

The Administration of Development and the Fourth Industrial Revolution: The Transformation of Management of the Life and the Nation and State

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Abstract

The Administration of Development traditionally consist of in one side The Development of Administration as an effort to improve State administration which includes, improvement of organization, staffing, finance and so on. On the other side, the Administration of Development itself formulated and implemented of public policies both as the process of State administration and political processes. The scope of the Administration of Development both in the development of administration and administration of development itself requires contextual transformation as dealing with the reality that there has been changes in the life situation of the nation and state. The life of the nation and state has rapidly changes both in terms of ideology, politics, economy, social, culture, defense and security even science and technology. The Impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution as part of the changes and technological advancements of which among them related to the automation has a major impact to the paradigm shift in the management of the life of the nation and state as well to the Administration of Development

Keywords:

development; management; nation; state

Introduction

The development of human life progress nowadays, as far as we concern especially in the achievements in the field of technology has had an impact on various fields of life. In fact, it also affects the life of the nation and state. At this fact, is it still revelant to discuss the Development of Administration in the management of the life of the nation and state at this industrial revolution 4.0 era?

The Administration of Development that developed in the decade of 60s was a real response at that time to the needs of the community, especially in developing countries that

were undergoing a transition from traditional agrarian societies to the developed societies whose would start to develop industrialization. While nowadays, the industrial revolution 4.0 has been penetrated to all over of the world and even influenced various aspects of human life, including in the life of the nation and state. Therefore, from the question of the relevance of The Administration of Development in the life of the nation and state especially in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, at least it needs to be reviewed and discussed several themes, both related to the significance, position, focus and orientation of Public Administration and in particular The Administration of Development as a derivative of Public Administration in order to manage the life of the nation and state in the industrial revolution era 4.0. The field and scope of the study of Public Administration and The Administration of Development also do not stand in a vacuum and deny the reality in their environment, including technological progress. Even if so far, Public Administration or The Administration of Development still uses and refers to the significance, position, focus and orientation in the field and scope of its natural study which has been embedded and becomes its identity, then along with the development and progress of society, by itself requires resharpening and adjustments to the significances, position, focus and orientation of Public Administration and as well The Administration of Development to technological advances without leaving its natural identity.

This paper is intended to enlarge and enrich ideas to ensure that Public Administration as well as The Administration of Development are still needed especially in the management of the life of the nation and state even though it has entered the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. Of course it is recognized that there have been many studies and discussions even discourses that have been launched by other experts before on the same theme or even more advanced compared to this paper. Therefore, this paper only contribute opinions and add as well to enrich existing ideas.

Administration and Development.

Substantively, both Public Administration as well as its derivatives the Administration of Development are originated from administration. Administration itself is a cooperative activity between people. Even though the facts in people's lives can be found a lot of cooperative activities between people, but contextually only cooperation

activities between people with a high level of rationality are included as administrative activities. The high level of rationality in human cooperation activities refers to the goals to be achieved and the way to achieve these goals. Although in human life as social creatures, can not be separated from cooperation between humans. The nature of cooperation between humans as social creatures with one another can be divided into groups of activities of cooperation between people.

Administration is an activities of human cooperation that rely on high rationality to achieve and how to achieve goals. In other words, the administration concerning to the activity of human cooperation which relies to the high rationality, either to achieve its goals as well the ways to achieve the goals of which have been set up.

In context to the life of nation and state, the activities of human cooperation that rely on high rationality are in the context of achieving the objectives of the nation and state which are realized through development activities organized by the State. Thus, essentially Administration, especially Public Administration and the Administration of Development as part of human cooperation activities with high rationality should be placed in the capacity to bring changes both in structure and behavior in the life of the nation and state. This change was developed through the establishment of a system which not only to maintain but also to increase the capacity of structure and behavior in the life of the nation and state. Thus, all institutions involved in the development task need to remake and renew efforts in the implementation of development. Old forms and models even focus and orientation in the implementation of development must be removed and updated. Specifically for the Administration of Development itself as a means to realize development goals, it is important to review the orientation, focus and form and model in the implementation of development in accordance with the actual situation.

Development activities which carrying out by a state are in order to achieve the goals of the nation and state, it is to place the nation and state concerned on an equal to other nations of the world. Development as an effort towards better change is unlimited both in terms of time and locus. As long as change is needed, development is also needed, wherever and in unlimited social situations.

Although the terminology of better which used as the direction of change to be achieved thru development, certainly it is debatable.

