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Accountability, Public Administration Reforms and Developing Countries.

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Abstract

This article emphasis Public administration and accountability in developing countries. The administrative reforms and its process are memorable any time and place. Accountability has been introduced since time immemorial when famous Greek philosophers such as Aristotle, Plato and Zeno had first discussed accountability in the context of judgment, punishment, and social control (Tom 2018). The people who live in a certain jurisdiction as sovereigns are the people of that state. The concept of public accountability specifically points to the belief that the public has a “right to know” or the right to obtain reliable information from the government (Omar et al. 2007; Pablos et al. 2002). The method of controlling the government by protecting, protecting and safeguarding their interests is administration. Therefore, the people and the administration are public administration. This is done by the sovereign people or by the people themselves. A public administrator who moves forward with the spirit of public interest should not only fulfill his responsibilities but also look at the appropriateness. He is understood as a public servant because he is a servant of the people who acts in accordance with the will of the people and identifies the appropriateness. Administrative authorities fulfill their duties according to the form of governance provided by the constitution developing countries like Nepal.

Keywords: Accountability, Public administration, Reform developing Countries.

Introduction

Accountability means the nature or sense of responsibility towards a person or something for the actions or decisions that have been made and willing to provide the necessary explanation or justification. The concept of accountability can be defined as vertical accountability where civil servants must be accountable to their superiors as well as the government. Kearns (1996) defines accountability as a response or solution to actions to individuals with the highest authority in the organization to provide the best job performance in giving instructions to employees. The people who live in a certain jurisdiction as sovereigns are the people of that state. The method of controlling the government by protecting and safeguarding their interests is administration. Therefore, the people and the administration are public administration. This is due to the sovereign people and the people. A public administrator who moves forward with the spirit of public interest must not only

fulfill his responsibilities but also see the appropriateness. He is understood as a public servant because he is a servant of the people who acts in accordance with the will of the people and identifies the appropriateness. Whereas in modern times, accountability has been the subject of discussion for many disciplines including law (Stenning, 1995), politics (Anderson,1981), healthcare (Emanuel & Emanuel, 1996) and psychology as well as behavior. organizational behavior (Schlenker et al, 1994, Tetlock, 1992), Local Government Act 2074 and Others.

Administrative authorities fulfill their duties according to the form of governance provided by the constitution. The functioning of a prosperous country is directly related to the duties and rights of citizens, that all citizens are equal in its eyes, and that everyone's personal property is protected. This is because all the people believe that it has remained as a servant. If the constitution does not speak clearly about public rights, rulers' powers, social norms



and values, there is a possibility of problems in public administration. In such a situation, there is a need for reform in public administration. As public servants, only if administrators can work by understanding the will of the people, the constitution and the administration are considered to have served the nation. Therefore, as public servants, public administrators should work only by understanding the essence of the constitution. Only then can administration administrators properly fulfill their responsibility towards the people and the constitution. An administrator who can move forward by preserving the values and norms of the constitution, the emotional ties of society, and the traditions of social culture is considered a true public servant. In his piece "Notes on the theory of Organization" a memo prepared while he was member of the Brownlow committee, Luther Gulick asks rhetorically what is the work of the chief executive? what does he do? POSTCORB is the answer, designed to call attention to the various functional elements of the work of a chief executive because administration and management have lost all specific content. According to Gulick the element is Planning Are Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting, these are the elements of accountability and administration of whole institution Gulick, (1937). Gulick's "Notes on the Theory of Organization" further defines the patterns of POSDCORB. That document explains how portions of an executive's workload may be delegated, and that some of the elements can be organized as subdivisions of the executive depending on the size and complexity of the enterprise. The concept of public accountability specifically points to the belief that the public has a "right to know" or the right to obtain reliable information from the government (Omar et al. 2007; Pablos et al. 2002). It is common knowledge that this concept of accountability exists when there is one party responsible for reporting decisions and actions to another party (Omar et al., 2007). Thus, accountability will exist if the agent receives resources and responsibilities from the principal (Kluvers & Tippett 2010, 2011; Pina et al. 2010). Figure I explain the accountability relationship between the public and the government.

