On the Ground of Politics and Political Life Quantum Leadership Paradigm

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Abstract

Express the same meaning in our language, it is understood that the words politics and politics originating from Ancient Greek and Arabic are related to the city, state, society, and administration; however, the primary field of study of politics is political power. Because politics is a social activity, the first of the conditions that create politics is social life; later conditions that create politics are differentiation, conflict, and reconciliation resulting from differences. The field of study known as political science, in which political thinkers restricted their subject to the "state," II. Following the conclusion of World War II, it developed into an independent field of study and began to incorporate the idea of "political power." When we think about "leadership" as "the attitude adopted by the organization or the top managers of the organization, the management, and the path it follows," a new understanding of the phenomenon of "politics" appears. There is a good chance that the phenomenon of leadership, which results from the inherent hierarchical nature of humans, will continue to exist in the future just as it does today and in the past. The emphasis that is typically placed on leadership definitions is that of the leader activating the structure through interaction with the group. To

make progress in a world that is uncertain, unpredictable, and complex, where everything is interrelated, and where even slight changes can have a significant impact, we need quantum organizations and a quantum paradigm. The term "paradigm" refers to a unique way of looking at things, as well as a different understanding and way of thinking; so, the term "Quantum Paradigm" refers to a way of thinking that encourages personal liberty and diverse thought in an approach that is centered on the human experience. According to Gündomuşü (2019), the quantum perspective is a concept that is holistic, flexible, self-organizing, self-organizing, self-organizing, team-working, non-hierarchical, risk-taking, vision-centered, probabilistic, and environment-sensitive. In addition, the "Chaos" theory managed significant developments across the board in the social sciences as well as the physical sciences during the 1900s. The fundamental ideas behind "Quantum Mechanics" represent the most in-depth comprehension of nature that the human mind can produce. The flaws in Newtonian mechanics were the source of its origin. The classical Newtonian worldview is naturally distinct from the quantum leader's worldview, as the chaotic and probabilistic qualities of the quantum characteristic are mirrored in the worldview of the quantum leader. "their theories are precise and clear when all conditions are constant," according to Newtonian thought, whereas, according to quantumist thought, "nothing is fixed, it is in constant change," (Ozgenc, 2008) The purpose of this research is to shed light on the connection that exists between the quantum paradigm and quantum leadership by investigating the origins and evolution of the concept of leadership through the lenses of politics and everyday political life. To achieve this goal, national and international publications on the subject were combed through, and the data that was gleaned from these readings was analyzed.

Key words: *Politics, Leadership, Newtonian Mechanics, Chaos, Quantum Paradigm*

1. Introduction

Politics have been a topic of conversation ever since the earliest days of organized social life in every society. Simply using the term "politics" recalls a variety of ideas. To be specific, entering politics, producing politics, the political arena, political movements, political comprehension,

and other political-related topics in our language. There is usage of the term, the definition, and idioms. Politics does not have a specific and unambiguous meaning, even though it is so widely recognized in our language and even used in such common language. This is because specialists and scientists have not yet developed a definition for politics. When one examines the published works of many scientists, one discovers that each of them tries to describe politics by highlighting the various sides that form it (Bülbül, 2019). For instance, the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle (384-322 BC), who is widely regarded as the originator of the discipline of political science, referred to politics as the "better science." He considered politics to be the most all-encompassing of these activities since, unlike animals, people engage in political endeavors; hence, he considered politics to be the most important of these endeavors (Bülbül, 2019). He argued that man is a social creature and that he is political in essence and in nature, that is, in creation (Goze, 2017). Since he used the phrase "Zoon politicalon-anthropos," this means that he declared that man is political in creation. Machiavelli bases politics on "analyzing and explaining what is, instead of thinking and designing what should happen" (Koşar, 2021). American political scientist Harold Lasswell also says politics; he defined it as an activity that decides who gets what, when and how, emphasizing that politics is a distribution activity. Machiavelli bases politics on "analyzing and explaining what is, instead of thinking and designing what should happen" (Koşar, 2021). (Kapani, 2002). David Easton is the one who came up with this particular distribution, and he describes it as "the distribution of material and moral values based on the authority."

According to Maurice Duverger, a well-known French political scientist, politics is "both a conflict and a fight for power, and an endeavor to build order that may, to some degree, serve all members of society." He brought attention to the reality that politics is a conflict of interest and a quest for power by describing it as such (Oztekin, 2016). He did this by saying that politics is. However, as Raymond Aron points out, there is of course a power struggle in politics. However, even though it is not acceptable to see politics as nothing more than a power struggle, it would be stupid not to perceive this part of it (Kapani, 2002). Between people's feelings and ideas, as well as their social and economic structures, etc. They have distinct interests for a variety of reasons, and because of this, it is inevitable that they will come into conflict with one another when it comes to sharing, looking for, and protecting their legal rights to safeguard their respective interests. As a result, the existence of politics is directly attributable to the exposure

of competing interests; this is since politics cannot exist in an environment devoid of conflict (Şaylan, 1981). Because the issue of conflicts of interest is the capture of political power to share the material-spiritual values that are socially formed (Yücekok, 1987).) But what about; politics is not only a conflict but also an activity of reconciliation (Oztekin, 2016), so it is necessary not to think of politics only as a conflict of interests or a struggle for power, because; Since politics also affect people's lives, this activity should be considered the art of creating an order and finding solutions that will improve the living conditions of the people (Bülbül, 2019).

Politics is a conflict but also an activity of reconciliation (Oztekin, 2016). Politics is although the terms politics and politics are sometimes used interchangeably, a closer examination of their etymological roots reveals that these two notions are rooted from distinct historical periods and cultural traditions. The term "politics" originated in Ancient Greece, and it was taken from the word "pôlis," which means city-states. City-states are separate administrative entities. However, in Ancient Greek, "politics" meant "the art of running a state," to borrow the phrase. (https://www.etimolojiturkce.com>politika) The term "politics" originates from Arabic and may be interpreted as "attachment to anything, to care after its well-being." Later, the word "sa'is" or "sayis" came to signify "to look after the horse, teach and train." However, the term "si" comes from Sumerian, and its origins may be traced back to the concept of "horse and riding." (http://aksozluk.org>siyaset)

Both meanings of these terms refer to activities that are concerned with the welfare of society and the administration of authority over it. Politics are "connected to the state" (Bülbül, 2019); yet there is a distinction between "all the actions of acquiring power and the overall direction selected, the route and technique pursued" (Mıhcıooglu, 1987). TDK defines politics as "the whole of the principles of organizing and realizing the activities of the state in terms of purpose, method, and content," but TDK defines politics as "special view and understanding regarding the art of arranging and conducting state affairs." Politics is defined as "the whole of the principles of organizing and realizing the activities of the state in terms of purpose, method, and content" in TDK. While the state handles enforcing these restrictions, it grounds its approach to the link between activities that affect the society and justifiable force, which may be used to the situation (Dursun, 2018).

