



THE ROLE OF ADMINISTRATION IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Sudha Rani. Palli ^[a], Dr. Anita Samal ^[b]*

Article History:Received: 03.12.2022

Revised:15.01.2023

Accepted: 15.02.2023

Abstract: Administration has been derived from the word ‘ministrare’ which means to serve or look after. Administration means to govern the country. According to Woodrow Wilson, “Public Administration is the systematic application of laws and public policies. The developing countries are also known as Transitional, Emergent, Expectant, Less Developed and Under Developed countries. The term developing is used because underdevelopment is not permanent and there is always hope for development. Most of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are included in this group of developing countries. These countries have social and cultural disparities but they have certain things in common. These countries have remained the colonies of the Western Europe and subsequently their political system is based on the system of their political rulers. They are telescoping the method of achievement. They have asiatic, feudal and capitalist mode of production.

Keywords: Administration, capital, cultural, development, economic, political, social

[a]. Department Research Scholar, Dept. of Political Science,
Kalinga University, RAIPUR & Lecturer,
Ch.S.D.St.Theresa's College for Women (A), ELURU,
Andhra Pradesh

[b]. Professor and Head, Department of Political Science,
Kalinga University, RAIPUR

*Corresponding Author

E-mail: anita.samal@kalingauniversity.ac.in

INTRODUCTION

Public Administration plays an important role in each and every aspect of individual's life and is an important instrument for development and making realistic policies. Features of Developing Countries Mostly all developing countries were the colonies of the western European countries. So, they have based their political system on the path of colonial rulers. These countries are agrarian in structure with poor organisation and primitive technologies. These countries suffer from illiteracy, low income, unemployment and poverty. Most of these countries suffer from political instability. In these countries, capitalism rises, capital formation is in dissolution and new one ready to replace the old one. There use to be set of officials or administrators who used to control all political, cultural, religious, social and economic policies. These countries suffer from violent conflicts because of disparities of tribal, religions and ethnic groups. They mostly have mixed economy with Asiatic, feudal and capitalist mode of production. Role of Public

Administration in Developing Countries There was no development of social and economic forces at the time when it was colonies of the western European countries. These countries suffered from social and economic backwardness after their independence and the need for improvement was required. Subsequently, the role of Public Administration as being ‘Government in Action’ became very important for playing the development role. As a result, the role and areas of Public Administration increased to large extent.

The main concern of public administration was on the ways to use the resources and skill for development and they had to act as a ‘Champion of Development’. Therefore, in many countries, Planning Commission was set up for development process. Political Role The political leaders are not considered capable and good at making pragmatic and realistic policies. So, the Public Administration plays an important role in formulation of policies for the development of countries. Socio-Economic Role There are many socio-economic roles of Public Administration. i. Improving the well- being of the society. ii. Removing poverty, diseases and social illness. iii. Removing social and economic disparities and providing countries with higher education and intensive training in many fields. Role in Nation-Building Public Administration has important role in nation building.

- i. Building up institutions like public sectors and public corporation.
- ii. Developing man power required for developing these institutions.
- iii. Human development that is shifting the temperament and adjusting with technological development.

Role in National Unity Public Administration plays an important role in bringing about national unity among people of different religious, linguistic and cultural disparities. Role in Establishment of Democracy Democratic values are neglected in these developing countries. Public Administration plays an important role in developing and inculcating democratic feelings among the people of these countries. It also acts as a channel of removing political struggle. Leads to Political Socialisation Public Administration leads to political socialization by regulating and aggregating attitudes, values, norms, ideas and feelings among people towards political system Helps in Establishment of Framework of Unified Polity.

A unified polity can only be established through good public administration and administrators. Major Problems of Public Administration in Developing Countries Lack of Requisite Skill There is lack of trained expertise, development skills and technical resources which is required for carrying out development process in developing countries. Involvement in Non-Productive works More emphasis on non-productive and non-development works as most of the administrators look for their personal gain instead of public interest. Lack of Development Administrators There is lack of development administrators, lack of machines and modern equipments and resources required for development which makes it difficult for the public administrators to carry out development process.