Methods and Objectives:

For the purpose of this study, Secondary reference method was conducted to collect information and produce discussion for the purpose of writing this Article. This methodology is chosen due to limitation of time and others resources. The objective of this article to find out Constitutional values are prepared on the basis of the form of government. Whether there is a system like monarchy, democracy, communism, Socialism or capitalism, the constitution has created the path for running the state. The administration of the people is carried out on that path. Whether it is a parliamentary system of government or other multi-party democracy, republic, or people's republic, public administration has its own values and beliefs in any system. Whether it is the rule of law, judiciary, freedom, basic human rights, equality, and equal adult suffrage or not, such administration is effective only if there is a good relationship between the administrative body and the citizens.

In this article there are used like these documents Bill Jordan

(1985), The State Authority and Autonomy. Chapter 10: The Development of the World Economy. Pp. 188-218. New York: Basil Blackwell. Bob Jessop (1990), The State Theory: Putting the Capitalist State in its Place. Chapter 7: Hegemony and Hegemonic Project. Pp. 207-211, Cambridge: Polity Press. Borgstrom, Bengt-Erik (1980) The Patron and Panca: Village Values and Panchayat Democracy in Nepal, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Chapter 1, II and 111. In History of the Ancient World. F. Korovkin. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1985. Charles E. Lindblom (1978, politics and Markets: The World's. Political and Economic Systems. Chapter 9: Politics: The Struggle over Authority, Pp. 119-130. New Delhi: Ambica Publications, (Printed in India) 1978), (First Published by Basic Books incorporation, 1977). Craig Baxier, Yogendra K. Malik, Chades H. Kennedy, and Robert C. Oberst, Boulder (1993), Government and Politics in South Asia Westview Press.

Result and Discussion:

All these actions will be able to improve the quality of work of civil servants and ensure that public money is spent efficiently and orderly, as well as in compliance with laws, procedures, and directives in force.

Accountability:

Accountability means the nature or sense of responsibility towards a person or something for the actions or decisions that have been made and willing to provide the necessary explanation or justification. Kearns (1996) defines accountability as a response or solution to actions to individuals with the highest authority in the organization to provide the best job performance in giving instructions to employees. Accountability is important to ensure that the tasks performed achieve the objectives that have been set and there is no wastage that can affects public resources.

The implementation of work in an accountability manner will be able to ensure. that the allocation given to Government. Accountability has been introduced since time immemorial when famous Greek philosophers such as Aristotle, Plato and Zeno had first discussed accountability in the context of judgment, punishment, and social control. Whereas in modern times, accountability has been the subject of discussion for many disciplines including law (Stenning, 1995), politics (Anderson, 1981), healthcare (Emanuel & Emanuel, 1996) and psychology as well as behavior. organizational behavior (Schlenker et al, 1994 and Tetlock, 1992).

All these actions will be able to improve the quality of work of civil servants and ensure that public money is spent efficiently and orderly, as well as in compliance with laws, procedures, and directives in force. Therefore, this principle of accountability is one of the very important elements in the public service sector because it is a form of protection to civil servants from engaging or engaging in negative symptoms that are contrary to the ethics of civil servants themselves. The Project Monitoring System (SPP II), Client's Charter and Code of Work Ethics are also expected to help towards increasing accountability in civil servants and

organizations. To ensure the effectiveness of the accountability and integrity movement in strengthening Government services to the public, several measurement methods have been established such as Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Financial Management and Accounts Committee (JPKA) report, Auditor General's report, and Sector Accountability and Integrity Management System. Public (SPAD). If this principle of accountability is not practiced in public administration, it will cause some adverse effects in that department. Organizations or government agencies are constantly faced with various forms of threats either from within or outside the environment and these threats can affect the performance, productivity, and future of an organization (Dr Burhanuddin Jalal, 2020). Therefore, The Malaysian government has established several government enforcements bodies to inculcate the value of accountability in civil servants such as the Management Integrity Committee (JKP), Financial Management and Accounts Committee in Federal Government Agencies, Business Facilitation (PEMUDAH), National Integrity Plan (PIN), and Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).