As development purpose is achieving better state conditions, each state is free to interpret which the better conditions they want to achieve. Each state certainly has its own starting point in pursuing the change to be achieved. Each state has their own conditions depends to their environmental conditions, as well as her own ideology, politics, economy, social cultural and defense and security. Those environmental conditions will determine the direction of change their would be achieved. However, the development activities of each state should not only concern to their internal environment condition, but too the global environment.

Thus, development as an endeavor towards change for the better, is not limitative for developing countries, but every state needs development depends on their conditions of each state both in terms of ideology, politics, economy, social cultural and defense and security.

Indeed, based to the facts found in developing countries, such as lack of resources, human and material as well as the need for optimal utilization of available facilities, and tried to add new facilities, then development becomes an integral part of the goals and activities of governments in developing countries.

Therefore, every state needs development, so the discourse of development does not become an obsolete discourse, even though it has to be confronted with the level of progress of any society, both in technologically and in economic and social and cultural life.

But the problem is the progress that has been achieved, especially the advances in the field of technology have penetrated to all aspects of human life which is in fact affect also to the pattern of human interaction in their social life. As matter of fact, technological advance would not be denied and eliminated, unless it should be used more broadly pushing and ensures transformation in the management of the life of the nation and state.

Even though the progress of people's lives in various aspects has become more rapid as a manifestation of technological advances in the industrial revolution era 4.0, of course Public Administration, and the Administration of Development as well, is certainly still relevant with some adjustments to the actual needs, especially in the management of the life of the nation and state.

The Public Administration and the Administration of Development.

Public Administration in its development phase as mapped by Robert T. Golembiewski (1977) has four major phases of conceptual development of public administration as a discipline may, accordingly, be summarized thematically as follows :

Phase I

The analytical distinction of politics from administration, interpreted as ideal categories or functions of governance, which functions are performed in different institutional locus in varying degrees.

Phase II

The concrete distinction of politics from administration, with the former conceived as having a real locus in the interaction between legislatures and high-level members of the executive, and the latter as having a real locus in the bulk of the public bureaucracy

Phase III

A science of management, which emphasizes the isolation and analysis of administrative processes, dynamics, activities, or principles that are seen as universal or at least as having applicability in many organizations.

Phase IV

The pervasive orientation toward public policy in which politics and administration commingle and which has an unspecified locus that encompasses the total set of public and private institutions and processes that are policy relevant

Furthermore, as an effort to positioning the focus and locus of Public Administration other than as illustrated in the mapping according to Golembiewski, based on the traditional understanding that Public Administration is administration within the scope of the State, so that the State is identified as government, then Public Administration is also identified as the Government Administration.

However, as the progress of the management of the State, then government institutions as a locus for the Public Administration are no longer sufficient. The government roles which traditionally have been her authority are even no longer monopolized by government institutions.

The state is now even dealing with so many competitors in implementing effectively the functions of the State, as well as in the fields of economic and social development. Non-government organizations are now increasingly found to carry out missions and functions that were previously as a monopoly function of government.

The previous Orientation to the state has been turned to the public oriented. The state which was originally the sole agent of the authority in implementing various public policies has changed to a facilitator. Thus, public administration which identified as the government administration with a locus in government institutions, have been turning its focus to the public organizations, both governmental and non-governmental organizations that substantively also carry out government functions both in the delivery of public services as well as to develop economic, social and other development fields. (Dwiyanto, 2007; Pratikno, 2007; and Thoha, 2007).

After World War II, the development of Administrative Sciences, particularly the development Public Administration in organizing the public services and the development, began to develop The Administration of Development as a new orientation and at the same time to be one of the newest branches of the Public Administration. So it can also be stated that substantively the Administration of Development and Public Administration are two terminologies which are not separate, but the meaning, orientation and focus are not identical.

Although the Administration of Development Administration is derived from the Public Administration as well as it is the latest orientation and branch so that the general rules of Public Administration also apply to the Administration of Development, but no uniform definition of administration of development which is agreeable to all. But we can at least arrive at certain basic features and characteristics of order to understand the concept of the administration of development, we should try to understand the meaning of the concept viz., administration of development and development of administration.

Besides that, the Administration of Development also has not been universally recognized as a branch of a science but is a part of the Public Administration as stated by Gant (1966) that administration of development is an aspect of Public Administration in which focus of attention is on organizing and administering public agencies in such a way as to stimulate and facilitate defined programmes of social and economic progress.

Specifically, Edward W. Weidner (1967) describes that administrative development and the administration of development programmes. For the administration of the development, it is necessary that the administrative machinery itself should be improved and developed to enable a well coordinated and multi functional approach towards solving national problem on development. While F W Riggs mentions that the study of Third World administration, interpreted largely as development administration, became the central concern for and synonymous with comparative public administration. As a concept, he defines development administration as the combined process of both the 'administration of development' (implementation of development policies and plans) and the 'development of administration' (improvement of administrative capabilities).

