

Bureaucracy tends to slow down development

Prof. Dr. M. Azizur Rahman

BUREAU or bureaus or bureaux or an office or organisation that collects or provides information about the administrative rules and regulation. For example, the employment bureau, advisory bureau, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) etc. Bureau is a government department or a part of the government department. Bureau is also an office of a company or organisation that has its main office somewhere else. Sometimes bureau refers to a large desk or writing table. Bureaucracy or bureaucracies are a complicated official system which is annoying or confusing because it has a lot of rules, regulation and lengthy process. Bureaucracy is also described as a process of official function, in which a constraint is created automatically by red tapism or red tape. Who are the bureaucrats? The officials who are employed rather than elected to do the work of a government, employment sector or businesses. Bureaucrats are those who work in a bureaucracy and use official rules very strictly. Bureaucratic or bureaucratically means a way of involvement of a lot of complicated official rules and process. Bureaucracy is an administrative or social system that relies on a set of rules, procedures, division of function and a structure of hierarchy in the process of implementation and control. Larger is the organisation, larger is the administrative staff to implement the rules and procedures consistently across the wide range of employment sector and business activity. Too much bureaucracy may be too large to function efficiently, which ultimately becomes a constraint to development. However, bureaucracy is also necessary to provide "A no-compromise with discipline and no-compromise with the quality of work" as are needed to develop a quality of life and living in the society. Companies with small bureaucracy can adopt or renovate at a relatively fast rate. Large bureaucracy is always accompanied by a negative impact on social and economic outcome. Most of the time the large bureaucracy cannot bring the efficient allocation of resource and is therefore, unable to provide the desired socio-economic outcome.

According to Max Weber (1864-1920), Bureaucracy refers to: (1) the division of labour in the organisation, (2) its authority structure, (3) the position and role of the individual member and (4) the type of rules that regulate the relation between organisational members. The division of labour and functional specialisation is one among the very important characteristic of bureaucracy. Every official or position or an office is contracted by the written or un-written, formal or informal duties and responsibilities. Each office and each jurisdictional area is determined by the administrative regulation. Bureaucratically taken action is impersonal. It refers to the function of the official position that ranges from inferior to superior. Bureaucratic officials are believed to work sincerely on the correctness of the process in their way to implement the

administrative rule. Loyalty of the bureaucrats is referred as of impersonal order. It is not referred to the specific person holding the official position. In the bureaucratic system individual holding the inferior position remain loyal to the individual of superior position. As mentioned before bureaucrats hold their position of non-politics. Briefly, they are non-political. They are selected for the position and the field of work according to their academic qualification, training and experience in addition to their smartness and intelligence. Normally they are called civil-servant. They face a competitive examination of civil-service in the selection process. Bureaucracies cannot be used as a private property right. Once a bureaucrat passes away, his children will not be able to inherit it. Smartness and intelligence of the bureaucrat is very important. Because everything cannot be found in detail in the administrative rules and regulations. Subjective judgment or a good deal of common sense may be required to apply the administrative rules, which might vary

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from case to case.

Bureaucracy is a tool to apply administrative rules and regulation. Sometimes bureaucrats mis-use their social power by mis-interpreting and mis-using the administrative rules and regulations for their individual or personal gain of self-interest. They do not care who believes in capitalism, socialism or communism. Their bureaucratic power makes them to form a new regime of government or a new style of political economy under their own shadow of bureaucracy. Sometimes they become the dictator or social master instead of keeping their bureaucratic system as a tool of implementation. Power is very important to exercise the leadership and decision making. A powerful bureaucrat loves and respects his position, rank, official status or his own ego. All these can make a bureaucrat ineffective, non-contributory and harmful to the socio-economic consideration of a country. It frequently happens in the system of bureaucracy in developing countries including Bangladesh. All it means that a more of self-interest for the position and rank of a bureaucrat and a less respect to his routine job and file work will slow-down the developing process. This is the negative implication of bureaucracy due to the problem of over power acquired by the bureaucrat. Sometimes bureaucracy therefore, makes the democracy relatively

inactive. In democracy administrative power gets concentrated into a few hands. This situation is called societal oligarchy or oligarchic political regime, in which social and official elites together form a strong power group. It is not very easy for the general people to fight against the bureaucratic elites. So, democratic action becomes less powerful. In addition to this the bureaucratic system and their unproductive attitude tend to decrease the effectiveness of the open economy and open market and the effect of Adam Smith invisible hand in particular. The economy of Flexism does never appreciate the system of societal oligarchy or oligarchic political regime, which naturally gets created under the tradition of bureaucracy.