Public Administration:

There should be a deep relationship between the people and constitutional values. Responsibilities of public administrator towards the people and the constitution as long as the responsibility of public administration towards the people and the constitution is carried out on the basis of proportional relationship, the possibility of constitutional problems remains low. Sometimes it is best to think of the constitution as a body of values and principles that one inherent in the nation's political cultural social ethos and history values and principles are not articulated all at once rather, the courts declare what they are when the proper occasion arise (Rosenbloom). Sometimes it is best to think of the constitution as a body of values and principles that one inherent in the nation's political cultural social ethos and history values and principles are not articulated all at once rather, the courts declare what they are when the proper occasion arise Rosenbloom. Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting these are the importance steps of public administration.

An administrator who can move forward by preserving the values and norms of the constitution, the emotional ties of society, and the traditions of social culture is considered a true public servant. In his piece "Notes on the theory of Organization" a memo prepared while he was member of the brownlo committee, Luther Gulick asks rhetorically what is the work of the chief executive? what does he do? POSTCORB is the answer, designed to call attention to the various functional elements of the work of a chief executive because administration and management have lost all specific content. According to Gulick the element is Planning Are Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting, these are the elments of accountability and administration of whole institution Gulick, (1937).

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easier it is to say the constitution and the rule of law, the more difficult it is to value them. From time to time, citizen interaction, public administration (public's interaction with public administration. The easier it is to talk about the constitution and the rule of law, the more difficult it is to value it. There should be citizen interaction, public interaction with public administration from time to time, which keeps the close relationship. The principles of behavior can be as a customer, as a control servant, as a participant, as a quarreler, as a face to face with mistakes, if there is an interaction, the relationship cannot be distant. The presence of an individual in an administrative state and in society can be different. Ralph Hummel, echoing Max Weber, argues that bureaucracy relies on rational organization, while society relies on social action.

Public administrative accountability and Power is such a thing that if used at the right time and in the right way, its results will be good. "Public accountability consists of the sum total of the constitutional status administrative and judicial rules and precedents and the established practices by means of which public official may be held accountable for their- official action". (L.D. White) Of all possible methods of holding administrators accountable, probably none is more effective in the long run than self-control on the part of administration themselves, because they are more likely to act correctly if they want to than if they are forced to (Dimmock). In the first sense, public accountability means the constitutional, legal, administrative and judicial rules and in the first sense, public accountability is the totality of constitutional, legal, administrative, and judicial rules and precedents, and established practices, through which public officials can be held accountable. for their government actions.

In the second statement, acknowledging the importance of accountability in public administration, Dimak says, "Of all the methods of holding administrators accountable, in the long run, self-regulation by administrators is probably the most effective because they can act more appropriately if they choose to do so, rather than being constrained. This includes safeguarding administrators against misconceptions about the public interest, corruption, and political bias."

Characteristics of Public Administration:

Public means everything in general. It is customary to consider it as a service facility provided by the state. The state works to provide many types of service facilities such as education, health, social security, etc. to the people under its jurisdiction. Public administration is the administration of all and a statutory body that provides services to all equally. Luther Gulick has emphasized that it is a science of administration and is related to government. Gerald E. Ciden has described public administration as having the following.

Unavoidability: Ordinary people cannot remain in the workplace beyond its scope. coercive power, anyone who exceeds the legal limits can be punished.

Large size and multiplicity of objectives: It remains the largest

organization in any nation. Priority Activities: All work is done based on priority.

Political direction: Administration is conducted on the basis of political structure and form. It does not go beyond the policies and regulations of the state.

Higher expectations: High qualities such as honesty, trustworthy, hardworking, loyal, competent and compassionate are expected from the country's public institutions, which seems to be consistent with Confucian characteristics of power.

Unmeasurable Objectives All objectives of public administration are immeasurable. Since public administration covers the entire territory of the country, its objectives cannot be limited. Public administration is an institution of public trust. It is named as public administration because it is seen as the totality of the people and the administration. Public administration has changed with the development changes. The forms of change have emerged in the traditional thinking of governance. The form of change can be easily understood if it is kept in the form of promises.