We have included many concepts with the mention that politics is a social activity. These concepts are related to the "administrative organization" of the state, and it is known that these organizations are seen in every stage of humanity and in traditional or modern societies, and the structure of these organizations is referred to as the "political system." In our attempt to explain politics in a general framework, we have included many concepts with the mention that politics is a social activity. is what it's called. In the political system, which may also be thought of as a social system, the authority has both the authority and the monopoly on the use of lawful force. Furthermore, the choices that the authority makes and then puts into reality bind the whole of the community (Dursun, 2018).

A "political phenomenon" may be said to exist in societies because of the desire that people have for their societies to continue to exist and to safeguard themselves from outside threats. The term "political life" may be inferred from the presence of "situations in which the phenomenon of politics occurs." In this sense, the concept of politics and political life in a society that seeks to preserve its existence, the decision-making of the organized power that possesses the authority to employ legitimate force, the implementation of the decisions taken, the effect of these decisions on the society, the determination of the people who will take these decisions, the resolution of disputes that arise during the implementation of the decisions, the resolution of requests that are made, all fall under the purview of politics and political life. and It is an expression of the behaviors that may be said, such as having the ability to rearrange in response to stresses (Kalayciolu, 1984). The person is the first of the two primary players that engage in these actions, and the second of these actors is represented by organizations or social unions (Dursun, 2018). The first primary cause in the occurrence of politics is the communal and shared way of life that people lead, and the second is the many ways in which people's social lives vary from one another.

Considering all these brief explanations and emphases, the purpose of this research is to discuss how politics evolves as a science, its purpose, why people are interested in politics, leadership as a political behavior, and the relationship between quantum paradigm and quantum leadership. Additionally, the findings and recommendations will be presented.

2. I. Politics:

Its Scope, Its Purpose, and Its Birth and Development as a Science I. POLITICS: Its Scope, Its Purpose, and Its Birth

This situation should not be seen as a deficiency because it is not caused by a deficiency; rather, it is caused by the breadth of the field that is covered by politics (Bülbül, 2019). Although many definitions of politics have been made, we know that a clear and precise definition cannot be made because of this. To define the extent of the area that is covered by politics, one must first try to decide the breadth of what politics is, and then concentrate on the circumstances that give rise to politics (Turan, 1976). This will allow one to decide the region that is covered by politics. The fact that politics is focused on individuals supplies the most correct and unmistakable information about the field. Because of the work that UNESCO commissioned in 1948 to decide the scope of politics, the scope of politics came to be generally accepted as including political theory, political institutions, parties, political groups, public opinion, and international relations, and it took its place in books on political science (Oztekin, 2016). "Social life" is the first of the circumstances that lead to the formation of politics. The term "differentiation" is the second need. The third condition is referred to as "conflicts," and it occurs as a direct consequence of differentiation, which results in demands that are in direct opposition to one another. In addition, the term "reconciliation" may be said to be the outcome of all these disputes. According to Bülbül (2019), political systems, relations, and ideologies cannot be kept if politics is focused only on conflict. This is because politics cannot last for an extended period. On the other hand, politics is an ongoing process, and if there are communities of humans, there will be disagreements and tries at reconciliation because of many ways of thinking and behaving. In this setting, politics refers to the activities that individuals do in so that they may coexist and keep this scenario intact. In a broad sense, "getting the intended outcome" is what is meant when we talk about "the aim." Although the function of politics may be described in a myriad of ways, its overarching goal can be summed up as the maintenance of public confidence and the promotion of societal well-being via the use of a variety of methods. According to Aristotle, "politics exists for the well-being of the whole society or for the common happiness." He also describes politics as a supreme activity combined with virtue, expressing the benefit of society as the highest goal. Aristotle said that "politics exists for the well-being of the whole society or for the common happiness." According to Aristotle, a good citizen is "a person who takes part in administrations and knows how to govern and how to be governed." This is because

man is both the subject of politics and the fundamental and driving element of political power, and since the primary goal of politics is to serve the people, politics should be conducted with the people in mind. People who live in an objective world and are curious about how the relationships between items develop through time have been prompted to research and investigate these relationships. Because of all these efforts, scientific research has finally gotten off the ground. As a result, the goal is to make the facts that exist in the objective world and the fundamental rules that are associated with the subject matter clearer. From this perspective, it is possible to understand that science is one of the ways of knowing that carries information that is the closest and most dependable to the truth, and that reveals laws supported by observations and experiments about phenomena, and that in this context, it is an activity of the mind (Akın, 1977). Tales, metaphysical and mystical thoughts and ideologies, and ideologies also give us information about the things in the world and the relations between them (Tuna, 2000). However, these are only parts of the whole that make up the world of knowledge, but they are not the subject of positive science. In other words, science is the only thing that gives us information about the things in the world and the relations between them. Weberyen, a social scientist, is quoted as saying that the definition of science is "an endeavor to comprehend and explain the values that people believe in and the structures that they perform" (Aron, 1986). TDK's dictionary defines science as "regular knowledge that chooses a part of the universe or events as a subject and tries to draw conclusions by making use of experimental methods and reality." This definition describes science as "regular knowledge that chooses a part of the universe or events as a subject and chooses to study the subject by observing reality." The scientific method begins with the identification of a problem, is followed by the collection of observations, the use of systematic experiments to confirm the data gathered, and, eventually, the presentation of solid evidence and, therefore, hypotheses. The term "scientific knowledge" refers to information that has been gathered via scientific investigation. Aristotle was a Greek philosopher who set up the first system for organizing scientific knowledge. The natural and physical sciences and the social sciences are the two categories that have been set up by contemporary day researchers in the modern world. There is a significant distinction between social phenomena, which are value-dependent, and physical or material phenomena, which are value-independent. Because it deals with politics as well as attitudes, ideas, and ideologies, political science carries a lot of weight in terms of value. Studying topics that are concerned

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with morals and ethics is another practical choice. Because politics, in a sense, is the choice of the methods that lead to the achievement of humanitarian ideals. In his book titled "Politics," which was written around two thousand years ago in Ancient Greece, Aristotle positioned politics at the pinnacle of the hierarchy of knowledge by referring to it as a "higher science." Aristotle is recognized as the "father of political science" by many contemporary scholars for this same reason (Kapani, 2002). However, within the context of the conditions and political development of the age, intellectuals studied social life, different administrative systems, political institutions of the age, and the question of what the ideal form of government should be. In this way, they set up the field of study known as "political philosophy." Classical political science eventually expanded its scope of inquiry to include the state, the government, and other political institutions associated to politics; yet this branch of study remained primarily embedded within the fields of law and history (Bülbül, 2019).