Corruption

The practices of corruption, formalism and other ill practices become hurdles in the work of public administrators in developing countries. Nexus between the Politicians and Bureaucrats It has been seen that there have been problems between bureaucrats and the politicians in policy making and other functions related to administration. The differences between the politician and

bureaucrats lead to conflicts between them and thus hindering the process of development. Impact of Colonial Rulers The impact of colonial rulers on public administrators can be seen as they only thought about their status and not as the development process.

Development administration is the process of executing developmental programs and projects in the direction of nation-building and socio-economic progress through public administration. There are two main issues identified as development administration goals –

1. Nation-building and
2. Socio-economic development.
3. The term ‘development administration was first coined in 1955 by an Indian scholar U.L Goswami in his writing “The Structure of Development Administration in India”.

THE BIGGEST ECONOMIES					
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES			DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
	World Bank	IMF		World Bank	IMF
	GNI/head	GDP/head		GNI/head	GDP/head
	\$US	\$US		\$US	\$US
United States	63,390	62,606	Saudi Arabia	55,650	55,944
Germany	54,890	52,559	Turkey	27,470	27,956
Australia	49,980	52,373	Russia	26,470	29,267
Canada	47,490	49,651	Iran	21,050	19,557
France	46,360	45,775	Mexico	19,368	20,602
Britain	44,930	45,705	Thailand	18,160	19,476
Japan	44,420	44,227	China	18,140	18,110
Italy	42,020	39,637	Brazil	15,820	16,154
South Korea	40,090	41,351	Indonesia	12,650	13,230
Spain	39,900	40,139	India	7,680	7,874

INSIDESTORY.ORG.AU

Edward Weidner is the first scholar who gave a proper systematic explanation of the development administration. According to him, development administration as “an action-oriented, goal-oriented administrative system...guiding an organization towards the achievement of progressive political, economic and social objectives”.

Other contributors to development administration are George F. Gant, F.W. Riggs, Han Bee Lee, John D. Montgomery, and Alfred Diamant.

Table of Contents

- a) Emerging Factors of Development Administration
- b) Features of Development Administration
- c) Difference between the Development Administration and administration of development
- d) Challenges of Development Administration
- e) Conclusion
- f) References

Emerging Factors of Development Administration

Professor Chakrabarty and Chand have mentioned three major factors for the emergence and growth of development administration.

1. The emergence of newly decolonized nations after the Second World War.
2. The emergence of international and the US economic and technical plans for assistance to developing nations. And
3. The establishment of the Comparative Administrative Group and the interest was shown by its members in developing nations and their administrative systems.

After World War II, most of the countries in Asia and Africa gained independence from colonial rule. As a result of the long period of colonial rule, the newly independent states faced many problems. Economic problems cover a large part of their miscellaneous problems. Poverty,

malnutrition, starvation, lack of housing were the burning problems of these states. Other social problems were associated with it.

The lack of efficiency of the political parties up to the grassroots level and the absence of pressure groups are noticeable in these countries to get out of such a situation.

Therefore, this responsibility was entrusted to the public administration. Because of the long period of colonial rule, the bureaucratic institutions in these countries were well-established.

As a result, most states survive the bureaucracy in order to take on the main responsibility for social change. It was thought that all development projects should be implemented through public administration. This how developmental administration emerged.

5 Phases of the Evolution of Public Administration

The largest contributor to the development administration is the United States Comparative Public Administration Group (CAG). Fred Riggs was chairman of the group from 1960 to 1970. Under his supervision, a group of researchers studied the administration of developing countries in Asia and Africa. In this way, a new aspect of public administration was developed

