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08 The Role of Public Administration
09 in Developing Societies -
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11 The developing societies
12 has only 70 percent of the world
13 population and 20 percent of the
14 world income. Economic and social
15 forces are responsible for the
16 poverty, inequality and low productivity
17 that commonly characterize most
18 third world nations. It also arises
19 out of the political instability of
20 numerous third world nations.

Common Characteristics of Developing Nations -

1) Size and Income Level - | developing

countries that are permanent members of the United Nations, 72 have less than 15 million people and 51 less than 5 million.

(b) Historical Background — The economic structure as well as their educational and social institutions, have been modeled on those of their former colonial rulers.

(c) Industrial Structure — The vast majority of developing countries are agrarian in economic, social and cultural outlook.

(d) Low level of living — In developing

08 nations, general level of living tends
09 to be very low for the vast
10 majority of people. These low levels
11 of living are manifested qualitatively
12 and quantitatively in the form of
13 low income, inadequate housing, poor
14 health, limited or no education, high
15 infant mortality, low life and work
16 expectancy and in many cases.

17 Role of Public Administration in
18 developing societies -

19 (a) Economic Activity -
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The governments of the developing countries assumes great responsibilities in providing capital for economic and social development.

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08 Therefore planning has been widely
09 accepted as a main instrument of
10 achieving national development goals.

11 (b) Social and Educational Activity -

12 The government of the
13 developing countries has responsibility of
14 improving the well-being of the people,
15 specially in the social field. It is
16 the duty of each and every country
17 to remove poverty, disease and social
18 illness from the nations. The higher
19 education and intensive training of skill,
20 manpower especially scientists, engineers,
doctors, administrators and other technical
personnel have become the responsibility
of the government.

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FRIDAY
07-293
Week 11

(c) Political Aspects of political development -

- 10 such as the building of the nation - state
- 11 modernization of law, strengthening of
- 12 the legislature, executive and judiciary
- 13 and other political institutions are
- 14 mainly deals with the government
- 15 administration.

16 Thus, in the developing

17 world, governments play a vital role in

18 the field of national development. The

19 countries want to be developed in the

20 sense of increase in national per

capital income and sustained social

and economic welfare of their people.

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