

SOS POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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SUBJECT NAME: COMPARATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNIT-IV

**TOPIC NAME:SELECT FEATURES OF ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN
DEVELOPED AND SOCIETY**

A developed society, industrialized society, more developed country, or more economically developed country (MEDC), is a sovereign state that has a developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations. Most commonly, the criteria for evaluating the degree of economic development are gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP), the per capita income, level of industrialization, amount of widespread infrastructure and general standard of living. Which criteria are to be used and which countries can be classified as being developed are subjects of debate.

ROLE OF ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN DEVELOPED SOCIETIES

The developed countries are well-known by certain factors like highly developed economy, bigger mechanical substructure, high Gross Domestic Product and net income per capita, growth of industrialization and the standard of living of the people. Development and modernization of a state has an obvious and significant impact on its politics, culture and society. Subsequently, these changes find their ways in several other important institutions like judiciary, executive and legislative. USA has been one of the nations, which have witnessed vast changes and reforms in its administrative history owing to the industrialization, two world wars and the various academic and experimental studies carried out in the areas of

social and behavioral sciences. However, in developed countries the public administration plays a very limited role. As the infrastructure in these countries is developed and widespread, there is a high degree of private ownership and management. This creates a limit to the apparatuses and functioning of public administration. However, the role of public administration in developed countries is a restrained one. It also explains the existence of a unidentified, unspecified and unbiased civil service, performing devotedly the jobs allocated to it. The bureaucracy in these countries is very highly focused and professionalized. It is a large scale complex organization designed to perform complicated task. These countries have an ideal type of bureaucracy which is also known as the type of bureaucracy.

FEATURES OF ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN DEVELOPED SOCIETY

The important features of administration system in developed societies are as follows.

(1) TASK SPECIALIZATION- There is a high degree of task specialization in the developed countries. It shows that the specialized departments will function by their own sphere of job such as agricultural, transport, defense, fiscal planning etc.

(2) PERSONAL ACHIEVEMENT-In developed countries when the individual achieves something than it is because of his personal effort and labour but not for his social stats or family status.

(3) RATIONALITY- The decision and law making process is largely rational in the developed countries.

(4) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS- The government institutions are present in all spheres of the life of the citizens in the

developed countries. As there is popular interest in public affairs, there is a direct relationship between political power and legitimacy.

(5) IRA SHARKANSKY' view – Ira Sharkansky explains three characteristics of bureaucracies in developed countries I.e. Bureaucracies are large having numerous sub units with specialized employees which reflects task specialization in wide range of governmental activities. Bureaucracy assets direction from other legitimate branches of government. Bureaucracy is considered to be professional I,e a sign of specialization among bureaucrats.

(6) FERREL HEADY'S VIEW – Farrel Heady viewed five characteristics regarding the role of public administration in developed countries. They are (a) in these countries the public administration is large scale, complex and instrumental. (b) The bureaucracy demonstrates a sense of specializations. (c)Highly specialized bureaucracy. (d) The political process is fairly clear and the political institutions are generally definite and accepted. (e) The bureaucracy is subject to effective political control by other specific political institutions.

- Higher contribution of industrial and service sectors to national income.
- large portion of labour force depends on manufacturing and service centers
- use of modern and advanced techniques of production
- high standard of living
- high per capita income
- low incidence of poverty
- narrow income inequalities
- low growth rate of population
- low level of unemployment
- infrastructural capabilities are present

- high rate of saving and capital formation
- exports of largely industrial services and products

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The public administration of developed countries are facing problem which is because of the lack of coherence between numerous service providing agencies and regulatory bodies. The problem especially surfaces at the local levels where the authorities design their own programs and also run the programs funded by the national authorities. The other example can be dominance of politicians in the matters of specialized domains of bureaucracy. Most of the developed states, especially in most of the continental part of Europe are called Administrative States and their bureaucracies perform certain specific functions. Rumki Basu in her book *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories* explains these functions. According to her, the public administration in these countries performs regulatory functions while ensuring the enforcement of law and order, collection of revenues and the national defense against aggression. Thus, the public administration provides a range of services like education, health, cultural, insurance, housing, unemployment benefits and communication and transport. They also play an important role in bringing about the economic growth of the country by operating industries, giving loans etc.

Now days, the challenges of the developed countries are primarily economic. The economic depression has put immense pressures on the services provided by the government. A lot of reforms have been proposed in which the state resources are being closely administered. The withdrawal of certain benefits has left the public administration of the countries exposed to a lot of criticism and standard from the

common people. The regulatory role of public bodies has also come under inspection for their failure to prevent major upheavals from taking place. As things improve, the role and challenges of public administration shall change once again.

Administration system in developed nations is highly differentiated and functionally specific. This status has emerged -out of long evolution of the politico administrative system where each new governance institution has emerged in response to the need for performing specific functions. Most of the governments in developed nations have experienced the phases of “stable growth “and have been conscious in assigning newer responsibilities to the existing institution or in creating new structures for undertaking emergent functions. The result is highly specialized system of administration that engages itself in regulating various segments of development like agriculture, industry, commerce, education, etc.