The Bureaucratic Values for the Regional Development

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Abstract: **This paper defines the definition of Bureaucracy with its academic evaluation and impact of Bureaucratic hierarchy with the power of proactive participation of Bureau in Society. it clarifies the historical background and the rule of bureaucracy in structuring the Government Policies with its implementation plan. The goals of bureaucratic values in comparison of Modern debate on bureaucracy with its components. The power of Bureaucracy is focusing point to get limit the power and its critical values which reflects the wreck of the development and it moves to the personal confliction. The maximum misuse of power for attaining the personal targets is to misconduct the power and delivers the corruption at all levels. The bureaucratic hierarchy is redefined for the attainment of purposeful effects. The prime objectives of bureaucracy I to s put forwards the theoretical value so as to be instigated.**

Key words: **Institution control, Political power, Bureaucratic Power & Goals, Institutional Hierarchy.**

I. INTRODUCTION

NorendraK.Singhi (1974) exposes the meaning of Bureaucracy in context of cloth covering the desk in French Government in 18th century. It plays significant role in Democratic government to facilitate the citizens as well as it works in Aristocratic Government for strengthening the Government status through linking the government and Society. The official activities for the welfare of the Public through Paper work with the reference of Governing rules which are dictated by the Institution. The filing data collection, which remains corresponding system and divert approval to the dictation for the further implementation steps by the executives of concern department. The rational of the constant Authority is also arbitrating the Bureaucracy that reflect the performance of the Governing body either Political based or Aristocratic body. The certainty of rules which are organized and it defines an obstacle providing by the improper management diverts the position of Bureaucratic approach for the developed region. Bureaucracy is a technical working phase with the capacity of effectiveness in rational work. The legal process of doing work in accordance of higher to lower in written form, is an obligation to operational status of Bureaucracy. (Norendra K.Singhi 1974 :p-05)

The seminar paper Max Weber (2011) referring the Max Weber's theory about the rationalism of bureaucracy into three meaningful dictations, where first is worldviews, institutions and life style impacts negative consequences of bureaucracy on the society. The impact of public views about the institutional performance on the basis of effectiveness to put forwarding impact on life style, exposes the performance of bureaucracy. (Max Weber 2011:03)

Css.point(2016) refers characteristics of bureaucracy into six points

1. Distinct hierarchy of Governance
2. Rule of Law for Task management
3. Setting targets for the implementation and functions
4. Impersonal in carrying tasks
5. Expected Security for strict decisions
6. Follow-up regulations for growing the planning and development sections

The meaning of Bureaucracy is having different directions at different level but closer to the definition of Public choice in which People are having smooth operational values for conducting their favorable steps through the managerial part is known as Bureaucracy. There are different categories of people who live in society so as to achieve the integrity for the common purpose and the facilitation of the inhabitants so their livings can be more effective with the rules and regulations to spend their lives. The managerial positions who control the daily activities of the society are the real representatives of the region. The management has power to exercise for strengthening the norms of the Society, is directly depended on Bureaucratic approach. Julie Dolan and David H Rosenbloom (2003) define that Bureaucracy has administrative sharing and exposition of the public orientation. Bureaucracy is running element of the large Governmental status for producing administrative work of the assigned position with set of the regulations to draw a principle stands for the development of the area. it is co relating the Executive, Division of Power, hierarchy to facilitate the masses in accordance of set rules with determined principles. The orders are received from the institutional dictation and descends to Executive for the implementation plan. (Julie Dolan and David H Rosenbloom 2003: p-85)

II. MODERN DEBATE ON BUREAUCRACY

Modern academic has logical questionnaire to be entertained regarding elected members who have power to control the bureaucracy for its purposeful exploitation. Bureaucracy has capacity to establish regular policies for achieving the political agenda of the governing body and can process the optimal implementation plan therefore; elected members are to claim the commendable position on

bureaucracy. S.P Naidu (1996) rephrasing the constructive views of Max Weber regarding Bureaus appointment and responsibilities for conducting effective status for the governing body.