Features of Development Administration



Features of Development Administration

The following features of development administration can be identified –

1. **Action and Goal Orientation**
Development administration is action as well as goal-oriented. This means that it is related to achieving certain programmatic results. Developing countries need to address socio-economic problems, and this is exactly why development goals are set and development administrations take action towards those goals.
2. **Socio-economic change**
Development administration also change-oriented. Here change means the socio-economic change of underdeveloped or developing countries. So, development administration is concerned with bringing socio-economic development.
3. **Client Orientation**
It has to do with satisfying the needs of its clients. The need for clients means the need of citizens. It is concerned with the uplift of the poorer section of the society.
Almost every country announces various schemes for the betterment of the lower class or community in the society and all those schemes are managed by the public administration and this kind of administration is called client-based development administration.
4. **Commitment Orientation**
The development administration is committed to its goals and responsibilities. It has high morale and motivation in working conditions to achieve developmental goals.
5. **Time Orientation**
It is time-oriented. The development administration has to perform all its developmental tasks within a time frame. All development projects have to be implemented within the time frame prescribed by the government.
6. **Ecological Orientation**
It is an open system. It continuously interacts with every element of its environment (Social, economic, and political system). It is influenced by every social, political, and economic environment and influences them as well. F.W Rigg's ecological perspective of public administration is a great example of this.
7. **Participation Oriented**
The Development administration adopts the

policy of administrative collaborative and participatory systems for its purpose. Here, people are not just considered passive recipients of services. The active participation of the people in the formulation and implementation of developmental policies is given priority.

The expansion of the decentralized administrative system is recognized in the development administration. Local self-government ensures people's participation in their grassroots administrative system.

8. **Responsiveness**

It is very responsive. That means it is responsive in terms of its service. The administration implements every public welfare project of the government. So the more responsive it is, the more development extends.

9. **Innovativeness**

Development administration is innovative as it relates to social change in achieving developmental objectives. It is dynamic and progressive in thought and action.

Difference between the Development Administration and administration of development

There is a conceptual difference between development administration and administration of development. But the relationship between the two is like that of an egg and a chicken, one cannot continue without the other.

The main goal of development administration is to create a better social, political, and economic environment. That is, it is related to socio-economic change and nation-building. It focuses on the outcomes of the administrative work related to the nation's development.

On the other hand, Administration is the key to administration of development or administrative development. In every state system, the economy or social system is developed, similarly, the administrative system is also developed. Whatever the form of the state, that is, whether it is developed, developing, or underdeveloped, an administrative system is formed everywhere.

The main function of the administrative system is to build resources and use them for specific purposes in accordance with political directives.

In that sense, it can be said that there are a number of indicators that can be used to

understand the administration of development, such as

- a) Increasing budget allocations,
- b) Specializing administrative staff,
- c) Increasing diversity, efficiency and capabilities.
- d) Professionalization and specialization of its personnel,
- e) Administrative reorganization and rationalization
- f)

On the other hand, the main vision of the development administration is development. However, in order for the development administration to be successful, it has to take the help of administration of development, or simply put, it has to take the help of the administration for the successful implementation of development work.

As a result, although development administration and administrative development are interrelated, they are separate issues.

10 Key Differences Between Public And Private Administration Challenges of Development Administration

Development administration is a state-centric and citizen-centric administration. This globalized world is transforming from a state-centric to a market-centric approach driven by the New Public Management.

New Public Management: Meaning, 10 Principles, And Features

The question is why this transformation is happening. This is because the Development administration is facing challenges for a long time.

These are:

1. The inadequate concern with people-driven development

Development administration has been developed keeping in view the objective of people-oriented development. In any country, people live in different communities. In such a situation, no general policy can bring about the overall development of the people. This requires community-oriented development policies.

2. Bureaucratic domination in development

The role of bureaucracy as the main tool of development is also questioned. The bureaucracy is an efficient instrument with which administrative policies are implemented. But the bureaucracy proved to be a very powerful institution to the common backward people. In fact, bureaucratic power goes hand in hand with political power. In the case of development projects in such organizations, there are allegations of nepotism. Therefore, the general public has doubts about the importance of this institution in the overall development of the state.

3. Political capability and politicization of development

The biggest problem of newly independent countries is the lack of adequate political capabilities and the politicization of development. Due to the weakness of both the political parties and the interest groups, the correct problem is not represented. Its effect can be seen in the policy. Fails to administer the proper implementation of that policy.