1. Functions as social service
2. Shift from governmental bureaucracy to other forms of communal activity
3. Shift from staff to line activities
4. Shift from national to international practice
5. The journey of public administration from internal relations to external relations (Shift from international relationship to external relationship)

Emphasis on holistic administration Public administration has the potential to transform. It has become a situation where Since 1980 Between 1980 and 1990, public interest in the administrative in every country in the world, the structure of governance is prepared and operated to address the interests of the people. Nowadays, the desires and wishes of the people change. In order to move forward by adjusting to the changing perceptions, changes in the traditional structure are required, and that change can be called reform. Reform is the desire to move forward by improving the administrative, social, economic, political, cultural, and socio-religious structures of old Jhapa. Mus values addressing change and the will of the people.

"Administrative reform is the artificial inducement of administrative transformative against resistance." (Gerald Caiden). In Winn's view, administrative reform is an artificial inducement of administrative transformative against resistance. It is adapting static model of administrative perfection to dynamic political reality." (Montgomery), In Winn's view, administrative reform is the process of adapting a static model of administration to dynamic political reality.

Types and Factors of Administrative Reform:

Time creates the environment for reforming the administration. The demands of time change. Today, those who go to school carrying books are studying on computers. If the news sent by letter is sent by electronic mail, the wind of time spreads

everywhere. If it is not done, there is a gap in development. If there is a generational shift, then the development that should have happened at one time will be interrupted and there may be sudden changes. Many things can be new in such changes.

In a country where there is a change in the ruling power, there will be social changes in that place, but what the leadership should think about is that all changes should not be through the path of social movements, but should also be able to bring about changes in order to make it our way.

Shree 3 Maharaj Chandrashamsher did not make administrative changes due to the pressure of the movement. Especially in the social sector, he took steps for social reform on the strength of circumstances and tradition. Paul Appleby's idea that the process of administrative reform can be divided into two parts: continuous and event-based. Continuous change is a change that takes place over time. It involves reorganization. This is an event-based change. The administrative reform in Nepal after the events of BS 2062/063 is based on reorganization.

Basu Rumki Kaidan has presented the process model as follows in Public Administration 1999 p. The idea is that the process will proceed only by creating awareness of administrative change in the first phase, determining goals, objectives, strategies, and action plans in the second phase, implementing the reforms in the third phase, and finally evaluating the reforms against the reform goals. The first step is to identify whether citizens want change or need reform. Identification of the need for change and its corrective steps to reach the surface and thirdly, reforms to be implemented after political movements, social movements, the model adopted to overcome organizational rigidity, reforms initiated through the legal system and changes in attitudes.

After identifying the need for change and reaching the surface, taking corrective steps, and thirdly, implementing reforms after political movements, social movements, reforms adopted to eliminate organizational rigidity, reforms initiated through the legal system, and reforms implemented through changes in attitudes, the fourth stage is to accept administrative reforms and monitor and evaluate their effectiveness after implementation. Its effectiveness is monitored and evaluated over time, international impact, sociological transformation, and public will. After evaluating whether there has been development after the reform, one can think about its longevity. If we are to consider the need for administrative reform, first of all, the view that the structure of the social structure is not conducive to the interests of the people for the time being must be confirmed and realized on political, economic, demographic and social and cultural grounds, and then it may be known that reform is necessary. There may be some reasons for reform.

Political Factor of Administrative Reform in developing countries:

This situation arises when the political system changes due to the political reasons of administrative reform and the political system tries to take a new shape. Reform after the political change in

England in 1688, the change in the USA in 1783, the social movement in 1917, and Nepal's political movement can be viewed. Nepal's political reform work can be viewed in terms of B.S. Before 2007 B.S. After 2007 B.S. between 2007 to 2015 B.S. 2017 to 2046 B.S. 2046 -2062 and 2062-2063 B.S. The ups and downs in Nepali politics can be seen comparatively based on the events that took place in 1991. What can be learned from the above facts is that political change or change of government also paves the way for administrative reform. Even when the government changes, bureaucracy, promotions, and postings also have an impact on reform. The good works of the Rana government, democratic government, and republican government can all be considered as reform steps.

