

## ROLE OF SALA MODEL IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

**Dr. Abha Tiwari**

Asst. Professor (Political Science )

**Dr. M.S. Tamboli**

Asst. Professor (Political Science )

**Mrs. Kiran Dubey**

Asst. Professor (Political Science )

**Mr. Rupendra Shirma**

Asst. Professor (Political Science)

**D.P.VIPRA PG COLLEGE, BILASPUR**

### Introduction

**Key Word** : Sala madel, Developing, Countries, fused, defected

**Objective** : analytical interpretation of riggs sala model

Fred W. Riggs is one of the very few scholars who contributed immensely to the emergence of comparative public administration and in depth understanding of public administration in these post-colonial countries. He was born in china 1917. He was the first chairman of the comparative public Administration group and got PhD award in 1948 from Colombia University. The best book written by him is ” Administration in Developing Countries: The theory of Prismatic society (1961)”. He was well known for his studies specially ‘Fused-Prismatic –Diffracted model’. The main thrust of his model is that western Models are relatively less relevant to the developing countries, which have unique environment contexts-social structures, economic life, cultural practices, political symbols, allocation of power, division of labour , etc, Riggs analyzed interaction between the administration system and its environment in prismatic societies. His Prismatic Sala model represents a tradition or developing society and ‘Sala’ is the administrative sub-system of it.

Sala is a Spanish word, Sala is the name given by administrative sub-system of prismatic society as the bureau and chamber was the name given to the administrative sub-system of diffracted and fused societies respectively. The Sala has certain features of diffracted bureau and fused chamber, The administrative rationality and efficiency found in bureau are absent in the Sala. Riggs explained that in prismatic societies, family, community, nepotism etc. play important role in the appointment of various administrative positions and in taking decisions or performing administrative functions. The model was designed to analyze the behavior of the prismatic bureaucracy in the context of its ecology. He categorized societies into three: 1-Fused 2-Prismatic 3-Diffracted. He used fused model to explain the ecology of traditional societies. Prismatic society to explain the developing world. Diffracted society to explain the developed societies. According to him no societies is neither totally fused nor diffracted Everyone share some features of the other.

**Fused society** Heavily depend on agriculture. King and officials nominated by the king carry out all administrative, economic and other activities. The conscious establishment of policies is

negligible, There is no distinct political or administrative structures. The political system is neither democratic nor autocratic.

**Prismatic society:** In a prismatic society, there exists Characteristics of Fused and diffracted societies side by side. No real structural differentiation.

**Diffracted Society:** Highly differentiated highly developed specialized structures of work. Functions of the society are very specifies. Level of integration is high. Pattern of behavior is characterized by norms of universalism and achievements.

**Accirding to riggs,** prismatic society has three important characteristics. which are:

**(i) Heterogeneity:**

- There exists modern features of society side by with traditional features.
- The people are not integrated but divide on line of religion ale.
- Unequal level of development.
- Highly westernized and urban sector co-exists with rural irrational sector.

**(ii) Formalism:**

- Formalism is the deference between the prescribed and the practiced.
- Level of formalism is dependent on the nature of pressure for development.
- If the pressure comes from outside. Level of formalism increases.
- In formalism situation. Values and norms may receive lip service but ignored in real practice.

**(iii) Functional overlapping:**

In a prismatic society similar functions are performed by different institutions. This features shows that differentiated structures co-exist with undifferentiated structures. Overlapping is manifest in a prismatic society by many features e. g. nepotism. Poly-communalism or poly-normativism. Lack of consensus. Separation of authority and control.

**Applicability of Sala Model on developing countries**

Actually in developed country we see the weberarian bureauearcy and in the developing countries we find Riggsian Prismatic Sala model. This model is very much applicable in the developing countries and this is very important for these type of countries. If we look over the administration of the developing countries like Bangladesh we will notice the features of that model is very much engaged with our administration system. As Bangladesh is a developing country I will discuss in its perspective. I will discuss the features of prismatic Sala model and try to the Linkage with our administration.

**F.W. Riggs divided societies into 3 categories**

**01. Fused**

A society which performed all the functions necessary for its survival by a single structure is called fused. He used society as traditional underdeveloped societies.

## 02. Diffracted

A society that has got different specialized structures is diffracted. He used diffracted society as modern societies.

## 03. Prismatic

A society in which there is a mixture of traditional and modern structures is called prismatic. He used prismatic society as developing third world societies.

### Main Theme of prismatic Sala Model

A society or social system that stands midway between the fused and the diffracted models is known as the prismatic society. No society can be exclusively called either fused or diffracted. all societies are generally prismatic in nature. The character of every society and their relatively either or to the fused or to the diffracted society. depends on the nature of its various structures and functions carried out by them.

The prismatic society has its appropriate administrative system. Riggs has formulated the most elaborate prismatic-Sala model for studying the administrative sub-system of the prismatic society. Prismatic- Sala model is designed to analyze the behavior of the Prismatic bureaucracy in the context of ecology.

Riggs has borrowed the Spanish word “Sala” for the prismatic bureau. Sala means a government office. where administrative business is transacted. and a personal room in a house where traditional family functions are performed or Church or public hall.

The prismatic Sala combines the traits of both the fused chamber and diffracted ‘office’. It merges administrative tasks with traditional functions. The bureaucrats in the prismatic society and its administrative sub system.

