behaviors, as it is the orientation of cultural beliefs and values.

To state additionally, the administrative culture is viewed as a functional organizational agreement across the literature of four functions; it is a shared provision pattern of cognitive interpretations and perceptions, to acknowledge the administration workforce the expected way to think and act; It is a shared provision pattern of affective, emotional sense of involvement and commitment to values and moral codes, it is the allowing identification of members to maintain boundaries, as an organizational control system of prescribing and prohibiting certain behaviors (Cooper, 2001, p. 246)

Administrative culture in an ongoing partnership organization for initial guidelines of dos and don'ts, the term is a formal control mechanism to ensure continuous commitments with negotiations of troubles and terminating procedures, as to resolute conflict, outreach, organizational development, and policy-analysis cross-sector partnerships, all these have been able to flourish under the term of administrative culture (PORTAL, p. 173).

c- The Definition of Digitization:

The conceptual framework varied on the item as different considerations were tackled, the term is generally defined as the conversions – be it printed, manuscript, image, sound, film, or video recording from a traditional format (usually print or analog) to digital, the process is described as taking basically a physical object and essentially making it an electronic photograph captured using a scanner or digital camera and converted to a digital format that can be stored electronically and assessed via a computer (Parekh, p. 1).

The digitization process involves reading an analog signal at periodic intervals or as known sampling; In modern practice, the digitized data is an aspect of binary numbers which facilitate the technological processing via computers and other operations, considering strictly, digitization means the conversion of analog source material into a numerical format; the decimal of any rest number system used instead, unlike analog data, which typically suffers the loss of some quality of copy time or transmission; digitization is of crucial importance to data processing and storage, the reason behind its adoption as a favored way of preserving information for multiple organizations (NEERAJ, 2017, p. 1).

Most of the researchers agreed upon the term digitization as a conversion from analog traditional sources mainly printed to digital format with the incorporation of technology use. It provides multiple conveniences if adopted the time appropriately and by the right person or employee in the field.

Section II: Strategies for Cultural Development

A) Cultural Continuity:

Seeing the change as an adapting, correcting, conforming process. It would be visible to describe the culture as a counteract movement held by changes to cultural continuity.

Deal and Kennedy (1982) claimed that most companies have achieved success by purchasing the strategy of “cultural continuity”, their sustainable organizations were so careful to build and nourish (Bate, 1994).

B) Planning and Structural Dimensions:

Several strategies were overwhelming different dimensions for public personnel administration, these strategies are universal and entail regulatory organization of cooperative government, non-profit, and private sectors.

Across sectors and organizations, distinguished fundamental components are to public organizations, they featuring partisan politics, patronage systems, parliamentary versus presidential systems, or a combination that defines environmental, legislative, or other legal constitutional parameters of personnel systems in governments; Obviously, coherent strategic ideas and visions are recent formulations and conceptualizations to reach operational goals and objectives, strategic personnel administration was highly considered for recruitment and development, this includes leadership and supervisory under administrative reforms (FARAZMAND, 2007, p. 6).

C) Information Technology:

Information technology (IT) had a major impact on individual values and perspectives, economies, organizations, sectors, and on societies generally.

The aim is not only to improve efficiency but also to ameliorate business effectiveness as the managerial practices become more complex, data integrity and security are of principal significance to ensure the validity and privacy of the information obtained, the quality of digital management will note the quality of the decisions being taken and ultimately the organization's survival; development of IT were revolutionary retrospectively attempt to identify the transition points of usage, function, and the change in the method of the system adopted, such practices can serve a foundation for future progress, allowing organizations to avoid past wrong implemented experiences and to build upon their success (Robert D. Galliers, 2003, pp. 1-2)

Section III : Characteristics of the Administrative Culture:

understand the variety of contexts, behaviors, and structural anthropology. The modal outline is implemented to hypothesize the role and effect of the administrative culture on political, economic, cultural, and social order. These are described as follows:

- 1- The administrative culture mirrors globally the distinction and complication of the different regional, national, and local realities, their historical background, their aspects of insertion into global or regional interrelations, and their level of prosperity and fragmentation either to subordination or domination.
- 2- Such administrative cultures are featured as historical products, where earlier experiences, myths, and traditions, have formulated modal psychological orientations.
- 3- The existing structural and conjectural challenges have shaped any administrative culture. Even past experiences additionally contribute to the mediation of current experiences.
- 4- The administrative culture is inclusive of an attitudinal matrix, values, practices, and orientation to the surrounding, the economy, politics, and culture broader.
- 5- Administrative cultures are dynamic and changeable. Syncretism, continuities, and discontinuities are the kernel of their fabric and texture.
- 6- Administrative culture is a process generated by immersion, acculturation, and socialization and is structured both implicitly and explicitly.

- 7- Reforms and modernization of the administrative culture includes significant attitudinal and value changes.
- 8- Administrative cultures are affected by global and regional trends, reflecting a center-periphery mode of international political economy (Nef, 1998, pp. 6-7).

It was crucial to point out the significant role that administrative culture is displaying. It has contributed to the dynamism and continuity of communities at local, regional, and national levels.

Therefore, the term administrative culture was rather a regulatory mechanism of modernized values, practices, and management of certain attitudes and behaviors in the government ruling of tree-sectors, politics, economy, society, and the culture of each.

A) The Dynamics of Convergence in Digital Domains:

The increased development in technology was becoming a paradigm in recent years, with many innovations, changes, and adjustments in adopting digital programs integrated into entire and perspectives.

That is to say, the contribution of digitization in governing policy-making was an important aspect of regulation and monitory, then vice versa. Public administration has further influenced the use of digital media according to the domain ruling.

The process of convergence could be viewed as a symmetric shape where entities are forced toward or attracted to different movements, taking digital domains, an overall history of digitization can be displayed as an illustration, multiple technologies were implemented for distribution, storage, creation transporting traditional texts into contextualized socioeconomic, cultural constraints; In the post-digitalize period of the last decade, the growth of computer devices was noticeable with extended functionality and organization in different constellations considering basically tradition, domain, and use (TANJA STORSUL, 2007, pp. 166-167).

Over time, however, technology can store an incredible amount of overloaded information in comparison to the recent past, the floppy disk was the kernel method of storing data not very long ago due to its largely fallen of disuse; By contrast, many modern storage can hold a terabyte of information, a common amount for current computer hard drives, then that high-quality feature terabytes as 1.048.576 megabytes of information (Leggett, 2021, p. 4).

It can be concluded, after all, the development throughout the years has led not only to its integration into multiple domains and perspectives but also to the high quality of its use, in politics for instance, decision-making needs developing programs to achieve, the prosperity of public administration is connected along with the increasing success of the technology implemented in the field.

Section IV : The impact of digitization:

A) Economic impact:

Digital media was of major significance in many fields but in most economies, the process becomes clearly apparent when adopting industrial policy adjustments, digitization has contributed to the improvement of economic regulatory systems of the public administration from traditional format to the integration of digital sources in the field.

Digitization could boost GDP up to \$12 trillion by 2025, it can play a crucial role in macro-economic factors such as GDP growth, employment generation, labor productivity, growth in the number of businesses, and revenue leakages for the government; As per the World Bank report, a 10% increase in mobile and broadband inclusion improved the per capital GDP by 0.81% and 1.38% respectively in the developing countries (NEERAJ, 2017, p. 3).

The production of industries and their employment generation increase was a full occurrence of digital representation in the field, the growth of businesses and revenue was the reason behind the facilitation and the affording of digital media in the economy. Easiness in contact and steering at a distance was an improving measurement of the field.