4. Low priority for quality assurance, monitoring, and evaluation

The policy is formulated in the interest of socio-economic development but there is a lack of proper assurance about its outcome. At the same time, it is not seen how effective those projects are, that is, they are not properly evaluated.

5. Administrative Corruption

The biggest challenge for the development administration is administrative corruption. The government allocates a lot of money for development projects and that money is spent through the administration. Corruption at the administrative level is often seen in developing countries. That means that money is not spent in the right place.

6. Excessive Political Control and Nepotism in Administration

We call people-oriented government and welfare states the maximum state. In such a state system, the state has a huge amount of power in its hands so that it can guide the

development process in the right way. But in reality, this state cannot function properly without effective leadership. In almost every developing country, politically influential people abuse their political power to influence the administration. Political parties also in many cases appoint people of their choice in the administration. So the allegation of nepotism appears to be fatal.

7. Lack of Bureaucratic professionalism

Different departments are required for different types of work. In developing and underdeveloped countries, there is no separate division for each job. As a result, there is a lack of bureaucratic professionalism in the proper implementation of the policy.

Ferrel Heady:

Ferrel Heady (2001, pp. 299-302), another scholar of Comparative Public Administration has identified a number of characteristics of public administration in developing countries. Imitation rather than development of indigenous public administration: This refers to the conscious effort to imitate some version of modern Western bureaucratic administration or to introduce it into developing countries.. Bureaucratic deficient in skilled worker necessary for development programs despite high level of unemployment: Bureaucracies in developing countries face shortages of trained managers with technical and managerial capabilities. A number of countries for example India and Egypt, have a lot of highly educated unemployed publics who have been educated in the wrong subject. Other factors may complicate the task of staffing from local sources. In countries such as Burma and Indonesia administrators who served during colonial days were unwilling to stay or had their effectiveness impaired by charges that they had imperialistic tools. Bureaucracies that are not production oriented: Much of bureaucratic activities are channeled toward the realization of goals other than program objectives.

Bureaucracies with generous amounts of operational autonomy:

The bureaucracy in a developing country is apt to have a generous measure of operational autonomy, which can be accounted for by the

convergence of several forces usually at work in a recently independent modernizing nation. This is the result of several factors, including lack of transparency and poor institutional control. The characteristics described Ferrel Heady are also exaggerated and suffer from oversimplification as discussed previously, there are wide variations across the developing world.

The role of public administration can differ significantly between developed and developing countries due to differences in economic, political and social circumstances. In developed countries, public administration is often focused on maintaining law and order, providing basic services, and managing public resources. This includes ensuring that public institutions are efficient, transparent and accountable to the public. Developed countries also tend to have more established and stable administrative systems, leading to greater predictability in decision-making and policy implementation.

In developing countries, managers often face more complex challenges due to limited resources, weak institutional capacity and political instability. In this context, governments can focus more on providing essential services, promoting economic development and building institutional capacity. This includes working with international organizations and donors to secure funding, building partnerships with civil society organizations, and implementing policies to reduce social and economic inequalities. increase.

Effective governance is essential to promote sustainable development and ensure that citizens have access to the services and resources they need, regardless of national circumstances. This requires strong leadership, effective communication, and a commitment to transparency and accountability. It also requires continued efforts to build trust and cooperation between government agencies, civil society and the private sector. Ultimately, a regime's success will depend on the ability of government officials to work together to address the complex challenges facing countries.

Conclusion

Developed nations are decades and, in a few cases, centuries ahead of developing nations. Yet both of them have to evolve goal-oriented

administrative systems. Depending on the political stability and the level of socio-economic development of a particular category of nations, the progressiveness of these goals, will vary. And within the same category of nations, the goals to be achieved by their respective administrative systems will differ in nature and intensity. In all cases, the success of a society in achieving its goals of development will depend upon the competence, performance and attitude of its administrative system. All administrative systems need to be change-oriented, goal-oriented, progressive, efficient, decentralised, responsive and motivated. These features create a confluence between the development administrative systems of the rich and the poor nations.