1. The appointment of Bureau is to be admirable for free contract and resign policy and there will not be any type of pressure on Bureaucrats.
2. The Legal sense of working authentication should be provided with the selective targets and direction of selected area for the better and constructive results to a common man.
3. 3 The selection of Bureaus should be based on technical competency either diplomas in relevant field or be commission through the proposed process of examination.
4. The Bureau is fully responsible to organize hierarchy for the implementation of the policies of the Government.
5. There should be smart salary against bureau's appointed designation.
6. The promotion of Bureau must be based on merit and seniority systematically and the bios demanding phase should be condemned.
7. The Bureaucrats should not own any private office.
8. The Bureaucratic subject is to entertain strict, discipline for the administrative decision.(S.P Naidu 1996: 1996:82).

Theodore Lowi (1979) puts his logical observation about the United State and exposes the U.S congress role in losing power on bureaucracy. The control of bureaucracy has been shifted to the interest groups who are entitled to produce policy of the state. The foreign and internal policies are bound to be made for the purposeful appearance in Glob and these policies are made by "Iron Triangles" then evolved into Iron Hexagons and now Hollow sphere consist of Interest Groups appointed by the bureaucracy and congressional subcommittees. (Lowi 1979. 2)

The most effective approach is expected for the following sections of representation.

1- Government 2- Interest Group

3- Bureaucracy 4- General Public

There is a great dependency among all four sections and each of the existing element is the source of addressing the administrative approach for streaming the operational and development plan. The election system provides political government which develops an infrastructure of delivering its mandate. The involvement of interest groups plays their proactive role for establishing an operational system of the Government and exploit the Bureaucratic alliance for their advantageous effect on the system to gain the credibility of general will of public; however, negative impact may be produced by the mismanagement of Policymakers, the low ranking civil servants are pushed up in context of production

in public goods, causes loss in the revenue of the Government. Nicos & Mouzelis(1967) emphasized to state that Political Science and Sociology are concerned to examine the legal rules for organizing the Society with social norms and put forward equal opportunities for the common man so as to construct a society for being principled concept of Political and Social rights. The concept of Society is based upon socioeconomic factor to grow promptly, so the need of proposed administrative mechanism is expected for the institutional alliance with the key position of Bureaucracy. The second phase of Bureaucracy is when the power is misused, which is wreck to the doctrine of Bureaucracy. The collective development approach is divided and specified for one man show and Bureaucratic system is just working stone for the welfare of officer not nation, is causing devolution of prosperity and it becomes the source of failing inter and external policies. (Nicos&Mouzelis1967: p-26)

The participation of Personnel with the credible concerns of officers for the common purpose and play integral part for the smooth operational values to extract the prosper results. The defined position of hierarchy for the systematic process of mandate which is pre-defined from the higher authorities in context of Hierarchy to produce better results for the society. The power sharing is the upmost element with systematic distribution of position and following the set of rules are commonly admirable for streamlining the process to get the immediate response despite procrastination. William A. Niskanen delineates bureaucracy into six parts to be appropriate for the concerning line of explanation. Bureaucracy deals the management of big organizations and it has fully responsibility of establishing Policy and implementation plan by the comprehensive methodology of Prosperity. Secondly the responsibility of bureaucracy is to work full time managerial work where it needs to be proactive and pragmatics of any kind of issues in the society. There is not specification of time bound for working for the nation but to be available with logical solution and the delivery is imposed by the paper work to the realistic construction for the harmonious society. The decision making is based upon pure merit either their own selection or any assigned work to be done. The pure merit gives the lesson of restructuring the distracted views into pragmatics and it drives for the welfare of the Society. The decisions which are taken on the basis of Merit is appreciable by the people and CBM confidence Building measurements to get successful results. The next component is Hierarchy which is from higher to the bottom for giving instructions and this dictation is given in written form for the implementation plan through the motivational approach of the relevant officer. The Training mechanism of enhancing competency is to reconstruct the infrastructure against the lope holes of the capacity building and this process goes academically for the assigned task through the managerial target places with its leadership. (William A. Niskanen :p-21)

