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Impact of Bureaucracy in Changing Administrative Structure in India

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Abstract:

Various methods have been done by Govt. to make bureaucracy more accountable and responsive. So now not only maintains that tempo, but we have to carry forward it more enthusiastically and with total sincerity. It can only change our administrative structure and the concept of good governance can be realized. The only Govt. and bureaucracy will deliver quality goods and service to the people, administration will become much more accountable, open, people and development centered.

Keywords: Bureaucracy.

1. Introduction

In every administrative system the political system is that which determines the quality and characters of living of people. Political, Economic and Social Environment always affected the bureaucracy and in turn also affected by bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is a well organized and compact group with a network of continuing interactions of the Govt. to operationalize programmes and policies meant for all all-round development of the society. There is a need to find out the areas in administration, which have a bearing on the governance and development process various research papers offers suggestions for effective performance to ensure quality in governance and all round development. Administration is culture bound. It is shaped by the environment in which it operations. In every society or country, whether developed or developing administration in formal organization is same but in informal organization it differ from society to society F.W. Riggs also classified social structure into three types – fused, prismatic and diffracted and mention or outlined various functions of administration in each social structure. Riggs also mentioned that there exists a two way relationship between administration and its environment both influences each other. This can be shown by following diagram.

1.1. Administration and Political Environment

Political Environment always influences administration of a country. It is a political system which determine the setup or nature of administration for eq. in British regime, Indian political system was centralized hence administrative structure was authoritative, exploitative. But after independence political setup was decentralized and hence administrative system also became development orientated. Administration also affects political system. Administration helps in policy formulation as well as policy exaction.

1.2. Administration and Economic Environment

Economic environment of a country also affects administration. The countries which have limited resources the role of administration become crucial. As administration in these type of societies become essential whereas the country which have abundant resources administration can implement economic policies more easily and effectively. Further, if administration is effective and efficient development and growth will take place and thus overall economy will be impacted positively.

1.3. Administration and Socio-cultural Environment

As we all know society is infested with casteism, nepotism, favoritism, corruption, ill wise, so they also affect administrator as administrator have to work in society. But he also affects the social environment by contributing to the formulation of policies for mitigating social evils. So administration and social environment impact each other.

So we can say that administration is influence by environment in which is operates The subject of administrative structure is bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is well organized and it is a weapon of the government to operationalize programmes and policies meant for all round development of the country. Third world countries or developing countries such as India were comforting several socio-economic problems such as hunger, unemployment, property inequalities etc. so to mitigate their problems bureaucracy is the only weapon. So all the powers comes into the hands of bureaucracy. It becomes, omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient In short the shortcoming of bureaucracy can be discussed as –

- a) Unresponsive – Bureaucracy remains unresponsive to popular demands, desires. It assumes itself as guardian and interpreter of Public Interests Its member feels that they are doing a favour by providing services to the citizens, even though they are paid from the public exchequer for doing or providing services. So experience shows that it behaved by and large as aristocratic, authorities and arrogant.
- b) Red Tapism – Bureaucracy emphasized much on “procedure through proper channel”. Bureaucracies forget that reforms and regulations are meant for service of the community. They have to follow the service orientation not structure orientation.
- c) Self perpetuating – Bureaucracy is seep-perpetuation in the séance that civil servants have a tendency. Increase day by day in numbers irrespective of workload, thus bureaucracy has the tendency to multiply its work and create new jobs for itself.
- Self-aggrandizement – Bureaucrats are engaged in fulfilling their own desires and aspirations. They disregard people’s interests and opinions. They maintain distance from the masses. In the name of people and community they are involved in Nepotism, favoritism.
- Corruption – Corruption flows from top to bottom like water. Bureaucrats are alleged to indulge in corrupt practices. Political corruption is the main reason for all types of corruption in India. So if administrative corruption has to be erased we have to curb the political corruption first.
- Lacks of neutrality – Bureaucrats are supposed to be neutral. They should not be committed or become a part to any party; ideology. Their commitment should be towards constitution, people and development. But in actual practice, such things appear to be missing. The bureaucrats have been greatly politicized. They served political leaders in order to get reward. They are always keen to adjust themselves according to the wishes of ministers.
- Departmentalism – Bureaucracy encourage there evil of splitting up the work of government into a no of isolated and self-dependent sections. There develops a tendency on the parts of their units to consider themselves as independent and isolated units.
- Status quoin – Mostly Indian bureaucracy is largely status quo oriented. It loves tradition and stands for conservatism. It resists reforms and innovations thus an some limitations of bureaucracy. Inspire of all their bureaucracy plays a very important role. In developing society like India it performs important functions.
 - i) Policy implementation – The Govt. formulates different kinds of programmers and policies for all-round development of the country. So to implement them it the most important and fundamental functions of administrator. They execute laws and policies to attain the goals or welfare states.
 - ii) Policy formulation – Formulation of policy is the function of political executives. But eh bureaucrats also aid and advice the ministers in policy making. As the subject matter has technical complexities, political executives are not able to understand them properly so they are dependent on the expert advice of bureaucrats. Bureaucrats provide them different kinds of data, information expertise, feedback etc. and based on these information political executive formulate policies.
 - iii) Public welfare – Main objective of Administrative is to promote community welfare. Social service and philanthropy are its hallmarks. It is related with each and every aspect of human life.
 - iv) Internal security – No development can take place without law and order, peace and tranquility in the society. The administration establishes law & order and thus helps maintain internal security in the country.
 - v) External security – Administration also helps us in depending our borders and protecting us from war and external aggression.

Disaster management – Administration effectively, handle natural calamities like floods, droughts, cyclones etc. and also man-make calamities such as riots, terrorism, naxalism, insurgency etc. District collector or DC is a main agent for disaster management.

Role in the Age of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalizations. – In L.P.G. Era administration has changed its style of functioning. It has transformed itself from controller to facilitator, from indirect providers of services to indirect one. And from “rowing to steering” so the importance of administration has to take care of socioeconomic needs of the people. So the role of administration has to stay in India to protect the interest of poor, backwards and other vulnerable sections of the society.

On the whole bureaucracy performs may functions. Willoughby has rightly termed it as a fourth branch of Government.

Donham also said, “*It our civilization fails, it was mainly because of a breakdown of administration*”.

So what is needed, we have to keep bureaucracy under control. It has to be made accountable responsive, effective, transparent, people and development oriented, various measures have been started to fulfill there objective for examples, citizens, charter, right to information, social audit, e-governance, citizen’s grievance redressed system, Administrative reforms.

The most important among is right to information secrecy and lack of openness in official dealings lead to corruption. Another move of the government is appraisal system for fixing accountability, increasing efficiency and giving recognition to sincere officers.

The Union Government had also setup the second administrative reform commission to strengths the administration of the country.

The IT devices such as computer and internet in administration will make administrators more transparent, accountable, responsive and development oriented. Apart from the media also plays a key role in keeping a vigilant eye on the activities of bureaucrats and exposed them wherever required. Similarly role of NGOs and civil society keep the government officials under constant vigil. Lastly, people must be made aware of their rights. Well aware people will put a break on the high handedness of bureaucrats.

2. Conclusion

Various methods have been done by Govt. to make bureaucracy more accountable and responsive. So now not only maintains that tempo, but we have to carry forward it more enthusiastically and with total sincerity. It can only change our administrative structure and the concept of good governance can be realized.

The only Govt. and bureaucracy will deliver quality goods and service to the people, administration will become much more accountable, open, people and development centered and people will get the services of a SMART Government *i.e.* a government which is simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparency.

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