

A Review Study upon the Public Administration and its policies in India

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Abstract: The objective of this paper is to review the implications of the basic principles of public administration in the Republic of India with the context of public governance and discuss their impact on different administration imperatives upon the Indian masses. The public administrative policies in India have proven to be extremely malicious. The very fabric of the socioeconomic factor of the society is highly affected by it. The prevalence of social evil factors for instance poverty, unemployment, corruption etc. are extremely high. The review study also enlightens the fact that the public administration of the country is highly influenced by the political and the private institutional elites and does not effectively monitors upon the needs of the society. This review also focuses upon the several measures that can be implemented to overcome the problems originated due to inefficient public administration i.e. skilled training of the administrative staff, development of policies and procedures with the consent of general public, liberalization of economic policies, promoting innovation, good governance etc.

Keywords: Public administration, Economy, Developing countries, Good Governance, Policy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Public administration is a tactical instrument of effective implementation of government policies in the society for the welfare of masses. The primary aim of the effective public administration is to procure the multifaceted development and improvement of the quality of life of the Indian masses and the development of the social, cultural and economic order of the society. India is a developing democratic nation and its administrative policies bear severe scrutiny by several researchers regarding the severe contraindications between its constitutional and operational goals which are termed as severely inconsistent [1- 3]. Nonetheless, several attempts have been forged to analyze the challenges of the paradoxical incidents, to rectify them and to propose a future plan of action to effectively resolve the inconsistency [4]. The interpretation of the constitutional welfare goals into practice have been retained as a sole constitutional compulsion, even post 66 years of independence. It has been developed within the residing social, political and economic structures which are entirely based upon the capitalist model of the modernization and market economy framework which was adopted by the constitution of India.

This has effectively developed and broadened discrepancies, frustrations, exploitation, estrangement, deprivation, poverty, uncertainty, oppression, unemployment, starvation, corruption and injustices of all sorts, affecting adversely the social, political and economic conditions of the underprivileged, vulnerable, weaker sections of the society. The weaker sections of the society are not only deprived of the basic developmental needs, but are also placed outside of the developmental procedure [1, 3-7]. This is rooted within the depths of the developmental models of the country. The external factors on the other hand play a significant role in formulation of the nature, scope and significance of the public administration of the Indian masses.

The procedure of public administration was first adopted in the United States of America in 1887; it was formulated along with the formulation of capitalism within the United States of America and many European countries. It is deeply rooted within the framework of American administration and is said to be rooted in the American political culture which is widely recognized as advanced capitalism merged with pluralism. The field of public administration has noting in relevance i.e. related to social, native, political and economic factors [6]. In its practical application it has been found by several researches conducted that these administrative policies are in fact not meant to be dealt with the social and

economic factors of the society. Thus, the public administration in India has served as a tool of the government and a creation of political philosophy whereas on the other hand public administration has served as an academic discipline in matters of governance. Largely it bears its loyalty to the political elites and not the republic of India [3, 8].

With the willing cooperation of the corrupt bureaucracy and the political elites in India they have been successful in maintaining a colonial structure in order to pave a way for the enhancement of the capitalist order but not without preaching the socialist rhetoric and defacing the very spirit of the Constitution of India. The addition and implementation of new economic policies, for instance liberalization, privatization and globalization primarily aims to substitute the privatization and globalization of the Indian economy, it also promotes rolling back of the state from the sphere of production and productive investment and significant curtailment of the level of social expenditure. The most significant change procured in the public administrative policies of the Indian economy is its reduced scope and impact. The employed manpower within the administrative procedures of India i.e. that manage the public institutions, regulate government activities are not highly trained and efficient within the public administration protocol, nor skilled enough to understand the socio-economic fabric of the society [9-13]. Though with the effective co-operation of the non-officials i.e. politicians they can maintain the traditional interests at the cost of good governance. It has been attained as a result of emergence of the National human rights commission.

II. PROBLEMASSOCIATED WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The disinterest of the civil services and the neutrality of the state have significantly influenced down the power of the state and its policies. The poor, the weak and the minorities are the ones that are benefited the most i.e. by effectively utilizing the state power for their upliftment. These changes indulged within the public administrative capabilities of the acting government have deprived the public of a proper social, economic developmental justice to the Indian masses. The basic rules of law, democracy and equality are now threatened by such procedures that are entirely vested in private interests i.e. the administrative policies now implemented for the public benefits are entirely based upon private concerns. Even the basic human rights, the civil liberties, the judicial independence and review are entirely at stake [4, 8-14]. The basic part of good governance i.e. the public participation in the development and administrative procedures is significantly reduced and is directly influencing the development and stabilization of the basic socioeconomic fabric of the society. The administration is day by day getting more incompetent in dealing with the basic public issues and developmental matters; the bureaucratic liability is severely reduced that adds the burden on the developmental factors of the society [7, 11, and 15].

The introduction of the new economic policy by the means of structural adjustment program tends to further marginalize women leading to reduction of their employment opportunities, wages, exclusion in the productive process and casualization. This procedure of new economic policy procures the indulgence of capital intensive techniques and thus results in higher unemployment rates. The economy of India faces the largest problem of unemployment among its citizens which further affects the economic and social aspects of the society. Unemployment is considered as a severe economic malady and a social evil. The main problem the Indian governments faces are the increase in the literacy rates throughout the country but on the contrary fail to develop the employment opportunities for the public. This severely affects the morale of the society, generates huge amount of hatred against the administrative bodies, depresses the social activity and affects the economic prosperity of the society, this is considered to be a huge liability upon the social stability factor. This further results in development and enrichment of the dominant class of the society whereas the lower, middle and the minority classes of the society are the ones who suffer the most [16].