Administrative reform is also necessary due to economic factors. With the emergence of the welfare state, the old policy of laissez-faire changed the idea that the administrative structure of a country was small. The state began to intervene in the areas of social justice and equality, and the need for reform was felt. Once in America, the state had adopted a policy of economic intervention, but later it again embraced free trade, privatization, and globalization. Economic development, change, and reform are the pressures of development. The widespread poverty, unemployment, hunger, illiteracy, and backwardness in third world countries also make us feel the need for change and administrative reform. After the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 2046 BS, privatization, liberalization, and open trade system were adopted, and its impact on the administrative system began to be felt. There was a reduction in the number of employees, privatization of public institutions, and the entry of the private sector into banks.

In the socio-cultural factor, as Max Weber said, administration is bound by culture. Administration is culture bound. In the socio-cultural factor, as Max weber said, administration is bound by culture. Administration is culture bound. Society and culture are such subjects that can also influence administration. After the modernization in education, changes in social status, its impact falls on the administrative sector. Whatever system has an impact on culture, then culture has a double impact on administration. Why has corruption increased due to the cultural influence of third world countries?

Administration is culture bound. Society and culture are such subjects that can also influence administration. After the modernization in education, changes in social status, its impact falls on the administrative sector. Whatever system has an impact on culture, then culture has a double impact on administration. Why has corruption increased due to the cultural influence of third world countries? If the need for a system that respects the self-respect of all multi-ethnic, multilingual, and multi-religious people is felt due to the increase and decrease in population, urbanization, migration, and caste and demographic factors, the traditional administrative system should be reformed and modern participatory aspects taken into account to ensure respect for all.

In the Nepali context, the need for administrative reform and reform efforts have been happening from time to time. But the gap

for true reform still remains. The biggest reform seems to be a change in social behavior.

Administrative Reforms in Nepalese Context:

After the Gopal dynasty kings began to rule in Nepal, the Mahishpal, Kirat, Lichchhavi, Malla and Shah dynasty governments came into power.

Since the influence of the culture of a time remained for a long time, it seems that politics remained in one place and society in another. Some administrative reforms were carried out during the Rana rule (Dhakal, 2062). Font BS. In 2007 BS, Nepal had 45 educational status (percent). In such a situation, all the changes in the administrative sector were not possible at once. After the government formed the Ministry Department in 2008 BS, Singha Durbar remained as the Central Secretariat. Since 2008 BS, the practice of annual budgeting has been started to make the accounts systematic. A brief description of the work done in the Nepali administrative reform system since 2007 BS is as follows. Initial efforts began in 2008. Senior Secretaries of the Indian Civil Service, Home Ministry, J.M. Nagesh, Govinda Narayan, Vrijanarayan and S. K. Sinha, came to Nepal and contributed to administrative reforms. Govinda Narayan had also worked as the Secretary to His Majesty Tribhuvan for some time. Prime Minister Matrika Prasad Koirala came to Nepal in 2009 under the leadership of Senior Secretary of the Indian Home Ministry, N.M. Buch, for administrative reforms.

K.P. Macharani and Senior Officer of the Police Service, S. K. A. Nanda were members, while there were 2 members from Nepal. It gave 143 main suggestions in 11 chapters to the administrative works of both the levels established by the center. These two committees were the first committees in Nepal.

to make such suggestions about administrative reforms in Nepal. This committee mainly recommended that the ministries should be reduced, the division of work between ministries and departments should be prudent, it should be done on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the reorganization of employees, and the reform of police and prison administration. This is how the Administrative Reorganization Commission was formed in 2013. It was a Nepali-led commission. This commission was formed under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya. Although there were representatives from UNO and India, all the secretaries of the then government, Ramchandra Malhotra, Nandalal Joshi, Kulshekhar Shaman were members.

