

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

V Semester

(ADDITIONAL LESSONS - MODULE IV)

CORE COURSE

For

BA POLITICAL SCIENCE

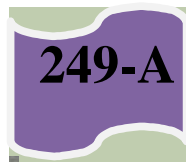
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STUDY MATERIAL

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INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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MODULE IV

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION: WEBERIAN AND RIGG'S MODEL

The essence of development administration is to bring about change through integrated, organized and properly directed governmental action. In the recent past the governments in most of the developing nations have shifted their focus on development by means of planned change and people's participation. With this shift of administrative concern towards developmental objectives the researchers and practitioners of Public Administration have been forced to conceptualize the developmental situation and to bridge the gaps in administrative theory. The growing welfare functions of the government have brought into limelight the limitations of the traditional theory of administration.

The essence of administration in the present conditions lies in its capacity to bring about change in the structure and behavior of different administrative institutions, to develop an acceptance for the change and to create a system which can sustain change and improve the capacity of institutions to change. All this calls for renewed efforts on the part of institutions engaged in the tasks of development. Thus development administration as an area of study and as means to realise developmental goals assumes importance.

In the 1950s, development administration emerged as a vehicle to user in speedy 'development' in the post-colonial Third world. It had its origin in the desire of the richer countries to aid the poorer countries, and more especially in the obvious needs of newly emerging states to transform their colonial bureaucracies into more responsible instruments of societal change.

Genesis of development administration

The term 'development administration' has almost exclusively been used with reference to the developing nations of the Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It was seen as a mechanism for attainment of socio-economic progress and 'nation building' in the Third world nations. The term 'development administration was first used by an Indian civil servant, U.L Goswami in his article entitled 'The structure of development administration in India' in 1955 in the context of community development programmes. However, the conceptualization and elaboration of the concept were done by western, especially American, scholars, such as George F. Gant, F.W Riggs, Edward Weidner, Milton J. Esman, Han Bee Lee, John D. Montgomery, and Alfred Diamant. The most important single contribution in the field came from the comparative Administrative Group in USA formed 1961 under the aegis of the American Society for Public Administration. Disappointed with the results of the US Government's technical assistance programme for public administration in the developing countries, the members of the comparative administrative group undertook research and seminars on the administrative problems of some of the third world nations. Their research findings revealed that western development models and concepts of public administration might not be

appropriate or feasible in developing nations. This led to the research for a new administrative model, which met the developmental needs of the developing nations.

The main reason for the birth and growth of the concept of development administration are (a) the emergence of new decolonized nations after the second world war, (b) the emergence of international and the US economic and technical plans for assistance to developing nations, and (c) the establishment of the Comparative Administrative group and the interest shown by its members in developing nations and their administrative systems. Owing to these factors, since the 1960s, development administration has become a dominant concept and acquired immense importance in the developing nations. The key objective was transformation of existing government machinery into a new entity. This was to be accomplished through administrative development, that is, modernization of government machinery through external inducement, transfer of technology, training by foreign experts, and setting up of institutions of public administration in developing countries. Thus development administration emerged, closely tied to foreign aid and western formulae, for development planning which was supposed to have equal (and universal) applicability in developing nations.

Development administration: Meaning

The administration concerned with developmental activities in the third world nations is called development administration. The dictionary defines development administration as ‘the enhancement or improvement of techniques processes and systems organised to increase the administrative capacity of a nation, usually newly emerging nations. Edward Weidner, another prominent exponent of the concept, tries to introduce development administration in a proper and scientific way. He views development as a dynamic process of change or transformation from one state of being to another. The main goals of development in developing countries, according to widener are nation building and socio-economic progress. Weidner defined development administration as ‘an action –oriented, goal oriented administrative system guiding an organisation towards the achievement of progressive political, economic and social objectives.

Fred W.Riggs defines development administration as ‘organized efforts to carry out programmes or projects thought by those involved efforts to serve developmental objectives. Development administration, according to George F. Gant is the term used to denote the complex of agencies, management systems, and the process a government establishes to achieve its developmental goals. It is the public mechanism set-up to relate the several components of development in order to articulate and accomplish national socioeconomic objectives.

