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## Public Administration Development: A Review

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper emphasis with a review and evaluation of the efforts and methods adopted in India for bringing out administrative development permanently governance and points out same directions of reforms, which are needed public administrative system. Over the amount of quite sixty years, while evolving a consensual structure of a independent government, the governance in India has likewise from periodically endeavoured to devise strategies permanently governance, which is related to an efficient and effective development oriented, citizen friendly and responsive administration committed to improvement in quality of lifetime of the people. However, it should be remembered that no amount of designing and thinking in country development would be useful unless the govt is capable enough to require hard decisions and has the desire and capacity to implement and continuously monitor and evaluate their impact. The processes of modernization of state and administration need a lively and convocational association of people in the least levels of the governmental structure in order to understand the goalmouths and impartial that the public sets for itself.*

*Keywords: public, public administration, India, government, development etc.*

### INTRODUCTION

After independence in 1947 India began the experiment to constitute itself into a sovereign, republic and modernize the state and its administration through the adoption of a democracy, not many scholars and analysts within the world had believed that India will survive as a democratic nation, negating John Stuart Mills convention that democracy is next to impossible in linguistically divided countries, also as Robert Dahl's belief that widespread poverty and illiteracy are anathema to stable democracy an idea that's supposedly linked with the extent of socio-economic development[1]. However, these early forebodings and later predictions that adds are almost wholly against the survival of freedom and therefore the issue is, in fact, whether any Indian State can survive in the least haven't been proven wrong, but India's existence as democratic State since the last decades of its independence has compelled scholars to evolve a replacement consociation interpretation of the survival of democracy in deeply divided societies.

Over these years, while evolving a consensual framework of a democratic government, the leadership in India has also from time to time attempted to plan strategies permanently governance, which is related to an efficient and effective development-oriented, citizen friendly and responsive administration committed to improvement in quality of lifetime of the people. This paper cares with a review and evaluation of the varied efforts and methods adopted in India for bringing out administrative development permanently governance, and prints out some directions of reforms, which are needed publicly Administrative System.

### The Rise of Latest Corporate Millennium, Growing Stakes Permanently Governance

The decade of 1990 has been a decade of outstanding changes within the theory and practices of excellent governance. Three important movements that have made important strides during this decade in meeting the challenges of this transformation are reinventing government, the New Public Management and involve the Downsizing of Public bureaucracies. However, it might be helpful to review what particular steps are adopted in India for achieving some positive goals of those alternative precepts publicly Management.

### A Restructuring Economic Administration

During the 1990, after adopting policies of economic liberalization and structural adjustment, a number of expert committee's like the Raja Chelliah Committee on Tax Reform, the Rangarajan Committee on Foreign investment, and therefore the Goswami Committee on Industrial Sickness and company

restructuring were appointed to review and make recommendations on various policy measures associated with economic reforms. Despite the recommendations of the above committee and therefore the emergence of a somewhat deregulated industrial system, clearance and approval of investment proposals still takes time due to powerful component within the decision making process and with this red-tapism is the maximum amount a consequence of the system of rules as their interpretation and application by it. At an equivalent time the new breed of politician has emerged see the bureaucracy as needless obstacle within the achievement of their political goals which has cause frequent conflict within the relationship between the political leadership and therefore the permanent executive. The conflict of interests between them has further led to increased politicization of bureaucracy and therefore the emergence of a nexus between the politician, bureaucracy and therefore the criminal, thus seriously corrupting the body politics, and major issue of Public service integrity, and loss of ethics publicly life.

#### **B. Efficiency and Accountability:**

within the face of continuous challenges of globalization and corporatization, the Govt. of India Department of Administrative Reform had in 1997 organised a national debate on the difficulty of creating administration responsive, accountable and effective and assuring its adherence to constitutional principles. The conference resolved that the Centre and therefore the government would work together to concretise the action plan handling:

#### **Accountable and citizen friendly Government;**

Improving the performance and integrity of the general public service.

As a follow up, several measures are taken to form the administration accountable. As an example, so as to form public agencies more responsible to citizen needs, variety of citizen charters are instituted by variety of Central Department agencies and State Governments [3]. Despite another reforms being undertaken by the govt like creation of facilitation of counters, establishing a code of Ethics for Public services, tackling corruption and cleansing the administration, and ensuring stability of tenure and a scheme of government officials boards the one areas during which the government's efforts haven't borne any fruit has been the downsizing of existing bureaucracy. Many of the PSU (including Public sector Banks, have however, initiated measures for voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to shed their surplus flab [4].

#### **C. Redefining the Role of the State:**

The fifth Central Pay Commission had strongly advocated reduction in Government through dismantling of excessive control, disinvestment within the public sector, privatization and contracting out of the many services that are presently being performed by the govt .

