

Part IV: Theories and concepts of Public Administration

Module II-New Trends in Public Administration

B- DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Development Administration

- 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**”.
- Father of development administration -**American Scholar George Gant**.
- His famous book “**Development Administration: Concepts Goals and Methods**” in **1979**.
- Development administration is the process of **executing developmental programs and projects** in the direction of nation-building and socio-economic progress through public administration

Definition

Edward Weidner defines development administration as “**an action-oriented, goal-oriented administrative system...guiding an organization towards the achievement of progressive political, economic and social objectives**”.

Scholars of Development Administration

Contributors	Concepts of Development Administration
Edward Wiedner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximizing innovation for development • Accelerating change
John Montegomey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned change for development and role of public administration
Fred W. Riggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized efforts of carry out projects and programmes for attaining development lead objectives • Enlarging government capacity to lead development • Ecology of public administration
Merle Fainsod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards the path of modernization and industrialization
Donald Stones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and implementation of 4 “P”: • Plans, Programmes, Policies and Projects
Shou-Sheg Hsueh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of administration in economic ,political and social development

Contribution of Development Administration

- ❖ The **formulation and implementation of plans policies, programmes and projects** for national development
- ❖ Focused to the **national development; it is action oriented and goal oriented** administrative system.
- ❖ **socio-e economic change of developing nations**
- ❖ Virtually it galvanized society and saved many nations from drastic social change
- ❖ Need of internal reforms within the administrative structure and demanded creating more committed administration
- ❖ It enhanced the role administrators as an social change

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 was the burning problems of these states. Other social problems were associated with it.

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.

UN sponsored development scheme in development countries through material technical aid and financial assistance.

Features of Development Administration

- ❖ Action Oriented
- ❖ Change Oriented
- ❖ Client Orientation
- ❖ Commitment Orientation
- ❖ Time Orientation
- ❖ Ecological Orientation
- ❖ Participation Oriented
- ❖ Responsiveness
- ❖ Innovativeness

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**.

Factors in Development Administration

- Globalization and economic liberalization
- Good governance
- Human rights and rights-based development
- Gender and social inclusion
- Public-private partnership: Co-production and Co-construction
- Information and communication technologies
- New public management and managerialism
- Entrepreneurial public sector
- Increased innovation for competitiveness

Comparison of Development & Traditional Administration

Developmental	Traditional
Change oriented	Maintains status-quo
Dynamic and flexible	Hierarchical and rigid
Emphasizes on effectiveness	Efficiency and economy
Objectives are complex and multiple	Objectives are simple
Believes in decentralization	Believes n centralization
Heavily on planning	Not much on planning
Temporal dimension	No time orientation
Practice democratic and participative style of administration	Authoritative and directive style of administration