

Q Differentiate between Development administration and Administrative development. Critically analyze the role of bureaucracy in Development administration in developing country including Pakistan.

Development Administration is a concept developed in 1945, after World War II due to emergence of new states, concept of welfare state and development of schemes in developing countries. In 1960 different types of management like Traditional public management (TPM) and New Public Management (NPM) were analysed and compared. led to development of suitable models for countries. The purpose is to achieve developmental goals by increasing administrative capacity in an efficient manner. In developing countries like Pakistan, the role of bureaucracy in development administration is significant.

Concept of Development:

Development is a goal focused process that leads to growth into higher and mature conditions. It is interpreted to be the process of desirable changes in the achievement of multiplicity of goals.

Riggs defines development as:

“State of mind, a tendency or direction. Rather than a fixed goal, it is rate of change in a particular direction.”

Development provides discretion - sense of choosing among alternatives and diffusion - degree of differentiation and integration in a social system.

Development Administration :

According to Weidner, "Development administration is goal-oriented and task-oriented system. It can help to identify the conditions under which maximum rate of development is sought and obtained."

Development administration means maximizing of development objectives. According to Pai Paradikar, "Development administration is planned change."

The concept of development administration evolved after world war II, when different types of public management systems were analysed and assessed based on their merits and demerits constitute comparative-administration.

Development administration is considered as a by-product of comparative administration. Waldo, Riggs attempted to defined it in 1960s in an international conference.

Weidner further argued that development administration is linked with achieving the socio-political and socio-economic objectives that are pre-defined in one way or other. It also involves ~~the~~ increasing the administrative capability to achieve development goals in efficient manner.

In other words, development administration refers to policies, plans and strategies used to facilitate socio-economic and socio-political developments in the country. It focuses on how administrative system could be optimised to support growth and improvement.

Types of Development Administration:

There are two types of development administration.

1. Development of administration
2. Administration development

1. Development of Administration:

It includes development of traditional Bureaucrats (TAM) through specialized training, identifying specialization of work and capacity building. It also means investment in the process of administration - human resource.

2. Administration Development:

The developed bureaucracy after being trained will push and run the policy making and development process. Administration development would lead to political, economic and social growth in the society.

Input (Development Administration) → Output (Administration development) → Progress

Difference Between Development Administration and Administration Development

The traditional approach towards public administration was limited and restricted in its scope. It was adhered to that of fire fighter, overseer of law and order in context of laid down principles. While nothing is

wrong with this approach, if the society is utopian but in more practicable sense, it cause problems. Since, bureaucracy is arm of government which is responsible for executing plans and allocating resources at grassroots levels, it is imperative ^{that} they take some risks to be innovative especially when nation is developing one.

Development administration involves the process, plans to carry development objectives in aspect of economic, social and political factors in a region. It also emphasize on how administrative system can helped to improve growth and development. On the other hand, administrative development focus on enhancement of administrative process, structure and functions within the government. It emphasize to make administration more efficient and responsive. The main points of differences between "development" administration and administrative developments are as follows:

1. Differences in Focus:

Development administration focused to achieve economic, social and political objectives of development in a country while, administrative development focused on enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of administrative system.

2. Difference in Goals:

Development administration implements policies and plans to strengthen growth, reduce poverty and enhance "people's" living standards. On the other hand, administrative development

aims to improve management, decision-making, and service delivery within government entities.

3. Difference in Emphasis:

Development administration emphasized administrative tools to carry out developments while administration development refines administrative practices themselves.