B) Social Impact:

Digitization had a great impact on altering the individual's social and cultural values, as on shaping the expected attitudes and behaviors of communities. It displays a key role in the monitory, regulation, and organization of public administration in governing policy-making.

With ICT access approaching ubiquity, the challenge ahead for policymakers is to ensure individuals the best appropriate potential in the use of networks and applications, countries that have accomplished advanced levels of digitization the numerous adoption of connected digital technologies and applications, and have realized crucial benefits on societies then, for the functioning of their public sectors; Increasing digitization importantly boosts societal well-being in a developed economy, in less developed economies, factors beyond digitization are more critical to the quality of life, and at basic levels food, house, clothing, water, and energy followed by health; Apparently as expected, digitization has an impact on quality of life only when the population satisfied its basic needs and services (KARIM SABBAGH, 2012, pp. 121-127).

Digitization is interconnected with economies and much broader that within societies, to put other words, the more advancement of the economy, the more well fare a certain society would have, and in an intern, the more developed societies adopted a great functionality of digital administration services the reason behind the better e-government services and programs offered, the increase stimulation is generated for digitization.

Section V : The French Pressure for Decentralization:

The French territory noticed a quasi-ideal case of a centralized state in the late 1970s, this disequilibrium has been looking forward to new transformation and reforms; Yet, the government sought to transfer state functions to lower administrative echelons, to quasi-autonomous agencies, to public-private partnerships, and to sector organization, for that reason, political and administrative decentralization in France was intended in part to redress the central state's incapacity to increase its capacity and steer at a distance (John, 2001).

Regional decentralization in France corresponded with the triumph of the elected politician over the state executive branch, that system entails the government and the national bureaucrats, enduring that system numerous political officeholders control the reform agenda in a rather consecutive manner, the shift was prescribed as a semi-reform since the transformation of power from the state to the territorial institutions have excluded the transformation of power at both local and political classes to citizens and inhabitants (Thoenig, 2007, pp. 4-5).

Therefore, national state prosperity is closely related to the successful situation of the governing policies ruling under, the selfish perspective of many French officeholders contributed to some extent to the weakening of state power to realize reforms, organizations, and developing monitory in public administration of the French territory.

A thematic distinction was needed between the state policy innovations and the state as the means of policy implementation, in the economy for instance, the industrial policy was oriented toward economic growth rather than full employment, and policy took a movement of French policy privatizations and reorganizations as evidence against a state-centered perspective as the concept of French economic and industrial policy was apparently neglected by the static views most during the 1980s and 1990s (Monica, 2005, p. 361).

The interconnection between the economy and public administration in France has shaped the improvement and organizational reforms of the French territory at both the local, regional, and national levels.

Adopting a renewable industrial policy may lead up to successful decision-making, then it is worth mentioning the role of innovators, and developers in contributing to positive changes that are corresponded with straight political reforms to the enhancement of the state as a whole.

Socialist thinkers such as François Mitterrand, prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, and Gaston Defferre were among multiple officeholders who have framed the decentralization scheme, contributing to strengthening the bower base of political members across the country and among various political parties (Jean-Claude, 2007, p. 5).

The sustainability of administrative culture in France absorbed its power as a result of the shift movement from a centralized consecutive state toward an era of decentralization allowing individuals to contribute in decision-making and constructing organizational public administration meanwhile to keeping under the control of government ruling.

It is then to say, administrative culture has a fundamental role in regulating reforms of multiple fields and perspectives, and its success is closely related to the development of society as a whole.

Section VI :The Main Legislative sources regulating corporate Governance Practices in France:

Regulatory governing systems adopt multiple procedural administrations and legal reforms to achieve prosperity in politics, economy, and community management.

Laws are the key component that displayed a major role in organizing functional mechanisms of public administration and highly contribute to decision-making of the governance policy, these legislation include the following:

- The EU Directives and Regulations relating to shareholders' rights and information, in particular EU Directive n^o 2017/828 relating to the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement.
- Eu Directive n^o2013/50 (modifying EU Directive n^o2004/109) relating to transparency requirements for listed securities.
- EU Directive n^o2004/25 on takeover bids (as amended).