Development administration is the process of carrying out development programmes and projects in the direction of nation building and socioeconomic progress through an administrative organisation. The primary objective of development administration is to strengthen the administrative machinery, which would bring about socioeconomic change. It is concerned with the social justice through

equitable distribution of social and economic benefits among the various and economic benefits among the various social groups in society. Its aim is to promote economic growth by industrialization. Development administration is also concerned with political development which includes (a) equality, (b) the capacity of the political systems to produce according to demands, and (c) differentiation of governmental roles and organizations in the process of meeting their challenge.

Scope of Development administration

The scope of development administration is expanding day by day. Development administration aims at bringing about political, social, economic and cultural changes through proper planning and programming, development programmes and people's participation. To achieve development goals the administration constantly interacts with environment.

Development Administration is Culture-Bound

There is a close link between administration and culture of a country. The culture provides an operational framework for administration. The administration, it is said, is affected by the political leadership this guides it and the developmental policies that it implements. It cannot easily or rapidly break away from the compulsion of historical legacy or the resources of the economy or the behaviour patterns in society. However, it does not imply that cultural system of a country is static. Rather, both the cultural and administrative systems can change each other. The commitment of administration to the ideology of development and change can definitely usher in cultural change. For that purpose-e it should also be able to prepare suitable plans, programmes and projects keeping in view their feasibility, operationality and desirability. Development administration should serve as a steering wheel that directs society to pre-determined goals according to the will and skills of the leaders and personnel engaged in the development process. It removes the lag between development requirements and administrative development.

Wide Spectrum of Development Programmes

The spectrum of development programmes, the central theme of development administration, is very wide ranging from provision of industrial and infrastructural development programmes to programmes relating to development of agriculture, health, education, communication, social services and social reconstruction (e.g. community development, family planning etc.). Thus development administration covers a whole gamut of the multifaceted tasks of administration and management of development programmes. It may also be mentioned here that the principle of politics-administration dichotomy cannot be accepted for the purpose of development administration as the formulation of policies and programmes about development are intractably related to their, administration. Otherwise, for unsound and vague policies and programmes, the implementing machinery should not be held responsible. The fact, however, is that the people blame administration for its imperfections in or incompetence of administration in implementation

of a programme. The source of failure can be policies and plans, administration, management, leaders or people or all taken together. Development administration is an effort at homogenizing all these institutions/agencies engaged with the tasks of development into a unified system.

Nation-building and Social –welding

Development administration further involves the tasks of nation-building and social welding. It is concerned, not merely with the function of creation or expansion of growth structures, (institution/agencies established to achieve development) but also to mould social behavior or reconstruct social structures. Many a countries of the third world tend to get affected by traditional and parochial set of social relationships based on kinship, caste, religion and region. These parochial structures need to be broken and an era of modernisation is to be inducted into the society putting an end to the patronizing approaches of a traditional culture. Hence, the focus of development administration is on expediting the process of industrialisation, urbanisation, education and democracy. It is a recognised proposition that developmental policies should identify and strengthen the strategic growth factors. The aims of development have to be economic growth, technological advancement, equity, justice, removal of unemployment and other social and economic problems. The social customs or traditions that hamper the development process have to be modified or done away with. The task of nation-building can only be successful if development activities bring about social change.

Planning

Many countries of the world both developed and developing have opted for development planning. This type of planning lays emphasis on the proper assessment of resources, determination of plan priorities, formulation, implementation, t monitoring and evaluation of plan with an aim to achieve maximum results with minimum time and cost. Thus development administration comprise wide number of activities. These are all-round efforts to realise developmental goals, provision of basic necessities, introduction of social change, reorganization of societal structures and functions, involvement of people as the ends as well as means of development and emphasis on planned growth. Scope of development administration is vast and varied in developing countries like India. In fact, the very survival of the government programmes depends on the efficiency of the development administration to implement, monitor and evaluate them. It also stresses that planning should take note of the linkage between 'economic development normative' and 'neo-social ~positives'.

Development Administration and Ecology

Administration works under the constitutional, political and legal framework. It points out the fact that not only. The adoption of foreign know-how may be difficult in a country, but also that even the best technological assistance from abroad may not yield the desired results in the recipient country. The socio-cultural economic and political milieu may not be ready to assimilate the 'values

and innovations applied advanced countries. This reality was very well brought out by the students of comparative administration during the 60s. In other words, development administration is ecological in nature. It affects the environment around it and in turn is affected by it.