Kulshekhar Sharma was the member secretary of this commission. This commission was not a political or religious one, because the Prime Minister of the government was its coordinator. After the recommendation of the commission was decided by the Council of Ministers, it was customary for the ministerial circle to send it to the concerned sector for implementation. This commission formulation and implementation of civil service acts and regulations. Kulshekhar Sharma was the member secretary of this commission. This commission was not a public or private institution, because the Prime Minister of the government was its

coordinator. After the recommendation of the commission was decided by the Council of Ministers, it was customary for the Council of Ministers to send it to the concerned sector for implementation. This commission formulation and implementation of civil service acts and regulations establishment of the Institute of Public Administration Formulation of training packages to be provided to officer and support level employees. The new salary scale for employees the rest of this was the Vedananda Jha Commission of 2025 BS, the Bhesh Bahadur Thapa Commission of 2032 BS, which gave suggestions on planning and implementation, administrative organization, administrative procedures, financial administration, and human resource administration. The Girija Prasad Koirala Commission of 2048 BS also pointed out problems such as administrative organization, planning development, civil service, career development, placement and transfer, promotion, service security, senior employees, possible sustainable impact and returns or problems and possibilities of decentralization of public institutions, lack of experienced politicians, lack of political will, problems of government stability, inefficiency in policy implementation, weak bureaucracy, and the prevalence of political partisanship. Due to the changes and developments in the world, the change in thinking and the lack of uniformity among the former states in the process of social change after 2051, the bureaucracy also faced problems from time to time. Despite the efforts made to reform, positive thinking was born, but equality and equity did not appear in society. This organization, which has independent income and promotion, could not escape criticism.

After the political changes of BS 2062/2063, major changes and reforms have been initiated in Nepali public administration. Work has progressed on the condition of personnel administration according to the will of the people and work in accordance with it. But it is difficult to think about what kind of administration will be in the country until the construction of the 2067 republican constitution is completed. Until the manuscript of this book is prepared, the major political parties of Nepal are only arguing about who is greater than who, so it is difficult to say what the administrative structure of Nepal will be, what improvements will be made. Finally, before understanding the meaning of public administration, it is necessary to understand what it means, whether it is free or free. It does not matter if you understand that work for service is work calculated to fulfill the will of the people. Public administration is the direction and management of public works.

Administration can also be classified into two parts, traditional and modern. Public administration is the study of public service and public sector management. Rosen bloom" it is the use of managerial political and legal theory and process to fulfill legislative executive and judicial government mandates for the provision of regulating and service functions for the society as a whole or for some segments of it. This is not related to one sector only but is a subject related to the overall governance system. It respects the plans and commitments of the government and If public administration does not keep up with the times, it will

change. If we compare the changes and developments in countries like America, Britain, and Japan in the Nepali context, this system feels criticized. But in 1980, Ronald Reagan was the President, and in 1979, Margaret Thatcher It is believed that there has been a major change in the administration since the British Prime Minister. There has been a radical change in the bureaucracy. The working style of administrators, financial management, appointment, promotion, transfer of employees, planning and implementation, relations with external groups, changes have been felt in all areas. Changes in social harmony, peace and order, work methods, and governance style have not been institutionalized. There has been a division of parties in all administrative bodies. If this is not improved at this time, the change in other countries will be development, but the change in Nepal will be challenging.

Traditional administration was under the formal control of the political leadership. This administration was based on a hierarchical model filled with permanent officials. All actions were carried out according to the will of the leadership. The new administration system is to move forward in a way that maintains the relationship between society and the government. As described in the above headings, it is to ensure that there is a relationship of transparency, responsibility and cooperation. Some more details on the relationship between traditional administration and modern administration are different. One is an open competition system and the other is a closed mindset. Even if there is transparency and responsibility in work, the relationship between the old and new administration is not right if there is a party system stronger than the Public Service Commission in administration. The development of a tradition that causes difficulties in the implementation of administrative structures according to the rule of law is a serious challenge. In traditional administrative structures, the selection of individuals was based on merit, while in modern administration, the selection of individuals is based on ideas. This is the beginning of a process that hinders the development of third world countries. In ideas, administration and administrative people are obstacles to development. Many facts that the effect of traditional administrative structures remains even after changes in the governance system have been made seem to be Global Governance is a traditional process that represents the structural forms of traditional and modern contemporary governance. There is an interrelationship between the governance of the ruler and the governance of the people's representatives. The individuals and groups in power who exercise power also need legitimacy. Legitimacy and legitimacy strengthen the formal path. Governance is not just about the government that gains authority in the exercise of power, other communities also play an important role in it. Governance requires laws, markets, public servants who shape social values, etc. Lawrence Lessig has realized this need. Michael Sandel has expressed that the American government's concept of world government existed in the nineteenth century economy.