- EU Directive n^o2014/95 relating to the disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by large companies (which is expected to be modified in 2022).
- EU Regulation n^o2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to
- facilitate sustainable investment (the ‘Taxonomy Regulation’) (Lassier, 2022).

Laws as mentioned above are a set of instructions obliged to be controlled in the French territory, it is the prime framework of the community’s organizational reforms and success; Yet, the successful implementation of these laws and many other constitutional legislation will lead up to the success of the specific domain addressed and then the growth of society in the field.

Section VII :

A. Digitization in France:

The flexibility of adjustments to recent circumstances called for the digitization of organizational community ruling to allow for market evolution, to make minimal provisions, and to bring important opportunities for individuals.

Recently, digital media with its wide range of applications propagate to alter cultural, social, and economic views and perspectives. As digitization was depicted as a universal process, digital media in France was addressed globally alike.

Since the coming of the practical World Wide Web, an increasing number of accompanying technologies strengthening the development of E-programs (e.g., broadband internet, smartphones, Web 2.0, SEO cloud computing, speech recognition, online payment systems, and crypt-currencies); E-commerce universal sales were \$2.3 trillion in 2017 and e-retail revenues are projected to grow to \$4.88 trillion in 2021; the wide entrance of new digital technologies in France signals apparently the significance of firms to transform their business, as expected, these new technologies affect the firm’s cost structure by replacing costlier human enduring human service delivery to robots of virtual or optimizing logistic streams, by so far, digital technologies reduced the supply chain costs through artificial intelligence functionality (Peter C. Verhoef, 2021, p. 890).

The French got already used it with information technology accompanying a network of online specialists and information service providers, and many investments requested to be made digital; By mid-2001 France was still far among the early adopters of e-commerce over the internet due to the checking of the French catch-up by the implosion of the internet financial bubble in 2000 (Brousseau, 2003, p. 1).

France was among the early adopters of digital media, and the contribution of digitization mainly in the economy was of great importance, even the incorporation of technology to manage public administration and alter the individual’s values and behaviors was the prime frame to create adjustments and regularity reforms of a community.

B. The Impact of Administrative Culture on the EU Regulations:

The administrative culture has not been defined with a specific standard due to the different studies on the subject, influencing the process of regulation, behavior, and the disciplines of individuals. Yet, the introduction of models of assumptions for administrative culture has contributed to the standard for dominant behaviors and perceptions in administration which are evident in their behaviors ad actions.

Administrative culture is classified into weak , moderate, and strong, depending on how administrative culture influences members' responses during the execution of daily activities. The more effective the response of members, the more evidence there is that administrative culture impacts the administrative life. The degree of influence depends on three characteristics:

- The ability to reshape important, shared assumptions that forms the culture such as values, traditions, rules, and norms that have a systematic and diverse influence on the assumptions.
- The impact of these assumptions shows that some assumptions have a strong influence, and others have a weak influence. The strong influence is associated with a large number of employees, as the culture has certain values an traditions in which a large number number of employees participate, while weaker administrative culture assumptions do not aim a achieving the same effect.
- The hierarchical arrangement of assumptions includes logical, clear, and straightforward beliefs and traditions far from ambiguity and easy to understand and memorize. This complements its influence on forming a pattern of values and behaviors distinguished by the administration from others. The distinguishes existing institutions in society and the knowledge factors they provide from organizations that a give a type of leadership and focus on the strength and weakness within its varies according to the dominant values and its products.

If administrative culture has achieved a total sum of strength and clear loyalty to the organization, it has a solid belief in all organizational activities and accepts all the values of the organization, which aims to achieve goals collectively. If the opposite is true, the culture will be weak.

