

Public administration and administration

- Public Administration is a subfield of political science, though it has started getting special
- treatment as a specialized academic field. It is a scientific discipline which deals with the
- machinery and procedures of government activities

- The end product of public administration is the
- actualization of defined objectives e.g.; economy, politics, tourism, health, security, sports,
- education etc. by public authorities towards ensuring societal growth and development which is
- the focus of Development Administration. This becomes the definition adopted by this paper.

- **Development Administration**

- Development Administration emerged as a response to challenges of development characterized
- with Third World countries. It emphasized the adoption of multifaceted approach to the
- conundrum of development in a number of ways. Development Administration departs from the
- hitherto view that development should be in terms of economic end alone.

- Edward Weidner cited
- in Heady and Stokes (ed) (1962) defined Development Administration as an action-oriented,
- goal oriented administrative system. Weidner further viewed development administration in
- government as the process of guiding an organization toward the achievement of progressive
- political, economic and social objectives that are authoritatively determined in one manner or
- another. To Merle Fainsod (1962), development administration is a carrier of innovating values.
- It embraces the array of new functions assumed by developing countries embarking on the path
- of modernization and industrialization. It involves the establishment of machinery for planning
- economic growth and mobilizing and allocating resources to expand national income.

- **. Developmental Expenditure:**

- The important heads of developmental expenditure within the revenue account are
- (i) social and community services, (ii) economic services and (iii) grants- in-aid to states and union territories. The largest component in this group is economic services.
- Economic services include general economic services, agriculture and allied services, industry; and minerals, water and power and power development, transport and communication, railways, post and telegraphs etc.
- The components of development expenditure on capital account are: (i) loans and advances to states and union territories, (ii) loans for social and community development services and (iii) loans for economic services.
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- **. Non-development:**

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Non-development expenditure on revenue account is divided into two classes, (i) the general services and (ii) the grants-in-aid to states and union territories and also to other countries.

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The general services include fiscal services, interest payments, administrative services, defence; services etc. The largest two components of non-development expenditure on revenue account have been defence services and interest payment on public debts.

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The components of non- development expenditure on capital account are (i) loans and advances to states and union territories and (ii) advances to foreign countries.