II. Following the conclusion of World War II, this industry saw significant transformations, and a rebirth of sorts was seen in terms of political science. The field of political science has asserted its autonomy by developing its own distinctive themes, goals, methodologies, and empirical research (Kapani, 2002). In the classical period, the subject of political science was restricted to the "state." This restriction was made because the purpose of political science was to decide the content of political events, organizations, political phenomena, and political activities, as well as to reveal the general laws related to the relations that exist in this field. Even if Harold J. Laski and Marcel Prélot continued to keep the premise of "state science" in the 1960s and 1970s, the topic of political science can no longer be restricted to the state alone (am, 1987; Daver, 1993). This is the case even though they did so in those decades. It has been showed as the study of "political power," and it has been decided that the major topic of political science is the behavior, formation, activity, institution, and interactions between them in the framework of "power, power, and authority" (Dursun, 2019)

II, Political Life; political conduct, political socialization, political engagement, why do individuals join in politics?

- Political life: this term refers to the domain that encompasses a variety of activities and behaviors that develop because of the interplay of political power relations, processes, and institutions at both the societal and individual levels (Dursun, 2019).

Every society, whether it has a contemporary or traditional structure, inevitably has a ruling power and authority, members who are affected by the attitudes and actions of the power, and therefore there is an area of contact between them; thus, every society has a political sphere. The arena of political life arises in the physical space where every society is formed for the dual goals of safeguarding its own survival and ensuring that it can continue to function. All these structured activities point to the phenomena of politics (Kalaycioglu, 1984), and in this framework, there is inevitably a political life in any civilization where the phenomenon of politics occurs. [Citation needed] (Dursun, 2019). People and the organizations that are created by these individuals are the primary players in political life; these organizations are referred to as political forces.

- Conduct in political affairs; According to the definition provided by TDK (2019), the term "behavior" refers to "the attitude or actions of a person in his general life and in society." However, in the context of political behavior, "behavior" can also be understood to refer to "the actions of the individual against all kinds of influences arising from the political society." Because psychological personality characteristics and environmental influences work together to generate an individual's actions, the relationship between the two has a significant impact on those behaviors. Based on the act of compliance, people may or may not follow the reactions from the society; while there are motives such as punishment or reward, being liked, and doing the right thing, the desire for independence or the reverse reaction motive is effective in non-compliance behavior (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1977). When it comes to political conduct or activities, the impact may be understood in terms of where it originates, and it can also be understood differently in terms of the message it conveys and the emotion it elicits (Dursun, 2019). Politics should be concerned with facts, not norms and morals, by the behaviors that are put out as political behaviorism in the field of political science. In this setting, behaviorists consider events in terms of human behavior and investigate individuals and groups that indirectly influence social and political institutions (Daver, 1972). According to Oztekin (2016), it may be described as the views that individuals and organizations have in response to political events as well as their active engagement in such events. According to Kalaycioglu (1984), the rate of political engagement is much higher in industrialized nations compared to agrarian cultures.

3. Political Socialization

The process of political socialization runs concurrently with the development of a society's political culture. The first step in this procedure is to spread the word about it across society. One definition of culture is that it is "the whole of a people's material and spiritual values" (TDK, 2019). Culture is defined as "the entire of shared common sentiments and common values such as customs and habits and folklore, which are established as a consequence of centuries of accumulation in a community." Another way to say this is that culture is "the whole of shared common feelings and common values" (Ozankaya, 1975).

According to Oztekin (2003), political culture may be seen as a sub-system of social culture. It is also possible to define it as the total of a society's political traditions and conventions, trends, fundamental emotions, and intellectual categories, all of which contribute to the formation of that society's political system (Parla, 2008). The fact that a society's culture is formed of patterns that set it apart from those of other cultures has a significant impact on the development of its individual personality. (Tolan, 1993).

Only if a pluralist and participatory democracy is embraced by society will the phenomena of politics that will arise via the development of political culture and its acceptance by the society (Tokoz, 1979).

The politicization and modernization of society are both going to be outcomes of the dissemination of political principles (Black, 1989). It has been discovered that individuals who buy education are more engaged, active, and aware of political events, the political system, and the operation of the system (Oztekin, 2016), (Idioms by The Free Dictionary").

In this sense, "political socialization" can be defined as the process of "interaction and change" in which the society and the individual transform by influencing each other. This is because "political socialization" begins because of the development of political culture in a society, which in turn increases the relationship of society with politics. Political socialization refers to both the phenomena and the process of transmitting or reproducing political culture (Kaya, 1985).

Participation of adult individuals in organizations such as trade unions or professional organizations has a key role in socialization (Kışlalı, 1987). In addition to urbanization, industrialization, and technological developments, mass media and media activities supply the effects that accelerate this process. Political socialization first begins in the family and continues through school. (Alkan and Ergil, 1984).

4. Political Participation

Political participation is defined as "the set of actions taken by citizens in a political system to influence the election and decisions of administrators" (am, 2005). Although political scientists do not fully agree on political participation, in general, political participation is defined as "the set of actions taken by citizens in a political system to influence the election and decisions of administrators." The act of voting in elections is merely one aspect of political engagement; just as important are the attitudes and actions voters take in response to the political system (Kapani, 1998). not becoming engaged in activities" (Baykal, 1970). Political participation is typically thought of as the activities that an individual engages in for the purpose of constructing the future. However, these activities can either be an independent activity on the part of the individual or dependent actions that are brought forward because of the pressure of the group. According to am (2005), changes in the factors that are judged to constitute political behaviors at macro and micro levels may create shifts in social engagement at both the individual and the society level. Personal factors are decided by the gender and age of the individual, and social factors include the level of development of the society, group memberships, family structure, and whether an individual is in a lower- or upper-income class (Oztekin, 2016). Among the factors that affect political participation are gender and age. Social factors include: the level of development of the society; group memberships; family structures; and being in a lower- or upper-income class.