References

1. Chandler Ralph and Plano Jack C:-The Public Administration Dictionary (New York, John Wiley and Sons,1982)p 13
2. Cliche, P. (2005). A Reflection on the Concepts of "Poverty" and "Development". Canada: Canadian Catholic
3. Companion to Development Studies. London: Arnold & New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Donald C . Stone, speaking at XIIIth International Congress . . . , 22 July 1965.
5. Donald C. Stone, 'Tasks, Precedents, and Programs for Education in Development Administration', paper submitted
6. Edelman, M. and Haugerud, A. (Eds.). (2005). The Anthropology of Development and Globalisation: from Classical
7. Esman, Milton J., "CAG and the Study of Public Administration", in Fred W. Riggs, ed., The Frontiers of Development Administration, Duke University Press, Durham, 1970.
8. Esman, Milton, "The Politics of Development Administration" in John Montgomery and William Siffin, eds., Approaches to Development: Politics, Administration and Change, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966.
9. Fred W . Riggs, 'Public Administration: A neglected Factor in Economic Development', Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol, 305 (May 1956).
10. Gupta, M.C. and R.K. Tiwari, eds., Restructuring Government, IIPA, New Delhi, 1998
11. Harris, J. M. (2000). Basic Principles of Sustainable Development. Metford: Global Development and Environment
12. Heady, Ferrel, Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective, Marcel Decker, New York, 1996.
13. Minocha.O.P. (ed).: Advanced Development Administration for the Executives of Government of Gujrat,January24 to February 5, 1983 P.6.
14. 37. Montgomery, John, "A Royal Invitation: Variations on Three Classical Themes", in John Montgomery and William J. Siffins, eds., Approaches to Development Politics, Administration and Change, McGraw Hill, New York, 1966. GSJ: Volume 8, Issue 5, May 2020 ISSN 2320-9186 895
15. Osborne, R. (2001). Megawords: 200 Terms You Need to Know. Crows Nest, NSW: Allen & Unwin.
16. Patrick Brandful Cobbinah, 2011, R eflexions on s ix decades of the concept of development: Evaluation and future research 42. Penguin Books 43. Peter W . R odman,1968.
17. Political Economy to Contemporary Neoliberalism. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers 45. Pye Lucian : A spects of political Development :An Anayalitical Study, Boston Little,Brown and Company,1966,pp 45-48
18. Raphaeli, "Comparative Public Administration: An Overview", in Raphaeli, ed., Readings in Comparative Public Administration, Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1967 47. Retrieved form <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2393993>
19. Riggs, Fred, W., "The Context of Development Administration", in Edward Weidner, op. cit, 1970. 49. Riggs, Fred, W., The Ecology of Administration, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1964.
20. Rist, G. (1997). The History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith (Translated by Patrick
21. Sam Richardson, speaking at the XHIth International Congress . . . 22 July 196 5.
22. Sapru R.:-Nature ,Needs and Strategy of Development in Developing Countries: A

- Review in *The Indian Journal of Economics*, Vol- LX, No.238, January 1980 pp 293-294
23. Seers, D. (1969). 'The Meaning of Development'. *International Development Review* 11(4), 2-6
 54. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. New York: Oxford University Press
 24. Shriram B Bapat, speaking at the XIIIth International Congress . . . 22 July 196 5.
 25. Thomas, A. (2004). *The Study of Development*. Paper prepared for DSA Annual Conference, 6 November, Church to the XIIIth International Congress . . . July 196 5, pp. 5ff, . . . See also Donald C. Stone, 'Government Machinery
 26. Snellinger, A 2009, 'Yuba hamro pusta: youth and general politics in Nepali political culture', *Studies in Nepali History & Society*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 39-66.
 27. Todaro, M.P. (2000). *Economic Development (7th Ed.)*. Reading, MASS: AddisonWesley.
 28. UNDP 2013, *Human development report 2013*, United Nations Development Programme, New York, USA.
 29. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (1990). *Human Development Report*. New York: Oxford University Press