

* Read Dev Admin & Anti Dev Thesis from 250 also

Post-Dev or Anti-Dev Thesis

- ✓ whole concept and practice of Dev is a reflection of Western-Northern hegemony over rest of the world.
- ✓ western dev models have proved costly for 3rd world
- ✓ Dev theory a creation of academia in tandem with an underlying political ideology, → only effective in terms of and in relation to a particular, pre-existing social theory.
- ✓ Dependency theory : 1960s, Latin American scholars, Andre Gunder Frank : Colonial & Western Capitalism are two major factors responsible for underdeveloped nature of 3rd world countries. (exploiting resources & making them 'dependent' economically on the colonial powers.)
- ✓ Capital intensive western technologies not apt for capital-poor, labour rich countries.
- ✓ Colonial discourse: North as "advanced" and "progressive" & South as "backward", "degenerate" and "primitive"
- ✓ Dev = euphemism for post war American hegemony.
- ✓ 1940's : Gandhi, Raul Prebisch in Latin America & Frantz Fanon in South Africa : criticised colonial economic Dev.
- ✓ 1960's : Dennis Goulet (American) : pioneer in addressing the ethical and value questions posed by development theory, planning and practice.
 - ↳ "The Cruel Choice: A new concept in theory of dev", 1971
 - ↳ so called "dev" owing to its costs in human suffering and loss of meaning, can amount to "anti-Dev".
- ⇒ "Dev needs to be redefined, demystified and thrust into the arena of moral debate."

- ✓ economists like Paul Streeten & Amartya Sen → conception of Dev explicitly formulated in terms of ethical principles. Sen: ~~ex~~ Dev = expansion of peoples' "valuable capabilities and functionings". → ability to live long, nourished, read & write, etc. He built it on Streeten's "Basic Human Needs".

CRITICS of Anti-Dev

- ✓ Ray Kiely: nothing new, merely the latest version of a set of criticisms that have long been evident
- ✓ ADT overstates its case: to reject all dev is to reject all possibilities of material advancement and transformation

CONCLUSION

- ✓ Dev should be 1) sustainable & 2) Ethical.

Development Administration

- ✓ recent origin. Term DA coined by Indian scholar Goswami in 1955 and then popularised by Riggs and Weidner.
- ✓ Formal recognition in early 1960's (CAG of ALPA & SSRC)
- ✓ Concept of DA has been almost exclusively been used in the context of developing countries of Asia, Africa, LA but the paradigm is distinctively western.
- ✓ Martin Lamela: "Engineering of social change."
- ✓ Edward Weidner: "Maximising innovation for Development"
+ "Innovation" = process of planned or intended change in the direction of modernity or nation building and socio-economic change.

✓ Riggs's defin. of Dev : "process of increasing autonomy (discretion) of social systems, made possible by raising level of diffraction."

✓ Weidner : DA = "action oriented, goal oriented administrative system."

✓ tasks and processes of formulating and implementing the four P's : Plan, Policy, Programmes, Projects. in respect to whatever mixture of goals and objectives may be politically determined : (DONALD C. STONE)

✓ Riggs : DA = "Organised efforts to carry out programmes or projects thought by those involved to serve developmental objectives."

✓ Def. DA is the process of carrying out developmental programmes and projects in the direction of nation building and socio-economic progress through an admin. system.

✓ Primary Objective of DA : strengthen admin machinery which would ~~in the~~ bring about socio-economic change.

Salient features of DA.

1. Change orientation : govt. influenced change towards attainment of progressive social, economic and political objectives.

- ✓ 2. Goal orientation
- ✓ 3. Result orientation
- ✓ 4. Innovativeness : not dogmatic or conservative
- ✓ 5. Client Orientation
- ✓ 6. Commitment (to change) : Emotional involvement in job
- ✓ 7. Planning : Pai Panandikar $\rightarrow$ DA = Admin of planned change
- ✓ 8. Temporal dimension
- ✓ 9. Participation.

Approaches to DA $\rightarrow$ Early (classical)
 $\rightarrow$ Contemporary

• Early approaches

- ✓ Economic approach : (Smith, Mills, Marx, Keynes) $\rightarrow$ emphasised economic growth through industrialisation
- ✓ Diffusion approach : (Rogers & Edvin) $\rightarrow$ third world adopts capital, tech & social structure from west
- ✓ Psychological approach : (McClelland) $\rightarrow$ personality traits like achievement motivation, change orientation, etc.
- ✓ Dependency theory

• Contemporary approaches

- ✓ from blue print to learning process
 - ✓ Production centred to people centred.
- } Kemp & Hopes

✓ D of A & A of D : related reciprocally (Riggs)

• DA is more management than admin

• PA is more admin than management

✓ DA $\neq$ EPA ; PA is also concerned with non dev fune such as maintenance & regulatory

Regulatory

DA

- ✓ change oriented
- ✓ Dynamic & flexible
- ✓ emphasis on effectiveness
- ✓ complex & multiple objectives
- ✓ new tasks
- ✓ decentralisation
- ✓ creative & innovative
- ✓ Democratic & participative
- ✓ onward looking
- ✓ wider scope
- ✓ emphasis on high programme std.

Traditional Admin.

- status quo oriented
- Hierarchical & rigid
- efficiency & economy
- simple objectives
- routine operations
- centralisation
- inertia
- Authoritative & directive
- inward looking
- limited scope
- emphasis on rules & procedures

✓ Riggs concept of dev → covered (diffraction → dev)

- ✓ DA came post WW2. Then 10 yrs later Third World. DA performed poorly in 3W. → New themes emerged in 1980s → break down of western paradigm
- GP Dwivedi & NEF : ↑ ~~at~~ alternative models of DA
 - (i) Insurrectional (e.g. China)
 - (ii) Fundamentalist non insurrectional (e.g. India's Panchayat Raj, Tanzania's Ujamaa concept)

Esman : New Dev. Admin : themes (1980s)

- (i) Limited Govt. + complementary channels
- (ii) ↑ Participation
- (iii) Societal context
- (iv) understanding of associated uncertainties & contingencies
- (v) Decentralisation