Why Do Individuals Get Involved in Political Processes?

Aristotle believed that being a political being made man a natural candidate for political office, hence he characterized politics as the most unique and difficult profession a person can have.

However, this concept has been largely superseded in modern times by judgments such as "politicians all around the globe are dishonest, self-interested, and corrupt." However, participation in politics allows to produce service, and participation in politics allows us to contribute to society, which in turn allows us the opportunity to conduct our goal of realizing our purpose. On the other hand, politics developed because of disputes that were caused by divisions. Given this fact, and because we are all different, we are bound to coexist as members of the same society. Given this context, the only political setting in which we can find a solution to the conflicts that result from our differences is a democratic political environment. Because of this, what must be done to keep democracy alive is to implement democratic ideas and processes in the community and ensure that there is "social agreement." The person must first understand politics, be able to make sense of politics, and be aware that the political power that is predominate in the society will influence the destiny of the individual and his or her family. This is the fundamental part that may supply this. When an individual understands and perceives politics, he will be aware that it is possible for political power to influence the decisions that are made due to the experiences gained by the social memory, and that the field of realization is the field of politics. When an individual understands and perceives politics, he will know that it is possible for political power to influence the decisions that are taken due to the experiences gained (Dursun, 2018).

- *People get involved in politics for a variety of reasons, including the following: to keep their lives and existence safe.*

- *to have a better life; to satisfy their adventurous feelings and ambitions.*

- *to realize the motive of being in power, dominating, and directing others.*

- *to realize the motive of being able to limit the state and expand the area of freedom (Daver, 1993).*

- *In addition to this, people get involved in politics for the following reasons:*

- *To safeguard personal or organizational interests.*

- *To broaden their social and professional networks by forming relationships with new people.*

- *To advance their careers and organizations through the cultivation of a political culture (Oztekin, 2016).*

- *To expand their professional and social networks; To protect personal or organizational interests.*

Even if there is no prerequisite for people to engage in politics, we all do so in some form or another, whether directly or indirectly, even though we are often unaware of the ways in which we do so in many aspects of our lives. It is a common misconception that involvement in politics consists just of exercising one's right to vote in elections. Contrary to widespread belief, political engagement encompasses a far wider range of activities than just voting. To be more specific, the following is true:

a) *There is a link between provincial and district administrators and leaders, who are members of political parties and have taken part in the political system.*

b) *By performing activities such as making propaganda, hanging banners or posters in addition to voting in elections,*

c) *By following the political events related to social problems in the country and in the world through the media and developing different perspectives,*

d) *To take part intellectually in discussions about political, economic, social and social events in his family, in his environment, in professional groups, in the country and in the world,*

e) *By taking part in political, economic, social and social events in his family, in his environment, in professional groups*

5. III. Quantum Leadership Paradigm

Transformation of paradigms and paradigms themselves; TDK is the root of the term "paradigm," which comes from Hellenic and derives its meaning from Greek (paradeigma). Series of values, sample model is how it is described in the dictionary's entry for it. Thomas Samuel Kuhn is credited with being the one who first popularized and gave the idea (Şimşek,

1997). In his book "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions," Kuhn makes the following observation on paradigms: "Scientists working in a specific area often embrace a certain perspective of the field they are working in, a view supported by too many scientists is termed a paradigm." In this context, the term "paradigm" refers to a point of view that sets up a broad framework for empirical study, elucidates specific issues, and supplies recommendations for addressing their corresponding solutions (Goksoy, 2011). According to Şimşek (1997), "a paradigm may be characterized as a basis of perception, a collection of syllabuses, a viewpoint, and a model that governs the beliefs and actions of a society." Kuhn received his bachelor's degree from the physics department of Harvard University. While he was working on his master's degree in the theoretical physics department of the same department, he took a course that focused on the history of science. As a result of this course, Kuhn decided to switch to the department of the history of science at the university (Güneş, 2003). Kuhn was a pioneer in the field of scientific history. Kuhn was a physicist, historian, and philosopher of science; nonetheless, the development of the notion of "paradigm" is generally regarded as his most significant contribution to the scientific community.

Paradigmatic Transformation: It means a radical change in the perspectives and understanding of paradigms by the era they are in.

To be more specific, "It is the leaping of a system or world view to a higher ground by following particular procedures or its metamorphosis into a new creation" (Şimşek, 1997) is how the concept is described. In this sense, a change in basic assumptions is a brief period during which the essence and tendencies of a system go through a fundamental shift from "as it is" to "as it should be" (Capra, 1996). Paradigm shifts are revolutionary processes. Leadership and Leadership in the Workplace

People do not have the resources and opportunity necessary to continue their existence on their own; hence, they are helpless when they are on their own. In contrast, many living animals found in nature are equipped and have possibilities to conduct their battle for life alone. However, since they are better able to deal with the elements if they live in communities and cooperate with one another, individuals choose social lives. Even in the earliest periods of history, individuals who were equal in terms of weakness want to build an order and to develop

a unity of power within this established order. They hoped that by doing so, they would be able to receive help from the benefits of the society in an equivalent manner. In this scenario, everyone came to an agreement and formed what is known as a "social compact" among themselves. According to Goze (2017), as a result, they set up the groundwork for the ideas of equality, democracy, and state. The period between BC XII and BC X, often known as the "dark era" of ancient Greece. Throughout the ages, the social and political groups consisted of tribes that were bound together by family ties. The life of the tribe was organized by the chief of the tribe, who also worked with the aid of a committee formed of the most experienced tribal members to find solutions to the issues that arose (Senel, 1968).

B.C. In Athens around the fifth century B.C., a school of thought known as "Sophism" developed in opposition to the laws and institutions of the aristocracy. According to the sophist philosophy, even though man is a moral being and a value, he is a self-centered creature who focuses more on himself and his own interests. Furthermore, there is no aim value that can decide "truth, what is just, right and wrong," as the sophists keep that there is nothing higher than man that can do so. "Human is the measure of everything," thus everyone will have the ability to persuade the other person to believe in their own reality for this reason (Goze, 2017).

