

# DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Prepared by,  
Mr. Thomas G.M.,  
Associate professor,  
Pompei College Aikala DK.

# INTRODUCTION:

- ◉ Development Administration is a new branch of administration.
- ◉ The term 'development administration' was first coined by U L Goswami, an Indian scholar, in 1955.
- ◉ However, it is George Gant an American scholar who is regarded as the father of development administration.
- ◉ Weidner is the foremost proponent of development administration.
- ◉ E. W. Weidner, F.W. Riggs, Joseph La Polombora, Lucian Pye and others have contributed a lot to the growth of the concept.

# FACTORS IN THE EMERGENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION:

- ◉ Following factors have greatly contributed to the growth of development administration -
  1. **Overemphasis on the study of ‘means’ of administration and under emphasis on the study of ‘goals’ of administration by the traditional PA.**
  2. **Emergence of newly independent developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America due to the liquidation of colonialism and imperialism.**
  3. **UN sponsored development schemes in the developing countries through multilateral technical aid and financial assistance.**

# EMERGENCE .....

- 4. Extension of American economic and technical assistance plans to newly emerged developing countries.**
- 5. Setting up of the Comparative Administration Group(CAG) in 1960 under the aegis of the American society for Public Administration.**
- 6. Search for new indigenous administrative model to meet the developmental needs of the developing countries, due to the failure of western models in these countries.**

# MEANING:

- The administration which is concerned with the development activities is called development administration.
- It is a process through which the governmental programmes for economic development were implemented and administered in the hope of achieving the best possible results.
- The dictionary meaning of development administration is **“the enhancement or improvement of techniques, processes and systems organized to increase the administrative capacity of a nation, usually newly emerging nations.”** (The PA Dictionary, New York, 1982)

# DEFINITIONS:

- ◉ According to **Riggs** “development administration refers to the organized efforts to carry out programmes or projects initiated by those involved in serving developmental objectives.”
- ◉ **Edward Weidner** defines development administration as “**an action oriented, goal oriented administrative system**” He further says that “Development Administration refers to the process of guiding an organization towards achievement of progressive political, economic and social objectives.”

# CHARACTERISTICS OF DA:

○ The DA has the following characteristic features

-

1. Change orientation,
2. Goal orientation,
3. Result oriented,
4. Client orientation,
5. Commitment to work,
6. Time orientation,
7. Citizen participative orientation,
8. Innovativeness
9. Ecological perspective,
10. Effective coordination,
11. Responsiveness.

# 1. CHANGE ORIENTATION:

- ⦿ It is change oriented.
- ⦿ Its main concern is to bring about desirable socio-economic changes.
- ⦿ It is dynamic and not status-quo oriented.



## 2. GOAL ORIENTATION:

- ◉ It is a goal oriented administration.
- ◉ It is oriented towards the achievement of certain pre-determined goals.
- ◉ It aims at the achievement of progressive political, social and economic goals through effective execution of developmental policies and programmes.

### 3. RESULT ORIENTED:

- ⦿ Development administration is result oriented.
- ⦿ It wants to bring changes in a definite time schedule.
- ⦿ The performance of the development administration is to be judged on the basis of actual results achieved.

## 4. CLIENT ORIENTATION:

- ◉ Development administration is client oriented.
- ◉ It has to be oriented towards satisfying the needs of the people in specific target groups like small farmers, tribal groups, women and children, workers , and so on.

## 5. COMMITMENT TO WORK:

- ◉ Another feature of it is commitment to work.
- ◉ Commitment, that is high morale and motivation in work situation to achieve the developmental goals.
- ◉ The administrators are committed to work and emotionally attached to the tasks they are called upon to perform.

## 6. TIME ORIENTATION:

- Developmental administration is time oriented in the sense that it has to complete the developmental programmes within a time limit.
- The developmental programmes must be completed within that specific time limit.

# 7. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ORIENTATION:

- One of the essentials of the development administration is the active participation of the citizens in the formulation and implementation of the developmental programmes.

## 8. INNOVATIVENESS:

- ⦿ Development administration is not dogmatic and conservative in its approach of problem solving.
- ⦿ It believes in **replacing or improving the administrative structures, methods and procedures for the effective realization of developmental goals.**

## 9. ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE:

- It means under developmental administration there is interaction between developmental bureaucracy and its social, economic and political environment.



## 10. EFFECTIVE COORDINATION:

- It means achieving coordination between the multiple specialized units and programmes involved in the developmental tasks (high degree of integration)

# 11. RESPONSIVENESS:

- It means responding to popular needs and demands.

# DEVELOPMENT V/S TRADITIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

Development administration	Traditional administration
1. It is change oriented	1. It is status quo oriented.
2. It is dynamic and flexible.	2. It is hierarchical & rigid.
3. It emphasizes on effectiveness in goal achievement.	3. It emphasizes on economy & efficiency.
4. Its objectives are complex and multiple.	4. Its objectives are simple.
5. It is concerned with new tasks.	5. It is concerned with routine operations.
6. It believes in decentralization.	6. It believes in centralization.
7. It relies heavily on planning.	7. It does not rely much on planning.
8. It is creative & innovative.	8. It resists organizational change.
9. It is democratic and participative in style	9. It is authoritative & directive in style

# CONCLUSION:

- ⦿ However, it needs to be noted here that both development administration and traditional administration are complimentary to each other. One cannot sustain in the absence of another.
- ⦿ It is a special branch of public administration which has a different orientation in terms of objectives, functions, time dimensions and behaviour patterns.