It emphasised that the govt role are going to be more in evolving the policy of governance and fewer within the actual governance itself. New regulations will need to be evolved and enforced so on provide A level playing field as between the general public and therefore the private sector enterprises, as also between domestic and foreign companies. The executive mechanism will need to get replaced by mechanism supported market determined prices. The residual role of the state would need to be confined to the various areas, as a facilitator of economic activity, as a developer of infrastructure, an investor in social services and as promoter and implementer of poverty alleviation programmes.

#### **III. Evaluation of Administrative System:**

Mapping the political and administrative history of India over a period of six decade is indeed a difficult exercise. Obviously, there are changes in administrative institutions structures, style and cultures in post-independent India and a few distinct changes do carry the mark of the political leadership than in power. This, administrative development has been an uneven process, and it can best be understood only within the context of the totality of politico-administrative environment. the primary ten years of the republic represent a period of remarkably smooth change and adaptation from British Raj to a democratic parliamentary system, during which a bold attempt was made by the political leadership to vary the character and values of the executive system, while preserving its essential characteristics of an efficient framework to deal with new problems and situations. It was, however, after 1967, that one witnessed the start of abrasion of most of the elemental values of the executive system that were



consolidated during the sooner years of the Republic. The administration and therefore the administrators reached rock bottom level both in performance and efficiency at the time of the heightened crisis posed by the imposition of the state wide emergency in 1975. The post emergency period also didn't help to revive the quality and morale within the public services. There seems to be at the present a robust reaction and suspicion against the facility of the bureaucracy, and therefore the constant hammering that it's received at the hands of politicians, has earned it the name of a villain within the Public eyes who regard it as an enormous impediment within the attainment of the socio-economic millennium promised to them by politicians. The moral values of politicians, businessmen and therefore the bureaucrats have gone down so low that there's no aspect of public life today which is free from the incidence of corruption or black-money. People in authority seem to possess acquired dual personalities, their private action ill match their public pronouncements.

Political interference, influence peddling, growing nexus between politician, criminal and bureaucracy, pervading corruption altogether walks of public life, muscle-flexing through the unions have made even the foremost legitimate means of control and accountability meaningless within the administrative parlance. The emerging Development of India's Administrative system "Striving permanently governance".

Administrative style and culture of India doesn't seem to supply any positive orientation to help the standard citizenry. The changes within the style and culture of administration in India observed to be pessimistic. However, it's not meant to undermine the achievement and therefore the performance of the executive system. It's been a fine machine, capable of rendering some excellent performances within the sphere of policy-making and implementation. It's over the year sustained the working of the foremost politically conscious people. There has been an absolute growth in terms of literacy, education, scientific and technical knowledge and even relative prosperity. The bureaucracy in India has responded well in times of crises and particularly when it had been given clearly defined objectives and unambiguous priorities. Of these provides a ray of hope for further improvement within the style and operations of administrative system in India<sup>8</sup>. Given the political will, therefore, the necessity of the hour in India at the present seems to be adopting a normative model of excellent administrative approach towards Public administration. This could include:

A more strategic or result oriented (efficiency, effectiveness and service quality) orientation to decision-making.

Replacement of highly centralized organizational structures with decentralized management environment integrating with the new Panchayati Raj and Municipal institutions, where decisions on resource allocation and service delivery are taken the resolution on the edge of the point of provision.

Creating of competitive environments within and between Public service organizations.

Strengthening of strategic capacities at the middle to steer government to reply to external changes and diverse interest quickly, flexibly and a minimum of costs;

Greater accountability and transparency through requirements to report on result and their full cost;

Service wide budgeting and management system to support and encourage these changes;

Breaking the growing nexus of bureaucrats, politicians and criminals to revive public confidence publicly Administration amongst the citizen;

Adapting of innovation and evolving suitable mechanism to eliminate corruption at both political and administrative level and strengthen citizen grievance redressal system;

Downsizing of bureaucracy and improving the system of delivery at the leading edge of administration by replacing the prevailing archaic bureaucratic procedures by absorbing some appropriate precepts inherent within the philosophy of latest Public Administration;

#### IV. Conclusion

In conclusion, however it should be remembered that no amount of designing and thinking in country

development would be useful unless the govt is capable enough to require hard and implement decisions and has the desire and capacity to implement and continuously monitor and evaluate their impact. At an equivalent time, the political leadership has got to demonstrate its strong determination to undertake reforms by first cleaning its own system from corrupt and criminal influences, and setting ethical standards of excellent governance both at the political and administrative levels. The processes of modernization of state and administration need a lively and consociation association of individuals in the least levels of the governmental structure so as to understand the goals and objective that the society sets for itself.

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