III. THE POWER OF BUREAUCRACY

O.Herean, G.Bractuch (2009) defining clause is to frame Power of Bureaucracy into maximum use of achieving objective that is to be powerful legitimately, whereas , power means the ability and capacity of doing any task for the purposeful results that may reflect an evil or productive to the people. The subject of Political Science and Sociology accepted the word of Political and Sociological power and its significance in establishing society, while economists are not willing to pay regards evocatively. There is diverse version of power in Bureaucratic means.

1. Physical Power
2. Economical Power
3. Political Power
4. Procedural Power

The Physical Power is used to exploit its Corporeal power for achieving the set goals and using force for the purposeful advantages either in positive or against, secondly the economic power is to have purchasing power and use of capacity to get advantageous personal or general results. The political power is used for achieving the Political set agenda through political process with the maximum exploitation of Bureaucracy. The Procedural power is relevant to institutional events in reverence of administrative values through the process of decision making and could predict the outcomes of the product. The top management or assigned authorities are to decide through the policy of the institution and expedite as per requisite parameter to be done however, the workaholic class defines systematic chain of achieving target through the process. The certain decisions can be rejected by the supervisor and any working class and can cast-off any kind of situation to any stage. The demonstration and remonstration are the reflection of mismanagement in Bureaucratic process. The mismanagement in policy making can be challenged and rejected by the popular will.

Galen Robinson (1991) contributed the meaningful concept of Bureaucratic Power, which could be used for the Political power such as congress replicating the Executive bureaucracy for gaining the maximum advantages by the bureaucratic resources. The exploitation of bureaucratic resources for the political purpose is usually practiced in Democratic Governing system. (1991:71) The follow up of the opinion of Galen Robinson extracts the meaning of Bureaucracy which distinguishes central weaknesses in terms of characteristics. The follow-up the provincial Bureaucracy and Federal Bureaucracy are in division of declaration of Bureaucratic power which is gained by the Political sources. The central bureaucracy has direction of rationalism, multifaceted, Detached, professional and self-governing for the reformative and revolting into positivity. (Galen Robinson 1991:82)

Ali Farazmand (1994) segregates in his opinion of bureaucratic power as a power of people is focused by the power of challenges, which are usually faced by the society.

There are certain reasons of defending position of bureaucracy to overcome the problematic events for the pragmatics for the administrative strength. The strategical acquisition the credibility of the state is possible to intervene in socio economic affairs of the state; however, the motive of bureaucracy is a challenging issues of the people and addressing them with administrative approach along with the will of People and will power of the Government. (Ali Farazmand1994:267)

IV. THE GOALS OF BUREAUCRACY

Guy Peters (1995) discusses the major role of bureaucracy that has capacity of establishing states 'Policy with its characteristics and exploitation of powerful actors for the formation of strategical wisdom to achieve Policy determinants. The role of bureaucracy is to set the development goals through policy so their presence is an important for the formation of Policy along with stakeholders. Secondly, bureaucracy can recognize regional problem historically has capacity to manage the consistent issues of the society. The correct and liable data collection is the main stream objective of bureaucracy. The setting of long term and short term policies are redefined as per set goal of bureaucracy so as to expedite the implementation plan. (B. Guy Peters 1995:20)

Margaret Robertson (2006) discusses in his book about the goals of bureaucracy into three main elements