Ibn-Khaldun asserts, in relation to the Middle Ages, that humans are social and political creatures; hence, it is essential for people to take part in society to fulfill their needs (Ibn-i Haldun, 1977). In addition, and most crucially, individuals who must live in a society "need an organizational leader, the existence of humankind cannot be without him," he argues, underlining the need for "leaders" in the functioning of social life.

Individuals with a hierarchical nature are unable to give up on the phenomena of "leadership" in our age and in future ages, just as they were unable to do so in earlier eras. According to the definition given in an English dictionary, the term "leadership" means "to guide, to lead, or to guide." The term "leader" may also be expressed using the word "guide," which has the same meaning as "leader" (Redhouse, 1997). Although the term "leadership" is defined as a person in charge of the senior administration of a party or organization (Şişman, 2002), the phrase "leadership" is used extensively in the national literature of TDK. This is even though the term "leadership" is not used in TDK.

Despite the many studies that have been conducted on the topic of leadership, a comprehensive definition of the concept has not yet been developed. This is since each definition of leadership incorporates a different aspect of the concept, which is since leadership is perceived differently depending on the position, group, and process that the leader takes part in (Ercetin, 2000). According to Stogdil (1974), there are as many unique definitions of leadership as there are individuals who try to describe it. Leadership may be described as the process of exerting influence on the actions of people and groups with the intention of bringing about the accomplishment of broad-based aims. Specifically, leaders are individuals who can move an entire community in a positive direction, expand the horizons of the society because of their openness to innovative ideas, generate quick and effective solutions to problems, and motivate the community in a constructive manner (Taşkran, 2006). As a result of these characteristics, "The person who gives importance to differences is the one who "makes his own thoughts, will and will, by gaining the love, respect, and trust of individuals, thinking about what we can do together, not giving advice, being a role model by just doing what needs to be done, without fearing the power and abilities of the people around them" (Ozden, 1999). "A leader is a person who directs his followers, can define a purpose and vision in accordance with his aims, is creative, foresighted, perceptive, resolute, and prone to cooperation, problem-solving, intuitive thinking, charm, and inspiration" (Engin, 2007).

All these definitions try to get at the same conclusion, which is that "leadership involves engaging with the group by leveraging these traits and activating the structure." This is the common denominator that is being put forth (Eraslan, 2003). In addition, leadership is formed of the following four components: a purpose, a leader, followers, and the environment. Aim, the aims, interests, and needs that bring the group together, the leader, the person who affects and mobilizes the group, the audience, the people who accept the influence of the leader, and the surroundings; It has become clear that the objectives are capable of being achieved as a result of the relationships that are made by the ideas that are linked with the leadership, which is defined as the followers' degree of expertise and their level of motivation (Eraslan, 2003). According to the ideas and definitions, the leader; The leadership is "the person who manages a group, an organization, or a nation and activates the structure." We may describe it as "the recognized social position of the leader," based on these concepts and definitions (Erkutlu, 2014).

But in today's world, these conventional characteristics aren't enough to define leadership on their own. In today's world, the leader is not the "thought maker," and the followers are not "the person who obeys the influence, does the job." Furthermore, in an era in which talents, knowledge, and skills are the most valuable resources, the role and function of the leader has become more complex in terms of communication and social interaction. It is important for leaders to have the flexibility to respond to environmental conditions, the knowledge, skills, and abilities that can help and support the rapid adaptation of the group and the community to changing conditions, and a leadership understanding that will enable the organization to gain by reading the environment-organization interaction well. It is also important that leaders have a leadership understanding that will enable the organization to gain by reading the environment-organization interaction well (Bayrak, 1997). A shift in the nature of the leadership phenomena known as XXI was needed because of the rapid development and change in environmental and technical information as well as changes in sociocultural and socioeconomic situations. It has resulted in the development of new behaviors and responsibilities proper for the 21st century (Eraslan, 2003).

In reference to this method (Handy, 1989), "the new terminology is completely different; the current word in English is "adhocracy." ",

a phrase that shows flexible organizational structures that specialize in immediate tasks; contrast this with the bureaucratic routine.

It involves working together as a team, forming relationships, having authority, and taking the initiative.

The phrase "options" rather than "plans" is the operative one in these organizational systems; the individuals involved may not be flawless, and "submissiveness" is not the same thing as "participation." This is politics, not engineering; these are the phrases used by leaders, not managers. (Özden, 1999).

"These features comply with the requirements of our age, because now in our age leaders; Skills such as being open to change, creating joint administrations, determining the mission, vision, and strategies of the organization, and directing the followers to the goal are at the forefront (Ozden, 1999)."

"These features comply with the requirements of our age, because now in our age leaders; Skills such as being open to change, creating joint administrations, determining the mission Participation rather than obedience, alternatives rather than planning, distribution of power rather than accumulating it, authority earned rather than transmitted, and synergy resulting from the interaction of individuals within the group are all characteristics of effective organizations (Eraslan, 2003).

Because leadership is not a position of privilege, it cannot claim advantage and superiority because it holds a position, and it analyzes its differences in terms of the efficiency of the environment in which it runs.

- *Leadership is not a position but rather a process; it is not an innate quality but rather a collection of actions that can be taught.*

- *Leaders are people who work well in teams, and effective leadership involves dialogue rather than monologue.*

- *Leadership is not something that must be kept at any costs.*

- *Leadership entails accepting personal responsibility for one's actions as well as their outcomes and refraining from placing blame on others.*

- *Leadership is not a static role; rather, it adapts to the circumstances it is called upon to fulfill.*

- *Innate qualities of leadership, while they may improve a leader's effectiveness, are not, on their own, sufficient for leadership.*

- *Leadership can exert influence on the extent that followers will let it; however, leadership is not meant to dominate.*

- *Leadership does not involve the development of a personality or a culture.*

- *A trust-based vision mutual responsibility system to support collective leadership, free flow of information, encouraging individual development.*

- *to create learning communities by encouraging learning; to share ideas by entering dialogue.*

- *they said it as supporting holistic thinking to keep the balance between the spiritual, physical, and emotional aspects of an individual's life.*

- *They explained it as supplying participation within the framework of mutual respect, proving honesty and sincerity (Ünal, 2012).*

- *This will enable the creation of a society that will make it possible to realize the goals. Building a responsible leader and responsible participatory communities.*

- *Courage to bring about change by transforming individuals, groups, and institutions.*

- *To create a society that will make it possible to realize the goals.*

6. IV. Quantum and Quantum Leadership

✓ What is Quantum?