The administrative policies have severely hampered the supremacy of the legislature, rule of law, principle of equality and the judicial independence. The emerging trends are not in harmony with the objectives of the constitution of India. These tendencies further arise functional friction in between the constitutional establishment i.e. ideals of a socialist, secular state and the public policies of economic liberalization [14-16].

III. CHANGES REQUIRED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FUNCTION

With a view of meeting the requirements of this external demand, public administration in India needs to make certain changes in its structure, policy context, and program intent and implementation protocol. The emerging trends in this new context are mentioned as follows:

1. The development of market friendly economy: Induction and execution of liberalization, privatization, globalization, denationalization, disinvestment in public sector and formulating market friendly government, intervention, private group and the state work together for common objectives i.e. PPG public private partnership.
2. The development of new social policy: Enhancing more percentage of reservations, facilities to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, women and minorities in less expensive educational institutions and restricted public employment [15-20].
3. The development of new political policy: Decentralization of political power: constitutional status to local government: reservations of seats to women SCs, STs, OBCs, however the De-concentration protocol of political power may give more power to local elite but not to the local population.
4. Enhancing cooperative relations in between central and state governments in maintaining the law and order and development.
5. Man-power development: Science, technology, computers, professional and management education through private (International minority and business) institutions leaving the poor, and the unfortunate to distance education / open learning.
6. Coalitional Politics: Consequently weak /ineffective political leadership, demoralization, criminalization of politics i.e. the number of criminals in the political establishments of the country is rising at an alarming rate.
7. Institutional restructuring /administrative decay deregulation, de-licensing, de-bureaucratization, less civil rule, more use of para military forces, controlling the encounters with organized extremists/underground groups.
8. Proliferation /participation of non-governmental /voluntary organization leading /voicing public demands.
9. The formulation and enhancement of new labor Policy: golden shake hand, exit policy [6-11, 15, 21].
10. Globalization deepens communal and caste consciousness spreads religiosity, superstition and traditionalism: secularism will be at stake, the state public administration is expected to be neutral.

It is imperative for the researchers in the discipline of public administration in India to undertake research upon the changing aspects of public administrative procedures in the 21st century and their possible consequences on the existing theories must be investigated. Also, an approach must be formulated to overcome these problems and it must perceive the factor of public administration as an ameliorative science. It is imperative for the public administrative officials to act and implement for the welfare of the society [22-28]. The modern administrative capabilities must be forged as unbiased and impartial and has to be delinked from economic pressure i.e. private sectors influence and loyalties built around caste, religion and regional identities. The primary aim of the public administrative function should be primarily focused upon the field of public policy, its framework, implementation, governance etc. The administrative bodies should function solely as an action oriented social body when evaluating public programs and developmental factors [18].

The field of public administration both as a occupation and discipline should effectively understand and withhold the problems burdened upon the factors of rural misery and the inequalities policies and programs to reduce inequalities have to include food, housing, health, education, poverty, unemployment, credit programs for the welfare of other backward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and weaker sections of the society. The education of public administration also plays a significant role in development of such factors i.e. implementation of the training and education of the field of public administration in the study curriculum of students starting from the schools would be highly beneficial, highly skilled training must be provided to students in the universities [7, 15, 29-31]. They should be effectively informed about the different problems faced by different societies of the country and how to effectively tackle them. Effective coalitions with several universities around the globe so as to effectively utilize their high skills and techniques is also been implemented around the world to substantially train the young generation in effective public administration techniques that would help the nations in developing and enhancing their public administration capabilities [32]. The young researchers must be encouraged to indulge in various sectors of the public administration so as to efficiently understand the functioning and implications of the public administration, and to determine the possible flaws that should be modified in order to develop a viable public administration protocol that would effectively develop the very socioeconomic fabric of the society and ultimately would lead to the development of society as a whole.

In addition to these reforms introducing innovations in the policies of governance has several positive outcomes. It could effectively enhance the utilization of assets and capacities so as to develop public values and further encourage an open participatory approach in the government [33-36]. The deprivation of innovations are often overcome by the effective governance initiatives and/or micro level initiatives as they can substantially generate a domino effect i.e. a successful

innovation in one sector would open the same opportunity window in another sectors. These approaches enhance the public morale and would be efficient in developing employment opportunities and further help strengthening the very foundation of economic factors of the society. Innovations also present as an inspirational capacity which builds a sense of the motivation among the administrative officials to perform effectively [37].

IV. CONCLUSION

The public administrative policies of India as developing countries are significantly lacking in deliveries the optimal and viable administrative policies for the development of the society. These policies as a result of influence of private and political elites are extremely manipulated and particularly are vested in private interests. Even the administrative staff of the public administration policies is highly untrained and unskilled thus adding towards the problem. However certain measures could be implemented so as to overcome this problem for instance developing new effective social and economic policies, and employing measure that can curb social maladies i.e. unemployment, poverty etc. It is imperative for the public administrative establishments to function as per the norms of the constitution of India and should never be impartial to any section of the society. India however is an emerging democratic nation and possess huge potential for development and thus the administrative policies must be forged for the development of society as a whole, so that adequate support could be provided for the same.

V. FUTURE SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The field of Public administration is very less researched and possesses huge scope especially in the developing nations such as India. The prevalence of decades old administrative policies are significantly affecting the development procured in the modern society, where the need of policies has changed over a period of time. New researches conducted in the field of public administration to determine and forge new policies and protocols that would specifically be aligned towards the development of social and economic aspects of the society and it is imperative that the procedure of formulation should also involve the participation of general public so as to also establish and implement the basic principles of good governance along with the public administration.

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