1. Efficiency.
2. Effectiveness,
3. Political and Public accountability

The constitutional obligation is to complete the institutional mandate so as to develop the society by the procedural expedite features so bureaucracy needs the tool of efficiency from top to bottom and it drives to the subject of easy and accessible solution for the common man. The efficient team is the prime goal of bureaucracy because if bureaus are not efficient, may leads to personal agenda and it turns into corruption, lawlessness, mismanagement, and many more deficiencies in society. The technical training of bureaus is essentially argumentative for extracting the effective results from the bureaucracy and it has time bound to achieve the development targets as per effective role model of bureaucracy. The goal of bureaucracy is to pave the way of anti-corruption values across the board and introduce the Political and Public accountability system in the society. The accountability system is well produced with the logical support of federal bureaucracy to the regional bureaucracy to find the fruitful results for being called civilized society. The formation of income tax and liabilities of corrupt people would determine to achieve the development goals of bureaucracy. (Margaret Robertson 2006:79)

Ali Fara(2009) conditions that the consent of bureaucracy is the consent of regime. it is referred that

bureaucracy is the only font of better regime or it is to be defined that bureaucracy rules over the state and paves the imminent events of the new regime; therefore ,the enhancement of regime is directly related to the bureaucracy however, the reflection of Public will is bureaucratic polices, because of data collection. It is accumulated from the Public with its historical and current features and secondly it is said that dictation is got by the elected members of the public whose obligation has strong influence on bureaucracy; nevertheless, the public will can change the regime of the governing body to support the bureaucratic goals enthusiastically.(Ali Fara2009:551). The goals of Bureaucracy are differently used in different states as the governing body is elected that goes with its Political policies to implement through Bureaucratic chain and gain maximum advantages .The upmost Bureaucratic atmosphere is an important to get two of the prime objectives as Data Collection and Time bound. The data of the environment is very important to get detail of the event and count as a witness of correct data. It is the first base of illustrating constructive policy for setting the rules and regulations for the better results similarly corrupt data may disturb the achieving targets of the prime selected targets and Bureaucracy remains powerless in context of achieving goals.

The coordinating activities regarding confliction of management on the bases of interest confliction causing different goals of Bureaucracy. There is certain values of self-interest to distract the chain of Bureaucratic process and it drives to meaningless series of confliction in Bureaucracy so that the goal of Bureaucracy is to reframe the reconciliation of the issue in terms of following set principle and impose effectively. The message trafficking is the foremost of Bureaucracy for the constructive approach of the said device to implement eventually. The line power is disturbed as it exposes the delay tactics of the message and procrastination brings disoblige status of the higher authorities hence, the goal of Bureaucracy is expediting and attaining its objectives. The irrelevant data deliverance to the irrelevant person is routine practice of Bureaucracy and it predicts the misconduct of the issue or and set objective is not exercised effectively.

Tall Hierarchy	Flat Hierarchy
Narrow Span control but many stages	Wide Span of control but few level of stages
Centralizing Hierarchy	Decentralizing Hierarchy

The result of Hierarchal approach redefines the status in above table with two eloquent levels, Tall hierarchy and Flat hierarchy. The Tall Hierarchy has narrow span control on institution with the maximum annexes of stages for smooth operational status. The Tall Hierarchy results centralizing the power and task to achieve the central set goals of Central Governing body. The Flat Hierarchy has wide range of span control but having few level of stages on the contrary it goes to the decentralizing the bureaucratic approach and grass root

level penetrates in to the system by regional, local system of bureaucracy.

V. CONCLUSION

The term of Bureaucracy has been prevailing in the world sine 18th century and turns into functional way in the governing body of the state. from the beginning democracies of Eastern Europe to the remaining conceptual dominance of industrial capitalist countries and many more are directly paving the way of Bureaucratic measurements. It is strongly felt the importance of bureaucracy in operating system of the Government. The best governing body has tight, controlled and organized manners in the following of hierarchy for the following of the set rules in different sectors for the benefits for the people. there is not any emotional break down into policy making, establishing and implementation for achieving the prime objectives because there is certainty of favoritisms which may go against the law.

The well-defined hierarchy of the governing body for the effective management for the assigned tasks is possibly done where security of the job and assists of bureaus are given security for taking forceful decision without any Political, social pressure and it drives to the development of the State.

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