Administrative culture is classified into models based on the characteristics of the behavior of individuals in the administration at all levels as well as the tasks they perform in communication, decision-making, planning, organization, change, technological development, and other competitive processes. In the scientific model, for instance, all researchers and theorists in the studies sought to develop it based on rational scientific education i administrative science if the individual has a clear model in his work, considering it as the best way to determine the best methods of performance. Thismeans that if the model is the best way, it can be discussed about the way to improve performance.

section VIII: The impact of French laws on administrative culture and the improvement of service quality

The French Revolution of 1789 brought about a fundamental transformation in the status of civil servants. With the collapse of the ancient regime and the establishment of a republic, civil servants were no longer considered servants of the king but rather servants of the state, despite the subsequent reinstatement of monarchy or imperial rule in France for nearly another century. This shift marked the civil servant as an instrument of public power rather than a representative of any individual.

The departmentalization of the state during this period spurred significant growth in the field of public law, particularly concerning the organization, duties, and rights of "the public power," with civil servants as its primary component. Concurrently, the Prussian bureaucracy's structured framework saw the development of administrative law.napoleon I played a significant role in fostering this bureaucratization, establishing a new civil service characterized not only by

military-like organization but also by principles of rationality, logic, and universality inherited from the Enlightenment. The system featured a clear chain of command, a well-established hierarchy of officials, and delineated duties between authorities. While authority was depersonalized and vested in the office rather than the individual, Napoleon emphasized the accountability of each official for actions taken in their official capacity (chapus, 1997, pp. 97-102).

France was reorganized into new territorial units, including departments, advertisements, and communes, with state civil servants tasked with maintaining public order, health, and morality. They operated under a centralized structure linked to the national Ministry of the Interior. The establishment of the École Polytechnique aimed to produce technical specialists for both military and civil domains, particularly in general administration. In the realm of general administration, the Conseil d'État (Council of State), originating from the old Conseil du Roi (Council of the King), exerted intellectual and judicial authority over the civil service, emerging as Europe's first major administrative court and shaping a new form of administrative jurisprudence. The prestige and logical structure of the French administrative system influenced many European countries, while the expansion of the French Empire disseminated its features worldwide (bourjol, 1975, p. 189).

During the Third Republic (1870–1940), political interference in certain branches of the civil service emerged, diminishing its vitality and leading to bureaucratic inefficiencies and employee lethargy. It wasn't until 1946 that significant reforms were enacted, revamping the administrative structure, centralizing personnel selection, establishing a dedicated ministry for civil service affairs, and founding the École Nationale d'Administration for senior civil service training. This institution garnered global recognition for its ability to cultivate both specialized and generalist skills in its graduates (moreau, 1976, p. 15).

The French legal system has been enhanced by a series of laws that promote administrative culture, particularly concerning improving the relationship between administration and citizens in various areas. This includes aspects related to media culture and the dissemination of administrative decisions to promote transparency and the right to access information. Additionally, administrative culture is reinforced to support the citizen's right to obtain and access administrative documents and to settle disputes outside administrative litigation :

- Law 2000-321 of April 12, 2000, regarding the rights of citizens in their dealings with administrations, This legal text came after the French government entrusted a two-year study aimed at contributing to it by the scientific elite and the recommendations of administrative judges, considering their comprehensive understanding of administrative issues and the difficulties faced by citizens with administrations after recording numerous disputed administrative cases. This led the French legislator to be fully aware of the need to reassess administrative reforms addressing institutional culture.
- The ordinance n° 2005-650 of June 6, 2005, regarding the freedom of access to administrative documents and the reuse of public information, This ordinance effectively contributed to obliging employees in both the public and private sectors to provide administrative information to citizens
- Decree 2006-504 of May 3, 2006, implementing Ordinance 2004-632 of July 1, 2004, concerning property owners' syndicate associations, The amendments to this law have allowed for enhancing the role of dialogue with unions, considering them important social partners. It is deemed necessary to subject every reform project initiated by the government,

whether concerning collective or individual relations, labor, employment, or vocational training, to prior consultation with unions to solicit their opinions, with union representatives at the national level. This excludes urgent measures that require expediting legal procedures. Therefore, it is considered one of the laws contributing to the promotion of an administrative culture based on participatory democracy.