Riggs conceptualized ‘prismatic society’ as a mid-point form of transitional society between the two ideal types. combining the features of both-fused and diffracted Riggs articulated this prismatic model based on the metaphor of prism as the fused white sunlight (which represents the fusion of several colours) passes through a prism. It becomes diffracted into several separate colours. Here the fused light signifies the fused structures of traditional society (single structure performing all necessary functions): the diffracted colours represent the specialized or differentiated structure of modern society (separate structure or institutions for major functions); and the situation within the prism ( which is a transitional phase between the fused and diffracted stage reflects the condition in developing nations. Which Riggs began to define as prismatic societies. Riggs identifies some characteristics of prismatic societies administration which are very common in the developing countries the model so called prismatic is characterized by the following.

#### a) Heterogeneity:

Heterogeneity refers to the simultaneous existence of different kinds of rules laws, procedures, system and viewpoints for example , farmer ,labor, doctor, fishermen, rural-urban etc. there are , many sub-system functions in a society.

**b) Formalism:**

This important feature which show a wide gap between theory & practice i.e. what is formally prescribe & effectively practiced. It shows a distinction between norms & realities.

**c) Overlapping**

Over-lapping refers to extent to which what is described as administrative behavior is actually determined by non-administrative criteria. by t. e. social. political. Administrative. Religious and other factors etc Because of overlapping administrative functions are performed in prismatic societies. by structures specifically oriented towards these functions by other structures. Modern social structures are created but traditional social structure continues to dominate. For example. Parliamentary Govt. offices exist but behavior is still largely governed by family. religion. caste etc

**In prismatic society overlapping has some different dimensions. Such as**

**Nepotism**

According to Collins dictionary,” Nepotism is the unfair use of power in order to get jobs or other benefits for your family or friends” In prismatic society. Sala officials have social obligations to family and friends who need social obligations who need security against

unemployment They give preferences to family members kith and kin well as friends in making opponents to government positions similarly non-ment considerations are greatly influence in assignment promotion transfer as well as other personnel actions in the service (UPSC public Administration. 2017)

**Poly communalism**

Poly communism refers to get extra privilege because of having membership of a special community religion, race custom as well as any linguistic group etc.

**Bazar canteen model**

The economic sense (i, c, economic sub-system) in a prismatic society is called Bazar canteen In a prismatic bazar the prices of good and services are not fixed and each transaction in based on bargaining As a result different persons are charged for different prices in the same goods Thus person with high social and political status can get goods and service at cheaper rates than people from oppressed community.

**Poly normative**

In prismatic society a new set of norms coexists with the traditional ways of behavior and of doing things people from subscribe to different values and norms

## Power distribution

Riggs observed that in a prismatic society power structure consists of a highly centralized and concentrated authority structure overlapping a control system that is highly localized and dispersed".(UPSC Public Administration, 2017)

## Change orientation

In prismatic society sala official leave not enough confidence on themselves and their techniques and creativity They are highly dependent on countries on ideas and administrative techniques.

## Discussion about the applicability of prismatic Sala model in developing countries

Prismatic Sala model is highly relevant with developing countries administration sub-system The basic nature of administrative sub-system in the developing countries are more or less same as mentioned in prismatic sala model Now I make an attempt to analyze the degree of applicability of prismatic sala Model in the developing countries As Bangladesh is one do the leading developing countries so I use many Bangladesh's administrative event as example for better understanding.

### I explain the applicability of prismatic Sala Model in following points :

In a prismatic society many sub – system function in the society Here people are not homogenous one farmer one labor one fisherman doctor and so on In Bangladesh society is quite similar with heterogeneity of prismatic Sala model Here all the people aren't homogenous

According to Riggs in a prismatic society there is a wide gap between theory and practice gap between norms and reality In Bangladesh when any prime minister or president goes to aboard or many state lour a big entourage group go with him her in the airport for seeing off. The same event happens in prime minister press conference where as in developed society locally reverse culture is existed.

Overlapping is very common phenomenon in Sala of prismatic society In Bangladesh the administrative duties of a sub-system aren't clear one interferes other duties like WASA Roads and Highways regularly interfere one another duties there is no co-operation among them In Sala of developing societies it's common phenomenon that family's traditional religious rules are still dominating in the administrative sub-system in the developing countries.

Nepotism is more or less exist m all the society but in the Sala's of developing countries is very common "In Bangladesh, nepotism becomes a social disease in Bangladesh. The majority of public service institutions are polluted by nepotism from top to bottom level of the society. If one person wants to get appointment in any important positions or posts. She or he must get involved in nepotism" (Parvez2011)

In India, specific class of people get more privilege administrative sub system, such as Branman' s get much privilege than dalits In the 3<sup>rd</sup> world developing countries. There are many

communities, so there are a common tendency to give much privilege to his or her Own communities In Pakistan Sunni ' s get much privilege then Sya.

In Bazar Canteen model, here always tries to balance between demand and supply As a results. the prices of goods and services are determined by bargaining. Although, here says that every one equal. as a matter of true fact that different persons are charged for different prices in the same goods. Thus, person with high social and political status can get goods and services at cheaper rates than people from oppressed community. Moreover, privileged class of people get any kind of service from anywhere in the prismatic society get best services without any kind of harassments

There are many traditional and modern rules. Norms and values in the prismatic societies in the developing countries. People often confused about what they should be taken.

In the prismatic societies. power are highly centralized. Authority are not delegated in a proper manner. In Bangladesh. Power and authority are not decentralized in appropriate manner to the local government bodies.

In prismatic societies administration, Sala men or administrative officials are not enough confident on themselves. their techniques as well as ideas, They often want to go to abroad in

### **Bibliography :**

1. Dr. B.L.Fadia and Kuldip Kulshreshtha : Public Administration.
2. Dr. Awasthi : Comparative Public Administration
3. <https://www.researchgate.net>
4. <https://egyankosh.ac.in>