The concept of global governance or world government is not a common thing, but if we take the world order as a basis, it seems to be in the form of global governance. Global governance may be far from being a possibility directly, but as long as the unipolar

international structure remains, the possibility of world government appears. The network of globalization has spread in this way. It seems that no one can stay away from it. Global government can be viewed through local networks. Local Agencies national networks (National Agencies), international networks International Agencies. It is certain that global government is less effective than autonomous government because the concept of a single government in the world is not logical. The form of governance that has been maintained in one place can be found in other places. Looking at the form of structural ideas developed in the world, the possibility of global government seems remote. The world has reached such a situation that everyone can use the goods produced in one place, and are using them. Religiously, socially, politically, culturally, ideologically, the world has tried to move in one direction, but the ideas are different. There is progress. Globalization is having a widespread impact in terms of production and consumption.

Global Governance and Developing Countries:

The concept of such a government has come to unite the world, to unify it and to make the world a single market. Even among developed countries, it is certain that the impact on developing countries will be relatively different from the impact on other developed countries compared to countries with central power. The impact of this form of world government, which began with economic liberalization, on small and underdeveloped countries can be shown in this way. This affects the state system. Nationalism is likely to grow stronger because policy changes may not be easy. World government, the world order, can increase the scope of inequality between rich and poor nations. Cultural identity lies behind prosperity. Weak nations must face the challenges created by industrialized nations. This is something that Grindle also acknowledges. States abandon tradition and transform in other ways. (Linda Besh). Global influences do not affect all states equally.

The power, networks, and norms of global governance can be viewed in various ways. Such an arrangement has diplomatic foundations. Diplomacy, international law, international networks, and international organizations have come to exist in a powerful way. The world order and the world government are not the same, but they are related. Not all states have the same interests, but they are influenced by each other's interactions. All states have developed international relations. In some special circumstances, governmental organizations are given some power.

Government responses to governance can be classified into three levels: Unilateral Response, Bilateral Response, and Regional Response. In a unilateral response, the standards set by one party are accepted by all, willingly or by force. For example, the religious rules set by Britain may be binding on all Protestants. In the second, various decisions may be made by consensus of the two parties. In the third, a group of a region may be formed to discuss a specific issue. Influenced by interaction. All states have developed international relations. In some special circumstances, governmental organizations are given some power. Government

responses to governance can be classified into three levels: Unilateral Response, Bilateral Response, and Regional Response. In a unilateral response, the standards set by one party are accepted by all, willingly or by force. For example, religious rules set by the United Kingdom may be followed by all Protestants. In the second, various decisions may be made by consensus of the two parties. In the third, a group of a region may be formed to discuss a specific issue.

