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## THE CONCEPTUAL GROWTH OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND ITS OBJECTIVES

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### ABSTRACT:

Today, all nations of the third world are laying emphasis on development administration. They are applying both macro and micro level approaches and policy implementation. The issues related are poverty reduction, institutional development at local, district, state and national level; good governance, environmental protection, structural and institutional development etc. The essence of development is a holistic change keeping in mind the progressive political economic and social objectives. Currently, the emphasis is on giving justice to the people deprived of it and work actively for poverty alleviation programmes. It calls for integrated knowledge representing all disciplines and professions.



**KEYWORDS:** *development administration, environmental protection, structural.*

### INTRODUCTION:

Another source of development administration is the concept of socioeconomic justice to all. This term came into wide use with the advent of democracy and socialism. Though the term justice is not new, it always remained available to the rich people. Plato rightly remarked that if there was any justice, it was in the interest of the rulers. Instead of socio-economic justice, it was injustice, which prevailed among the poor people. The situation changed gradually. A new concept under the concept of welfare state emerged which began to talk about socio-economic justice for the people yet deprived of it. It

was the Utopian socialists who were much worried about the pitiable and deteriorating economic and social conditions of the poor masses.<sup>1</sup> They talked much about a new social order based on socio-economic justice. However, they could not suggest any viable means to set up such society. But their thought encouraged their successors to take up the issue, which ultimately culminated into the most powerful political thinking as Marxism, not only pleaded strongly the case of the poor but also encouraged the poor and working class people to fight for socio-economic justice.<sup>2</sup> Marx and his followers strongly pleaded that it is the mode of private property and private ownership. Which is the root of socio-economic injustice.<sup>12</sup> Hence, both must be abolished and

social ownership should be established over all the means of production and distribution. The concept of socio-economic justice and meaning of development administration was enlarged. It was pleaded that social and political justice was meaningless without economic justice especially to those who are poor and backward. The concept of economic justice must be based on nondiscrimination between man and man on the basis of economic value. It must imply adequate payment for work without any discrimination on some artificial and distribution of goods subject to the condition of general welfare. The idea of economic justice should seek a new balance and a new harmony in the present conflict between large national economic and social interests on

the one hand, and the individual or group rights and interests on the other.<sup>3</sup> Welfare states at this circumstance became a guiding factor for achievement of social and economic justice. Measures of social securities such as assistance sickness, old age pension and relief to disabled etc. became the guiding principles for the government while framing policies and programmes for development. A myth was spread that providing socio-economic justice to the deprived and exploited sections of the people does not deserving sections even in a capitalist system by adopting schemes related to welfare and development of the general masses. The measures like constitutional protection to the poor, reservation of seats for their employment, passing legislation in favour of the poor and putting high taxation on the rich may be adopted to provide justice to the poor. If these measures are implemented honestly, the necessary conditions may be created for a decent life, and that can made available to every member of the society. The efforts should also applied to transfer economic resources from the well-to-do people to poorer sections of the community ensuring that the benefits must go to the needy people.

Thus, the changing concept of welfare state and socio-economic justice once more paved the way for empowering the state. The individualist thinkers had considered the state as a necessary evil and demanded non-interference of the state into the individual affairs. It was the ideology of individualism, which had paved the way for the growth of unchecked capitalism. Now the state was once more invited to act in the interests of the poor and control the growth of capitalism. The state has been recognized as the balancer of justice and protector of the interests of the poor. As a result, the scope of the state's power and roles of its government have increased. Since the state has been authorized to look after the interest of the poor and deprived sections of the people, the administrative machinery of the government became more dynamic. Administration did not remain confined to the maintenance of land order and to collect revenues, but to make welfare plans, chalk out development schemes and execute them in the interest of the poor. The concept of development administration was enlarged. It included development not only of the nation but that of the each section of the people. Moreover, the development concept included in itself sanitation, health, education; small industries, housing, construction of new roads; rural development in the field of irrigation, agriculture, horticulture; fishing, dairy farms, piggery farms, etc. Emphasis has also been laid down on the development of rural people by providing them self-helped schemes. Thus the scope of development administration became multifarious. This created the need to further empower the local self government, both in the rural and urban areas.

The rise and growth in the size and importance of the administrative services under the system of development administration has brought the Bureaucrats in forefront today.

1. Karl Marx and Engels F and Lenin V. 1 (1967) on Scientific Communism, P.P. 26, 27
2. Ibid, p.7
3. Mukharjee (1980) P.B. New Jurisprudence, New Delhi. P. 110