Flexism appreciates the proposition of following situation of socio-economic and politics: (1) small government even for the large economy, (2) less bureaucracy, (3) limitation of bureaucracy, (4) limit to the power of bureaucrats, (5) making the bureaucrats strongly loyal and liable to the

and make the economic growth rate slow. As mentioned before, work together with the elite group of capitalism. In that case the capitalist will have to share their profit and gain with bureaucrats.

This joint elite ness of capitalist and the bourgeois is not very conducive to the economic growth. As it decreases the incentive of the entrepreneur. Normally bureaucrats are designated as technician, technocrats, directors, specialist, controller, administration who hold the key position in the party and the state administration. Once again this group does not have enough economic ability.

They try their best, to acquire the financial ability by sharing the gain of the investor. It will decrease the incentive of the entrepreneurs, therefore the economic theory of Flexism suggest the following:

1. The group of bureaucrats and their power should be as minimum as possible.

2. Their official performance should be properly inspected. Reported to the elected individuals for their corruption if any.

3. Flexism theory also suggest that bureaucrats must be prohibited to do anything that decreases the incentive of entrepreneur.

4. The compromising principle should be follow that if some actions taken by the entrepreneur benefits at least one person in the society, and does not affect any other person, that economic action should be under-taken regardless of what is written in the document of administrative rules and regulations according to the pereto optimality theory of economics. The theory of Flexism, therefore suggest a discretionary power to the bureaucrats for an economic action conducive to the society.

5. Sometimes a mere sincerity is not or may not good enough for the contribution to the society. We let the economic vehicle move ahead. We never do stop it. Due to the reasons if it is sincere or not sincere. It is historically prove that the mere sincerity can also be negative or limited corruption can also be positive, which will let the vehicle move. For example, the economy of four Asian Tigers have recently become very productive and have been included in the least of middle income. Some minimum range of corruption including seed money corruption and speed money corruption are still emplace in these countries of four Asian Tigers.

In developing countries including Bangladesh the bureaucrats may be discretionarily empowered to be Flexible or divorce in allowing the culture of limited gift to the extent it increases the total social benefit of the society.

6. The productive or efficient officials or bureaucrats from lower to higher levels will have the provision to be awarded if they do perform very well or become very conducive to the society, which will increase. The financial ability and the incentive of the bureaucrats. Once again, all these are advocated for the greater productivity of economy under the system of Flexism.

society, and making the private sector much larger than the public sector. (6) The Flexism also prefers to build up a private sector consultant or the inspection team to audit or scrutinise the productivity of the individual bureaucrat to see if his action is conducive or negative to the socio-economic development. That non-government inspection team may be authorised to recommend for the of the or removed bureaucrat identified non-productive. All these, will tend to minimise the bureaucratic corruption and once again are advocated by the political economic theory of Flexism.

Bureaucratic power can have a range from minimum to maximum. Flexism theory prefers to have a bureaucracy with modest power which is good enough to make the economy productive. It is naturally seen that even under the democratic system people have a hard time to fight against bureaucrats. As mentioned before, bureaucrats are neither capitalist or socialist, nor are communist. Bureaucrats tend to form a special group of people who become significantly powerful in the field of making socio-economic decision. Sometimes they create a privileged oppressive group or exploiting class which is called oligarchic regime. Somehow bureaucrats also fall in the group of ruling class including capitalist. Sometimes bureaucrat fight with capitalist and the social elites for their own gain