In the world system, world governance encompasses three parties: the state, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. International communication and democracy are the principles of global governance. Global government and governance consist of governmental, non-governmental, national, international organizations, and local networks. The world is found to be very different in the way it is said and done. Such governance methods operate easily with ideas. That is why problems can arise. Comparing the world order and the national order, one appears as direct rule and the other as indirect rule. This system has become conceivable in power and politics. Power and authority are more likely to increase interdependence as smaller powers are unable to Global governance, which originated from the expansion of development and political thought, can be viewed in terms of various criteria. However, it requires an in-depth study of the world order and developing countries, globalization and the nation state, the criteria for the operation of governance, the positive and negative aspects of governance, and the characteristics of norms. This power has begun to gain recognition since the end of the Cold War between capitalism and civilization. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990, the idea of global governance has been gaining success in facilitating capitalism. The principles of the world order have emerged in the field of work to make the liberal capitalist economy successful. This type of governance operates on the basis of the world order. Global governance appears to be a modified method of governing by a central power over peripheral powers. Globalization, development, and interdependence share similar beliefs and characteristics because all of these are strategies designed to rule underdeveloped countries in the name of development. They are closely related to liberalism. Even though concepts like trade freedom, economic liberalization, and globalization are created, third world countries suffer more losses than benefits. Will countries like Nepal benefit from globalization in the political sphere? In all forms of environment, culture, and development, developed countries seem to be causing more losses to underdeveloped countries. Privatization, liberalization, globalization, and globalization are not principles that benefit poor countries and cause losses to rich countries. There was inequality even in the wild age. At that time, the form of inequality was not based on class. Only those who could run ahead and were strong could eat the big, sweet fruits.

Because the political state had not been formed, there was no class in the ruling power. As the importance of individual national property increased, class and discrimination were born together, the effect of which is still present today. The same effect is also seen in the world order and global governance. Looking at

the concept and form of global governance, which has developed in economic, political, social, cultural and environmental terms, there is no equality in the eyes of everyone. There is no possibility of staying away from the influence of the world order and it is not in the national interest either. The problems of third countries can or cannot be solved by developed countries or leaderships, the problems of the Nepali mind can or cannot be solved by decisions made by America, India and China regarding Nepal.

The functioning of a prosperous country is directly related to the duties and rights of citizens, that all citizens are equal in its eyes, and that everyone's personal property is protected. This is because all the people believe that it has remained as a servant. If the constitution does not speak clearly about public rights, rulers' powers, social norms and values, there is a possibility of problems in public administration. In such a situation, there is a need for reform in public administration. As public servants, only if administrators can work by understanding the will of the people, the constitution and the administration are considered to have served the nation. Therefore, as public servants, public administrators should work only by understanding the essence of the constitution. Only then can administration administrators properly fulfill their responsibility towards the people and the constitution. Globalization, development, and interdependence share similar beliefs and characteristics because all of these are strategies designed to rule underdeveloped countries in the name of development. They are closely related to liberalism. Even though concepts like trade freedom, economic liberalization, and globalization are created, third world countries suffer more losses than benefits. Will countries like Nepal benefit from globalization in the political sphere? In all forms of environment, culture, and development, developed countries seem to be causing more losses to underdeveloped countries. Privatization, liberalization, globalization, and globalization are not principles that benefit poor countries and cause losses to rich countries. There was inequality even in the wild age. At that time, the form of inequality was not based on class. Only those who could run ahead and were strong could eat the big, sweet fruits.

Conclusion:

The functioning of a country is directly talking about the duties and rights of citizens, that all citizens are equal in its eyes, and that everyone's personal property is protected. This is because all the people believe that it has been able to provide security to everyone. It also means that you keep others responsible for the actions and efforts. Employee accountability is the duty of workers to carry out the tasks assigned to them, to perform the duties needed by their jobs, and to be available for their proper shifts in order to accomplish or further the goals of the company. If the constitution does not speak clearly about public rights, rulers' powers, social norms and values, there is a possibility of problems in public administration. In such a situation, there is a need for reform in public administration. As public servants, only if administrators can work by understanding the will of the people, the constitution and the administration are considered to have served the nation. Therefore, as public servants, public administrators should work

only by understanding the essence of the constitution. True accountability is the full control of everything that happens in your life. This means you understand that you are responsible for your behaviour, acts, responses, teamwork, communication, and relationships. Only then can the administration administrators fulfill their responsibility towards the people and the constitution in an appropriate manner. An administrator who can move forward by protecting the values of the constitution, the emotional relationships of society, and the traditions of social culture is considered to be a true public servant. Being accountable is being responsible for your acts and decisions, while fulfilling the expectations of your job. Accountability has implications. Failure to meet standards can result in punishment. Moreover, success will be rewarded.

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