Quantum is a Latin term meaning "quantity". The word used as "Quantum" in English and "The term "quantus" comes from Latin and refers to "the principles of physics of particles at the atomic level, even smaller than atoms." Quantum theory was developed in the 1940s. Quantum is a word that means "subatomic particle," that is, describing the subatomic structural feature of matter (rgat, 2017). Since the word is a translation from French into our language, it is interpreted in the Turkish dictionary as "one of the sub-value sets of the possible values of a wave." (TDK, 2019) Since quantum is a translation from French into our language, it is interpreted in the Turkish dictionary as "one of the sub-value sets of the possible values of a wave

Atomic idea. Democritus, a Greek philosopher who lived in the First Age between 460 and 370 B.C., was the first person to convey the idea that matter had an indivisible point by using the notion of the Greek "atomos," which became the topic of thought for the first time (Skirbekk, Gilje, 2011). Because of the work of later researchers, Sir Joseph John Thomson found the electron in 1897, Ernest Rutherfod discovered the proton in 1919, and James Chadwick

discovered the neutron in 1932; therefore, the first model of an atom that could be subdivided into parts was developed (Taslaman, 2015).

XX. The atomic model that is referred to as the "standard model" was obtained as a result of the modern physics research that began with Max Planck in the first quarter of the century and continued with famous physicists such as Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, Louis Broglie, Werner Heisenberg, Erwin Schrodinger, Max Born, Walfgang Pouli, and Paul Dirac. XX. The research that led to the development of modern physics (Taslaman, 2015). These studies unearthed a new universe model that was superior to the conception of the universe that was held by classical physics. Furthermore, they decided that in addition to the macro universe that is defined by classical physics, there is also a micro universe that has distinct characteristics (Ruelle, 2004). This world is the universe of atoms and subatomic particles, and its workings may be understood via the application of the rules of quantum physics (Irgat, 2017). Max Blanck is credited with the development of the word "quantum," which is now used in a theory of physics known as "quantum mechanics." According to quantum mechanics, "it defines a strange world where nothing is certain and objects do not have definite properties until we measure them" (Orzel, 2011). As a result, unpredictability or randomness inevitably arises because of quantum mechanics, as said by Dereli and Vercin (2014). Einstein summed up the issue with the words "God does not play dice," and he made it clear that he did not agree with the notion that nature and the cosmos are subject to chance and uncertainty. He also remarked that he believed quantum mechanics to be an odd theory (Kara, 2021). Then, opposition to the mechanical Cartesian paradigm of modern science began, and as a result, the understanding of quantum mechanics that "everything is interrelated, relationships are constantly changing, and this change creates uncertainty" triggered the emergence of a radical approach to understanding and explaining nature (Şanal, 2020). This innovative approach was characterized by a shift away from the traditional scientific method.

XX. The revelation that the universe is not deterministic has been the most significant conceptual event in the field of physics in the 21st century. As a result, the idea of causality has been disturbed and overturned (Hacking 2001). It was believed that practically everything could be measured in accordance with determinism, which is recognized as the fundamental scientific program of Newtonian mechanics. Furthermore, according to Newtonian physics, the cosmos

was seen as a machine that ran without flaws. According to Aprea and Mattei (2017), ancient people did not consider the sky and the ground to be separate worlds. Instead, they believed that time, space, and their respective laws flowed continuously and harmoniously as components of a single, consistent cosmos at all sizes. However, when we analyzed nature using micro sizes, this was not the case; instead, everything was distinct, discrete, and scaled (Bahringerstein, https://bilimfili.com). Researchers saw that the "mechanical paradigm" that guided scientific thought for the two centuries that Galileo and Newton laid the foundations for it was insufficient and objected to it (Yıldırım, 1999). This paradigm had guided scientific thought for the two centuries that Galileo and Newton laid the foundations for it. The theory of thermodynamics developed by Rudolf Clausius in 1865 and the notion of "entropy" were the first to be used as a challenge to the idea of eternity. According to Clausius, "the total energy of the universe is constant, and the entropy (the amount of energy that cannot be converted to work) is always growing" (Rifkin and Howard, 1997). [Clausius] said this in his paper "The Total Energy of the Universe Is Constant."

By elucidating the characteristics of subatomic particles, Max Planck, who is often regarded as the "father" of quantum physics, fundamentally altered how humans conceptualize the cosmos. Max Planck was the editor of the magazine Annalen der Physik when Albert Einstein contributed three papers to the publication in 1905. Einstein was five years after Planck. The first of them was titled "Special Relativity," the second was titled "Brown Motions," and the third was titled "The Solution of Photoelectric Event." After reading the papers, Max Planck concluded that our knowledge of physics had progressed to a new level. However, according to classical determinism, velocity and position could be decided together, and even the determination of its future position depended on the first velocity and position (Yıldırım, 1999). He argued that the velocity and position of an object could not be decided together at the same time, while classical determinism held that velocity and position could be decided together at the same time. Einstein also disagreed with Newton's concepts of "absolute space, absolute time, and absolute motion." He argued in his "Theory of Relativity" that space, time, and mass are relative rather than absolute. In his "Special Theory of Relativity," Einstein defined the universe as "four-dimensional" space-time. The "Theory of General Relativity" (Yıldırım, 1999), which was shown by (Omnés, 2018), also proved that the cosmos is infinite in extent but finite in size. The theory of relativity developed by Einstein led to the discovery of "quantum

mechanics," a branch of physics that shattered the traditional notion of objectivity and severed its ties to the past (Prigonine and Stengers, 1998).

The inability to talk about homogeneity, the discontinuity of time, the inability to detect position and momentum at the same time, the dominance of uncertainty, unpredictability, and the effect of measurements on the state of objects are all distinctive features of quantum mechanics that distinguish it from Newtonian mechanics. According to Crease and Goldhaber (2016), the two theories have in common the attempt to describe the universe using abstract mathematical concepts. (Yıldırım, 1999). Orzel asserts that the fundamental tenets of quantum mechanics are as follows:

- *The behavior of each thing in the world is governed by a quantum wave function (Wave Function)*

- *The wave function of an object decides the probability that it is in each of the allowed states (Probability)*

- *A quantum object can only be seen in one of a finite number of allowed states (allowed states)*

- *It is possible to say that the act of measuring an object changes the state of the object (measurement) (Orzel, 2011)*

Quantum theory is a flexible and dialectical view of nature, even though its laws challenge "common sense." As a result, quantum theory is an especially important and comprehensive understanding of nature that was produced by the scientifically common mind. Quantum theory is comprehensive knowledge in the field of explaining events that occur at atomic and subatomic scales. Being a comprehensive knowledge in the field of explaining events that occur at atomic and subatomic scales. Because it is consistent with the materialist worldview (Woods and Grant, 2011), it has shown to be a successful theory and has earned its position as the foundation of all contemporary science and technology (Dereli and Vercin, 2014).