Development Administration is Organic

Development administration, it is argued, cannot be conceived and operated as a machine made of nuts and bolts. As development programme envelops and affects every aspect of life and activity in society, administration for development must be conceived and approached as sub-culture within a major-culture and with same responsibility to create a new culture appropriate for the times dominated by science and technology, urbanisation and material comforts. Technology affects and is affected by administration. This approach suggests a systematic study of development administration. Human element forms an important part of development administration. Development Administration comprises human beings at all levels.

Significance of Development administration

The concept of development administration has served as a means of comprehensive analysis of the problems of development and the necessary requisites to meet these challenges. The emphasis on a multitude of dimensions of development and the administrative inputs in terms of

skills, attitudes, behaviour and structure required have clearly added to the understudying of the multidisciplinary linkages of change and development. The sub discipline of development administration has been able to draw the attention of the scholars of Public Administration as well as its practitioners to the fact that the western models and concepts of Public Administration may not be wholly applicable in the context of countries of the third world. Since the nature of the problems of these countries is different from the ones in developed countries, it requires a different set of administrative answers too.

The emphasis of development administration on the ecology of administration has not only brought to light the need for synchronization of political, economic and socio-cultural aspects of development, but also the vivid contextual character of development administration. It lays stress on developing indigenous administrative means, procedures, methods and techniques to meet multifaceted challenges thrown by the pressing demands from the 'new environment' upon the State. The State also has to provide leadership to improve standards of societal living.

Development administration, further, calls for new perspectives, insights and understanding. It promotes democratic spirit in administration and includes people's participation in the management of developmental affairs and processes of social change as a technique. Newness in thought, action, organisation and behaviour is the crux of development administration. It calls for higher standards of group performance, inter-group collaborations and participative management. A high degree of achievement-motivation and a continuing innovation of organisation to meet environmental change and internal needs is also called for.

The study of development administration makes it explicitly clear that politics administration dichotomy is a myth and in an era of expanding science and technology, knowledge explosion, the clear functional demarcation between politics and administration is neither desirable nor possible. It may be mentioned here that development administration has served as a useful construct to explore the dynamics of change and administration in the developing countries of the third world. It is a fact that administration has fallen short of development aspirations. Development administration seeks to fill the gap between developmental needs and administrative responses. It also seeks to lay its hand on certain common themes in the area of administration and environment of different countries. Hence, it is a move towards contributing to development organisation theory.

Characteristics of Development Administration

The purpose of development administration is to stimulate and facilitate defined programmes of social and economic progress. They are purpose of change, innovation, and movement as contrasted with purpose of maintaining the status quo. They are to make change attractive and possible. These purpose bare to apply polices and to conduct programmes of development specified by the people as a whole through evolving political systems of democratic decision making. Bureaucracy is accountable to the public. V.I Pai Panandiker and S.S Kshirsagar have identified four characteristics of development administration. These are (a) change orientation (b) result orientation, (c) citizen participative orientation, (d) commitment to work. Edward Widener, a pioneer in the field also looks development administration as an (a) action oriented (b) goal oriented administrative systems.

Change Orientation

Development administration is change oriented, that is, its central concern is to bring about desirable socioeconomic changes. Its aim is to bring about planned change to meet the nation's economic, social, and cultural objectives. This feature distinguishes development administration from traditional administration which is primarily concerned with maintenance of status quo. The developing nations do face the challenges of poverty, unemployment, malnutrition, and social backwardness. The main task of administration in these nations is to bring a constructive change in such fields.

Goal Orientation

Development administration is goal oriented, that is, it is concerned with achieving certain specific programmatic results. Developing countries face a number of socioeconomic problems. It is development administration through which the goals of development, namely, social justice, industrial-agricultural growth, and modernization can be achieved.

Client Orientation

Development administration is concerned with satisfying the need of its clients. It is primarily concerned with the uplift of the poor and downtrodden sections of the society. In India, SCs STs Women, and weaker sections of society are the important clients to be served by the administration. A number of development schemes are introduced in order to uplift these sections of society. People are given active participation in the developmental programmes. The 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts have also reserved seats for the weaker sections of society in panchayath and municipalities, in order to ensure their participation in the local governance.