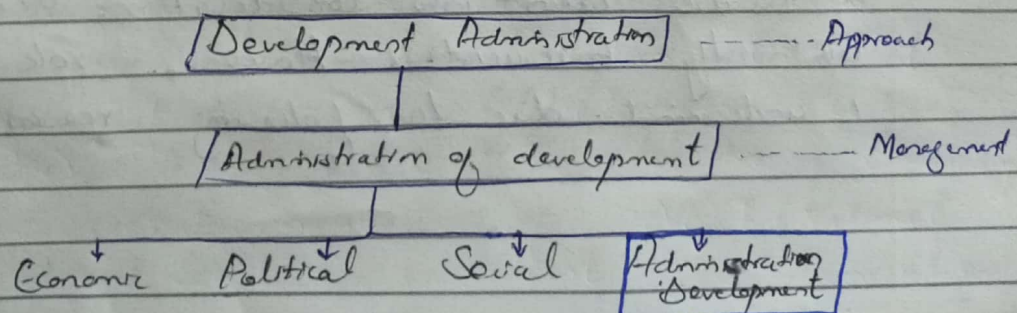
4. People-centred vs Organization-centred

Development administration is people-centred, must empower society as a whole. Administration development focused to create leaders out of bureaucrats for promotion of developmental initiatives.

5. Difference in Outcomes:

Establishing development projects like infrastructure projects, implementing poverty reduction plans etc are included as outcomes of development administration. While administration development implement better communication channels, optimises work flow, upgrades technology system for better efficiency.

So, Administrative development and Development administration both are important for effective development of society.



Role of Bureaucracy in Developing

Countries in the Perspective of Development Administration:

Bureaucracy plays important role in the governmental setup; bureaucrats are trained, skilled and expert who execute governmental plans and policies in developmental form. Bureaucracy is considered as a sovereign factor in developmental administration. It is called man power management, personnel management and labour welfare management etc.

Development administration is social, political and economic development in a state through set of processes and using administrative tools. Social development includes development in the social affairs like equal distribution of resources, maintaining law and order, equality and non-discrimination among the citizens. Similarly, economic development is increase in resources of state through collection of tax duties, income tax, inland revenue carried out by bureaucrats. Similarly, political development includes improvement in political culture, political administration dichotomy and transparency in elections etc. In all these fields, bureaucracy plays a pivotal role, it gives shape to vague developmental plans. Similarly in the planning of developmental projects, experts' advices are taken into consideration; such experts are mostly bureaucrats. However, role of bureaucracy is undermined due to following reasons:

i. Red Tapes :

Red tapes refers to complex procedures and processes that bureaucrats follow in completing their tasks. They are very careful about every minute information to make sure that everything is doing fine. This can take long time and can cause delays in implementations of projects.

ii. Low Bureaucratic Capacity :

Bureaucratic capacity refers to ability of government agencies to plan, implement the projects efficiently. When bureaucratic capacity is low, it can lead to several negative outcomes like inefficient implementation, limited expertise etc.

iii. Unclear Responsibility :

The unclear responsibility of bureaucracy in development administration can lead to range of challenges. If duties and responsibilities are not well defined, it can result into confusion, inefficiencies and delays in implementing responsibilities.

iv. Corrupt Practices :

Bribes and corrupt practices in the bureaucracy of Pakistan is widely discussed issue, a problem prevalent in other developing countries also. Pakistan lies at 140 out of 180 in CPI (Corruption Practice Index). As per article "The Paradox of Bureaucracy" two executive members of NEST (National Endowment Scholarship for Talent are dismissed for

spending of around 25 million on club's memberships.
NEST is an autonomous programme for deserving and eligible students under Ministry of Education.

v. Bureaucratic Polity :

Many western scholars believe that in developing world, bureaucrat play a significant role in decision-making and governance process. They have characteristics like lack of flexibility, slow-decision making, limited public participation, risk aversion which have their own benefits while, they can also hinder effective development administration.

vi- Politicization of Bureaucracy:

In almost every developing country, politically influenced people abuse their political power to influence the administration. Political parties often make transfers of bureaucrats and according to their choice, which in turn affect the developmental processes.

Conclusion :

Development administration carries out programs and policies for welfare of state in which bureaucracy have a leading role. Certain reforms need to be considered in this regard for efficiency and maximum output of services.

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