Sharma et al (2014) distinguishes between Public Administration pr what it calls Traditional Administration and the Administration of Development :

No.	Traditional Administration	The Administration Development
1	Regulatory Administration	Unpredictable new tasks owing to a rapidly changing environment
2	Oriented towards efficiency and economy	Oriented towards organisational growth and effectiveness in achievement of goals
3	Conformity to rules and procedures	Emphasis on high programme standards
4	Sharp and elaborate hierarchical structure	Structure shaped by requirements and goals
5	Centralised decision- making	Wide sharing decision- making
6	Status Quo oriented	Change oriented

The main purpose of the administration of development is to strengthen the administrative machinery to produce the economic, social and political development. The Real development of economic, social and political are related to the life of nation and state. Thus it can also be stated that the administration of development is the process of implementing development programs and projects towards national development to achieve socio-economic and political progress in the life of the nation and state. Of course, the administration of development is not only related to the implementation of development policies which have been established, among others, by political representative institutions that are realized by the implementation of programs and projects, but also in the efforts and actions of arranging the existing situation to produce the progress to the community. It can also be stated that the Administration of Development is a mechanism where through the development, concerned state achieves the progress on her political, economic, social and others.

The essence of the administration of development is to ensure and bring change through integrated, organized and well-directed government action.

Industrial Revolution 4.0 and the management of the life of the nation and state

The series of technological changes that have such a rapid impact on the management of the State and government, especially changing the pattern of relations between government and citizens. New perspectives are needed for the State as well as the State administrators in viewing the citizens and vice versa. Furthermore, this change will certainly have implications for the need for governance, policy processes and internal transformation of government.

The Industrial Revolution as a stage in marking the development of technological achievements and advancements, certainly has implications that are not simple in the life of society, nation and state.

Industrial Revolution 4.0 is a process that does not stand independently but in relation to the each Industrial Revolution era, starting from 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0, of which has its own peculiarities in accordance with developments and technological findings. Each industrial revolution era of course have implications to the governance management.

During the Industrial Revolution 1.0 which emphasized market governance, placing labor as a key resource. Meanwhile, when entering the 2.0 Industrial Revolution phase when the machine has become a substitute for human labor while at the same time starting to help humans in production activities, the priority at that time is the managerial process that builds hierarchical governance.

During the phase of the industrial revolution 3.0 where information became abundant, governance led to collaboration and networking.

From the development of the three stages of the industrial revolution, it gives a clue that it turns out that technological innovation always forces the government to do the transformation.

In the phase of the industrial revolution 4.0 of which the speed of change as the key characteristics is experienced both by organizations including government and humans themselves, as a result of technological innovations that create new ways to develop,

exchange and distribute values in society. The new ways that are very different to their habit.

Thus governance management is required to change and adjust to the speed of change, at least in the administration of government, including in the development activity. It must giving priority to the transparency, participation and accountability principles with digital governance in government.

Previously, the importance of digital governance in government was revealed by Dunleavy in 2005 when he's introducing the concept of digital governance as a "substitute" for the concept of the New Public Management (NPM) which was widely adopted in government. The thesis is simple, various changes related to technology will be very important for the current and next changes. Dunleavy said that "*new public management is dead, long live digital era governance*".

Technological innovation enables the redistribution and decentralization of power, thereby forcing governments to change in managing governance including in the life of the nation and state. Approaches to policy making and implementation must change by providing space for public involvement, therefore reducing more to the role of government.

However, for Indonesia, although it seems and feels to have and utilize massive technological advances, but in fact it has many problems which not easy to be solved.

Indonesia's territory is very large, spread over thousands of islands with large populations, so the technology gap is still very large. The gap may be related to the unequal distribution of access, both the use and influence of technology in one region to another region.

Even the ability of human resources especially the mindset of citizens in the use of technology. It may be that in some region, there are more than enough the availability of both facilities and technology but the mindset of its human resources to the technology itself is still inadequate, so that technological progress does not run parallel with a change in mindset.

Thus, the life of the nation and state which formed through the development process should give its priority to the efforts of changing the mindset of the nation's citizens to be harmonized with the industrial revolution 4.0.

Conclusion

The Administration of Development as a derivative of public administration which constitutes mechanisms that deliver development to achieve socio-economic and political progress and others for the people of a nation, especially in the case of Indonesia should be set forward the efforts of changing the mindset of the citizens in harmony to the industrial revolution 4.0.

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