Time Orientation

Development administration is time oriented. This means it is concerned for completion of development programmes within a time frame. Developmental goals are set, and projects formulated and implemented to achieve the goals within a specific time limit. Since the socioeconomic goals have to be brought about as quickly as possible, the timeliness of all activities assume considerable significance in development administration.

Citizen-participation Orientation

Development administration requires the active participation of the citizens in the developmental programmes. Without people's cooperation and participation in the developmental tasks, the desired socio economic changes cannot be achieved. Therefore, public bureaucracy must involve the citizens actively into the developmental programmes. This close nexus between 'public and 'administration' is an essential attribute of developmental administration. That is why the involvement of panchayathi Raj institutions in planning and administration has found renewed support in the development strategy of India.

Ecological Orientation

Development administration is an open system, which actively interacts with its environment. It receives a feedback from the social system and responds to the demands upon it by the system. The changes in administration affect its bearing on administration. It requires the qualities of flexibility and responsiveness in administrative actions and methods. The credit for exploring the ecological dimension in public administration goes to Fred W. Riggs.

Innovativeness

Development administration is innovative, since it is concerned with societal changes in achieving developmental objectives. It is dynamic and progressive in thoughts and action. It is interested in identifying and applying new structures and methods, techniques, and policies and programmes so that the objectives and goals of development are achieved with minimum possible resources and time.

Changing patterns of development administration

Development administration, as an indispensable tool in the attainment of a good society, attracted the main stream of comparative administrators, seeking ways to improve administrative performance and strengthen the planning and execution of development programmes. It was primarily a state –led development approach, using government and public sponsored institutions as agents of social change. It is in this historical context that one has to appreciate the natural beginning of this administrative paradigm. The goals and contents of development administration have been changing since its beginning in the 1950s. In the post 1980s, state-led development mission has been hijacked by the ‘New Right Philosophy’ of governance laying emphasis on state minimalism and market friendliness. It is primarily a rejection of the basic philosophy of development administration.

Max Webber on administration

The development of the classical model of administrative owes much to the administrative tradition of Germany and the articulation of the principles of bureaucracy by Max Weber. The development of modern bureaucracies made possible the industrial revolution and the breakthroughs of modern economies. But at the end of the 20th century that classical model of public administration was challenged by what has been called the “new public management.”

The traditional model of public administration rests in important ways on the articulation by Max Weber of the nature of bureaucracy. Weber emphasized control from top to bottom in the form of monocratic hierarchy, that is, a system of control in which policy is set at the top and carried out through a series of offices, with each manager and worker reporting to one superior and held to account by that person. The bureaucratic system is based on a set of rules and regulations flowing from public law; the system of control is rational and legal. The role of the bureaucrat is strictly subordinate to the political superior.

The traditional model of public administration spread throughout the industrialized world and ushered in the relative success of modern industrialized economies. Guy Peters summaries the principles of the traditional model in the following list of its major characteristics: 1) An apolitical civil service; 2) Hierarchy and rules; 3) Permanence and stability; 4) An institutional civil service; 5) Internal regulation; 6) Equality (internally and externally to the organization).

The answer is one of context and scale. In his historical context, Weber was comparing bureaucratic organization to charismatic and traditional modes of organization. Clearly, bureaucracy is capable of more efficient organization than these other historical modes of domination. But the broader point is one of scale and time. If one wants to coordinate the actions of hundreds or thousands of people in any sophisticated endeavor (such as those that governments undertake) there is no realistic alternative to bureaucratic organization. Or if one wants a large scale enterprise to exist

over a long time frame, from years to decades, one must organize it bureaucratically. This does not mean that all elements of every large scale organization must adhere to each of Weber's ideal type criteria, but the general outlines must be there: hierarchy, continuity, files, etc.

When contemporary organizations are criticized for being inefficient, the implied comparison is with other contemporary organizations that sometimes work marginally better, not with completely different means of organization. In contemporary times, the most obvious alternative to bureaucracies is a market system; but in market systems large scale enterprises must be largely bureaucratic in order to exist over time (e.g. Fortune 500 companies in the United States). Similarly the exhortations to devolve or decentralize within government do not mean abandoning bureaucracy as a form of organization. It merely means shifting some functions from a large, centralized bureaucracy to smaller or geographically separated bureaucracies.