7. Leadership on the Quantum Level

In the book written by Dorst, it says that XXI has a characteristic that is boundless, complicated, and dynamic. The challenges that humanity faces in the 21st century is multifaceted and interconnected in many ways; as a result, they are systemic in nature and cannot be addressed in isolation from one another. In this regard, they call for a holistic, that is, a systemic perspective, since they cannot be solved by isolating them from each other due to the connections between them. Since they are limitless, dynamic, and complex, as they are resolved, they appear in other contexts and wait for a solution again. (Dorst, 2018) as well as Albert Einstein, who was quoted as saying, "When a problem develops, it cannot be addressed with the manner of thinking that is utilized." (Zohar, 2018). Our style of thinking shapes how we see the world, and our way of thinking may shape the world itself; one method to do this is by the adoption of a new paradigm (Kuhn, 1982). It is common for leaders to be the ones who blaze a "new route" since the nature of their work is to bring about change, and it is their responsibility to motivate followers and lead them to new and exciting areas by pushing them outside of their comfort zones. At this point in time, we do not have any idea what will take place in the future; nonetheless, leadership is something that does not alter with the times, challenges, or technology (Kauzes & Posner, 2014). However, the traditional models of leadership were insufficient to meet the challenges posed by the accelerating pace and increasingly complex circumstances of the modern era. Leaders in the modern era need to be willing to take risks and be able to adapt to increasingly complex circumstances to make the future a reality (Cohen, 2010). People no longer want to be managed but rather directed, human-based organizations and consciousness rather than mechanical strategies, to be systematically developed. A view that was mechanical, deterministic, and reductionist and dated back three centuries has been replaced by contemporary thought, a new model, and more proper skills with the rise of quantum theory. Instead, he is focused on reviving creative processes, namely "quantum loops." Even though the new world view views this circumstance as an "order of disorder and volatility," the chaos that exists really serves as the foundation for creative endeavors. To put it another way, chaotic situations often herald the arrival of significant gains and chances. Entropy is what happens when there isn't enough proportionate conflict to balance out the chaos (Darling and Fagliasso, 1997). According to Gleick, the notion of uncertainty in physics has been translated into "chaos theory" in the social sciences (Gleick, 2000). The scientist Henri Poincare is credited with being the first person to use the term "chaos." When

he realized that the stability of the solar system could not be proven, he used the term "chaos" to describe an unpredictable and undetectable situation (Karacay, 2004). As a result, the term "chaos" was used to describe everything that took place after that point onward. It is incompatible with quantum physics, which runs counter to the Newtonian classical physics hypothesis, which contends that it may be measured but conveys uncertainty (Karacay, 2004). Quantum physics is a branch of physics that was developed in the 20th century. If the laws of physics describe the states of energy, matter, and motion that decide how the world works, then leadership also allows human energy to be activated so that it may be transformed into action (Turan, 2017). A second use of the term "quantum leadership" refers to a view of leadership that is founded on the premises of quantum physics. Quantum leadership, just like quantum theory, is a leadership approach that activates the energies of employees or followers in an organization, directing them to productivity, not controlling, but rather based on emotions and intuitions regarding the creative potential of uncertainty. In quantum theory, this type of leadership is referred to as a quantum superposition. The domain of leadership influences is interaction, and the source of leadership influence is value-oriented values such as knowledge, trust, respect, and lofty expectations. The domain of leadership influences is the domain of interaction. The uncertainty and the fact that the future cannot be predicted constitute the most essential aspect of quantum leadership. According to Uzuncarli (2000), the leader in this scenario takes on the role of a guiding figure. Under the influence of postmodernism, quantum leadership can be defined as "leaders fulfilling their duties in a world where unpredictable and constant change is experienced in the most effective manner possible." To build powerful quantum organizations in which the sum is greater than the parts, leaders in the quantum space need to be equipped with a set of skills that can catalyze innovation and transformative thinking. The following is a list of these seven capabilities that are found in nature, which are founded on the premise of quantum energy:

- Quantum vision ⟶ organizational vision skills

- quantum thinking ⎤
                    ⎬ are prioritization skills

- quantum cognition

- Quantum behavior is ⟶ Values skill

- Quantum feels

  It is a structure (planning) skill.

- Quantum trust

- Quantum coexistence ⟶ is the ability to coexist.

Individuals that are capable of quantum thinking and cognition can look beyond the horizon, formulate methods for innovative solutions, and be inspired to gain intuitive insight while working through the process of problem-solving.

Quantum feeling and the ability to trust others are necessary components for participants to have to be able to take part. These abilities give one a feeling of responsibility and control over their lives.

Individuals can grasp their own values and make decisions that are congruent with those values when they use quantum behavior. The foundation of vision is quantum vision; vision itself consists of looking with an intention. When these abilities are taken into mutual

Table 1. Newton and Quantum Characteristics in Management

Newtonian Characteristics	Quantum Characteristics
Vertical Orientation	Multifocal features
hierarchical structures	nonlinear structures
focus on control	focus on the relationship
reductionist scientific processes	Multisystem scientific processes
Top-down decision making	central decision making
Mechanistic design models	Complexity-based design patterns
Process-oriented action	Value driven action

Source: Porter-O'Grady and Malloch, 2002:19-20.

Porter-O'Grady and Malloch, 2002:19-20 is the source for this information.

is a kind of leadership that takes into account a great deal of specifics, such as the following: • Quantum leaders are capable of coping with chaos and probable ambiguity? They come up with unique ideas by exploiting seemingly counterintuitive distinctions.

• The leaders of the quantum movement want a comprehensive framework and place a high value on all the work

• The "learning from errors concept" included in the comprehensive and methodical framework of quantum leadership encourages workers to take chances by lowering the barriers that prevent them from doing so.