Conclusion:

The public administrative culture is by fact a functional mechanism to define and regulate perceptual behaviors corresponded with interpretations in relation to other organizations, policies, and non-profit sectors. It displayed manage role in managing reforms, as to lead up for prosperity at local and international levels.

The term depicted an aspect of cultural, and social management of values and cooperative perspectives in the entire domains mainly of economy and politics. Meanwhile, the concept further addresses society generally as a unit of whole depending on the features that determine one community than another.

Digitization was the accompanying term to study the impact of administrative culture thereupon, digital media was considered a global procedural process comprised of a set of applications to put into practice.

These practices had contributed to the nourishment of the French territory as the case taken under investigation, the development was highly notable if adopting industrial policy of economies. Digitization was of major benefits to offer opportunities and facilitation for use, unless, it was adopted under unadjusted circumstances and not generated to appropriate individuals in the accurate context of practice.

Results of Testing Hypotheses:

When conducting the research study, it was revealed that:

- The France government consists of compelling rulings, regulatory systems, and procedures to impact the organization of administrative culture and adjust it to recent reforms. This process of management covers government policy, organizations, as well as non-profit and private sectors.
- The propagation of technology in France made an absolute need to digitalize administrative culture to cope with recent circumstances in an era of globalization. However, digitization displayed a prime fundamental role in managing public administration that is still in progress for other reasons, officeholders, for instance, contributed to getting into a process of developing governance decision-making, it is, therefore, digitization was a key- but not a major- component to achieve the prosperity looking toward in different perspectives.

Results of the Study:

When tackling the study impact of administrative culture on digitization, results were viewed as:

- Governing policies are a set of laws, orders, and instructions to keep and follow, these policies organize and regulate individual social and cultural values, attitudes, and behaviors.

It is then to say, administrative culture is built upon regulatory policies and reforms to monitor individuals and society much broader.

- Information technology (IT) had a crucial impact in integrating different fields, particularly the economy and business. The economic development of societies was increasingly boosted by the application of digital tools and systems. Electronic administration facilitates correspondence among employees and individuals in the interaction of a community as well as in the adoption of recent changes and reforms to be controlled with.

Recommendations for Further Study:

As this study focused on the impact of administrative culture on digitization, other recommendations could be suggested regarding:

- The impact of digitization on dialogue and negotiations in policy ruling set, and the procedures adopted to enhance social interactions between state makers, and citizens. These policy ruling set aim to investigate how digitization affects the way policies are discussed and negotiated, explore the changes in procedures that have been adopted to enhance social interactions between state officials and citizens due to digitization, and analyze the effectiveness of these digital communication tools in making policy discussions more inclusive and transparent.
- A descriptive process of electronic administration; the methodologies to improve the organizational framework and legal supervisory of authoritative bodies, as for the insurance of principles and legal rights of work office. This process is targeted to improve organizational framework, study the legal supervisory mechanisms of authoritative bodies in the context of digitization, focus on ensuring that principles and legal rights of work offices are maintained and protected during the transition to digital administration, and identify best practices for implementing electronic administration in various organizational settings to enhance efficiency and compliance with legal standards..

Research Prospects:

Through a deepened study in the field of administrative culture and digitization, multiple philosophical prospects emerged to put into investigation, then among these prospects:

- A study impact on the extent to which administrative culture contributes to local growth, and the set of modifications, and reforms to alter an adjustable process at both local, regional, and national levels.
- A study role of institutional sustainability in fostering regulations of administrative culture, and the amelioration of employees' cooperation in governing decision-making.

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