The point of departure for the "new public management" prescriptions is not no industrialized economies or non-developed countries. The NPM rather wants to improve fully developed governments at the margins. As we have learned from Russia after the fall of Communism, market capitalism in the absence of a strong system of business law, enforcement of contracts, and a regulatory structure can easily lead to lawlessness and the private use of force to enforce contracts (or to break them). According to World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn, developing economies need: good governance with a system of laws, a justice system that enforces the laws (e.g. a contract system and bankruptcy laws), a financial system with accountable financial institutions, and a just social system. Without these prerequisites, economic development is impossible; and these prerequisites depend on a traditional form of public administration (which is not to say that NPM ideas are never relevant to developing countries). One of the main concerns of the traditional model was the accountability of the implementers of public policy to the governing constitutional rulers. If a system of government has not yet achieved the threshold of accountability, the implementation of NPM techniques is risky and may be counterproductive.

Fred W. Riggs on development administration

The conceptualization of development administration is greatly indebted to the comparative administrative Group formed under the ASPA in 1961. The comparative administrative group was put together by a small group of political scientists and students of public administration who had been frustrated and disappointed with efforts at technical assistance for public administration in developing countries. As the long-time chairman (1961-70) of the comparative administrative group, Fred W. Riggs came to be regarded as the prime mover of academic interest in the field of development administration. The Ford foundation gave financial support to the comparative administrative group, which was interested in the analysis of the relations between administrative system and its sociopolitical, economic and cultural context, especially in the developing countries.

During the 1960s, the members of the comparative administrative group undertook a number of researchers in the field of development administration. Their research and finding revealed that the western developmental models and concepts of public administration were not appropriate and feasible in developing nations. These studies made it clear that in order to handle the foreign technical assistance programmes, the administrative systems and practices of the developing nations needed alteration. The 1960s ushered in a period of evaluation of results, doubts, and repetition of old strategies. It was also a period of a search for new concepts or analytical constructs that had cross-cultural validity. Public administration academics sought to examine the relationships between public administration and the social, economic, political, and cultural environment. In other words, public administration was seen in an 'ecological' perspective. Fred W. Riggs is the most renowned exponent of this approach.

The 'ecological perspective' of public administration has been explained by F.W Riggs in his books *The Ecology of public administration* (1962) and *administration in Developing Countries* (1964). Following the structural-functional approach, Riggs constructed three ideal type categories of societies: fused, prismatic, and diffracted society. He put the developing countries in the category of prismatic society, which is caught in between traditional fused and modernity diffracted and is undergoing the process of social change. He used two dimensional-differentiation and integration-approaches to explain the process of development. The 'fused society' has almost no specialisation of roles. It is underdeveloped because in it, there is low level of structural differentiation with a corresponding level of integration. On the contrary, the 'diffracted society' is a developed one because it is at the high level of structural differentiation with a corresponding level of integration. The 'prismatic society' forms the intermediate category. It is a developing society because in it differentiation of structure occurs faster than their integration with the old structure occurs faster than their integration with the old structures. The condition of the third world countries provided the initial impetus for the construction of the 'prismatic' model.

A prismatic society, according to Riggs, is characterized by formalism (the wide gap between the norms and reality), overlapping (the extent to which the administrative behavior is determined by non-administrative criteria), and heterogeneity (mixture of old and new values). The prismatic-sala model emphasizes ecology. It is on account of environmental influences that an administrative system in a prismatic society develops the features of formalism, overlapping and heterogeneity. These three, according to Riggs, are the important features of development administration.

The prismatic-sala model of Riggs contributed to a better understanding of actual societies that are undergoing rapid socioeconomic and administrative changes. It has revealed the fact that the prismatic conditions of a developing society adversely affect the efforts of development administration. Riggs insists that those experts who would modernize prismatic societies must first acquire a new image of organizational phenomenon. They must learn to see administration from the point of view of the administrator in the transitional society, from within the prism, as it were. This

model is, therefore, useful to the administrators in directing them on the right lines in their efforts to administrative problems in the transitional societies in accordance with local conditions.

The comparative administrative group helped to widen the horizon of public administration, made the scope of the field more systematic by studying different administrative systems in their ecological settings, and stimulated interest on the part of its members in the problems of development administration.

A critique of development administration

The comparative administrative Group conceptualization of development administration has been reviewed and criticized for a variety of reasons.