• Because quantum leaders supply the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances, the existing state of the system is in a position where it can be altered.

• There are no levels of command under quantum leadership. Because each person contributes to the leadership by the potential they have, the leader benefits from increased vitality.

• A Quantum leader fosters an upbeat discussion and open line of contact with all parties involved to set up a welcoming atmosphere.

• A quantum leader has faith in his followers, shows concern for them, and prioritizes encouraging collaboration and integration above control.

• A quantum leader unlocks the potential of their workforce and guides everyone toward the organization's mission.

• Quantum leadership is based on the principles of communication, discussion, and engagement. By activating these unseen energy sources, any person or particle may take on the role of both a leader and a follower simultaneously.

• In the theory of quantum leadership, every person is linked to other people through a network or a field, and because of these connections, the individuals work together to co-create their own reality.

• Leaders that try to understand their followers and pay attention to what they have to say produce a productive cooperation.

• The aims of quantum leaders are ethical and value-oriented, with an emphasis on learning from errors and concentrating on the good parts of situations rather than focusing on difficulties and falling short.

• A quantum leader recognizes that correct prediction is impossible, and that nature is inherently uncertain and unexpected; nonetheless, in this situation, he relies on his intuition and places his faith in the ingenuity and skills of those he leads.

• Quantum leadership contributes to the development of an attitude that values collaboration and integration (Yücebalkan, 2020).

Understanding quantum physics in terms of these characteristics is necessary in order to integrate vision and moral values, to reveal the potential of each individual in unpredictable processes, to seize opportunities by creating interaction and synergy with their audience, to investigate the environment and the individual in a holistic manner, and in this context to enrich communication-interaction and cooperation networks, as well as informal information networks for change. It has several properties, one of which is the ability to use it (Samur and Seren Tepeler, 2016).

When we look at leadership in terms of it being a natural part of politics and political life, we can say that it is the result of the necessities of social life for political leaders who have existed throughout history. When we look at leadership in this sense, we can say that it is the result of the necessities of social life for political leaders who have existed throughout history. In this setting, human communities wanted a leader that had the knowledge, skills, and bravery necessary to form interactions among them (Russel, 2002).

To lead the material and moral institutionalization of societies is one of the most essential functions of political leaders. Therefore, we can say that political leadership is a system that manages the political behavior of the state in domestic and foreign policy for the welfare and security of the society in relation to say administration. The most important function of political leaders is to lead the institutionalization of societies (Peker, 1995). "Leader managers work as a team, solve problems, inspire and motivate, are people-oriented, can lead, create opportunities

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out of chaos, create cooperation, take responsibility by saying people first, provide sharing-participation and communication, appreciate to make.... (Peker, 1995) appears to overlap with the features of the "Quantum Paradigm," because the quantum paradigm; Since the systems approach is based on the concepts of dynamism and open system and the uncertainty concepts of chaos theory, it is in harmony with current concepts in the field of management and organization. [Citation needed] Therefore, quantum theory overlaps with the "quantum leadership paradigm" because it has dynamism, uncertainty, holism, unpredictability, subjectivity, self-organization, multidimensional network interaction, and complexity (Şenylmaz, 2012). This is the case because quantum theory has all these characteristics.

To summarize quantum leadership: it is the belief that each universe will have its own conditions, and that in this sense, every difficulty has the potential to be overcome, that is, "the speed of light can be exceeded." This belief is based on the concept that there may be multiple universes, and it is the belief that each universe will have its own conditions.

A leadership strategy known as "quantum leadership," which is just one of several possible alternatives, is an approach that is suitable for the environments of our age, which are characterized by high complexity, constant flow and change, as well as significant amounts of uncertainty.

8. Conclusion

Even though the phrases politics and politics evoke the same connotations, etymological research has shown that these words are derived from separate histories and civilizations. This was discovered even though the words politics and politics evoke the same meanings. The field of political science, which has traditionally focused on the "state" as its primary topic, has gradually broadened its scope throughout the course of human history by including the ideas of political actions and power. The idea of politics has been described in terms of periodic and conjunctural words, each of which, depending on the context and the point in time, might have a different meaning. This results in an elastic structure. When we remove politics from the context of its traditional definition, we are left with the concept of "public engagement." In this sense, political phenomena and political life; It is the domain in which a sequence of acts and

behaviors take place on the level of the individual as well as on the level of society. It is a phenomena that appears because of the establishment of leadership communities that are a part of politics, and that distinguishes in tandem with the development of human history in historical writing. This phenomenon has been referred to as the historical process. It has had to adapt to keep up with the changes that have taken place, such as the transition from an agrarian culture to an industrial one, the advancement of technology and intellectual pursuits, and the arrival of the information era. In today's world, leadership is not limited to the traditional connection between a leader and their followers; rather, it encompasses a far wider range of intricate interpersonal dynamics. In this context, leaders need to be competent professionals who are versatile, adaptive, and capable of striking a balance between chaos and stability. As a result of the socio-economic, political, and cultural shifts that have occurred within it, it has undergone a change in basic assumptions because of being influenced by "quantum mechanics" in the modern period. As a result of this, a formation that is being referred to as the "quantum paradigm" has appeared, because paradigm shifts are processes. In this sense, quantum physics reached down to sub-atomic particles and showed that the items in the world are not distinct and independent entities; rather, everything is interconnected and identical to one another. He only underlined that things are not what they seem to be and that it is impossible to achieve the impossible. Because the quantum paradigm asserts, in the same vein as Einstein's theory, that "the cosmos is one and a whole" and that "every unit contains the information of the entire," the leaders of the quantum movement similarly think in a holistic manner. Because, much as in Newtonian mechanics, the cosmos is not a machine, an automated mechanism, or a singular mechanism. Rather, the universe is a type of living creature that carries knowledge, power, and responsibility. According to Lorenz's idea of the "butterfly effect," the cooperation produced by the thoughts of each person contributes to a shift in the collective consciousness of the cosmos. Quantum leaders have revealed that love, respect, trust, communication, and dialogues based on human values will produce more effective results with a holographic organization. This is done to reach the good, the truth, and the beautiful. Because of this, a quantum leader is a leader who is collaborative and interactive, who is not afraid of uncertainty, who knows leadership is not continuous and who is able to share leadership. Additionally, a quantum leader is prepared to be on the edge of chaos. According to Kuhn, a dominant paradigm does not suffer from erosion in this context if it produces solutions to the challenges it faces.

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