First, it was said that individual scholars associated with the comparative Group did not represent a unified intellectual or organizational whole. They lacked a paradigmatic consensus on how to study comparative administrative group did not represent a unified intellectual or organizational whole. They lacked a paradigmatic consensus on how to study comparative administration, as applied in overseas technical cooperation and assistance programmes.

Second, the strategy of development administration has been questioned by characterizing it as the first world's diplomatic effort to stem the tide of insurgency and the communist movement in the Third World.

Third, Development administration has also been criticized as 'ideological' and 'Eurocentric'. The model of modernization and development is seen as an exported model of civilization that is incompatible with life in most Third World countries. Hence, there has been a persistent demand for a 'non-ethnocentric' theory of development and an alternative conception of Third world development.

Fourth, the sub-optimization criticism has come from development enlists like Fred Riggs, Lucian Pye, and Samuel N. Eisenstadt, among others. They have cautioned against bureaucracy, reinforcing devices that might undermine and weaken political institutions and processes. As Riggs argued, the existence of a career bureaucracy without corresponding strength in the political institutions does not necessarily lead to administrative effectiveness. Without firm political guidance, the argument further continues, bureaucrats have weak incentives to provide good service whatever their formal, pre-entry training and professional qualifications be. They tend to use their effective control to safeguard their expedient bureaucratic interests-tenure, seniority, rights, fringe benefits, and the right to violate official norms, rather than advance the achievement of programme goals.

Fifth, it is said that development administration means increased state bureaucratic control over individual human beings. Development administration contains implicit authoritarian assumptions.

The authoritarian approach of the civil servants is not likely to motivate the public to actively participate in implementing plans and programmes.

Sixth, the basic administrative structures in developing societies are not only elitist in character but also generally imitative rather than indigenous to the society. The borrowed western model of administration does not fit into the needs of development administration. There is a widespread discrepancy between form and reality, wide gap between government proposals and their implementation. Besides, there is the shortage of technically qualified and trained personnel capable of performing the developmental tasks.

Finally, the process of development as its paramount goal. But the bureaucracies in developing societies have a tendency to emphasis on productive orientation. The behavior of civil servants is said to have poor citizen orientation and poorer commitments to work. They lack sensitivity to the poor and their needs. Rules, regulations, and forms are given precedence over the substance. They lack the necessary skills and competence to carry out developmental tasks.

Concluding observations

Development administration was inaugurated in the 1950s as a modernization paradigm to 'develop' the Third world along capitalist lines. Bureaucratic rationality, battery of administration reform tools, and the magic wand of management science, it was mainly believed, would together take care of development management. It was to be a state-led development. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, development administration started showing signs of fatigue and failure. The modernization drive failed to remove poverty and social inequity there was a growing gap between the rich North and poor South, and the latter was increasingly caught in the unavoidable debt trap. It became apparent that Western theoretical models did not successfully predict development in the Third World nations. There was the realization that 'development' was a complex job, which could be executed successfully, only with a detraind political will and indigenous solutions to the problem and not just by aping the west.

In spite of a number of drawbacks, development administration has served as a useful construct to explore the dynamics of change and administration in the developing countries of the Third World. The emphasis of development administration on the ecology administration has not only brought to light the need for synchronization of political, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of development administration. But also the vivid contextual character of development administration. It lays stress on developing indigenous administrative means, procedures methods, and techniques to meet multifaceted challenges thrown by the pressing demanding from the 'new environment' upon the state.

As a school of thought, development administration is a watershed in the evolution of administrative theory in three significant ways: (a) it led to the 'reinvention' of public administration as a field of study by shifting its focus from the western to the developing countries

that became politically free after a protracted anti-colonial struggle. (b) It also challenged the 'universal model syndrome' by drawing our attention to the difficulties in comprehending the situations-specific character of administration in developing countries. (c) Development administration s, therefore, the beginning of an effort challenging the 'catholicity' of the discipline that seemed to have its 'viability 'due largely to the uncritical acceptance of weberian conceptualization of hierarchical public administration as perhaps the only viable explanatory model. Finally, the lesson, which can be drawn from the experience of development administration, is that the days of imposition from outside are gone back in history. As the cultural and socioeconomic nature of countries differs, Third World countries cannot rely upon one single model of development. Each nation will have to innovate its own strategy on development by improving its indigenous capabilities. Before that however, third world societies must become intellectually self-reliant by evolving their own theories and mythologies of development.
