

Administrative System In India

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Abstract: This paper is concerned with a review and evaluation of the efforts and strategies adopted in India for bringing out administrative development for good governance and points out some directions of reforms, which are needed in Public Administrative system. Over the period of more than sixty years, while evolving a consensual framework of a democratic government, the leadership in India has also from time to time attempted to devise strategies for good governance, which is associated with an efficient and effective development oriented, citizen friendly and responsive administration committed to improvement in quality of life of the people. However, it should be remembered that no amount of planning and thinking in country development would be useful unless the government is capable enough to take hard decisions and has the will and capacity to implement and continuously monitor and evaluate their impact. The processes of modernization of state and administration need an active and consociational association of people at all levels of the governmental structure in order to realize the goals and objective that the society sets for itself.

Introduction: India is a Parliamentary Democratic Republic with Federal features constitutionally, all the executive powers are vested in the president. Yet he acts as de jure head of the State, whereas the council of minister headed by the Prime Minister enjoys the real executive powers. The council of Minister is collectively as well as individually responsible to Parliament. The Indian parliament is bicameral consisting of two houses- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The former house consists of directly elected

People's Representative where is the letter consists of representative of state and union territory at both at the Union and State level is divided into certain ministers departments Bank department ministers are accountable to Parliament for the acts of Administrative official of their respective departments.

Administrative Features:

Following are the prominent characteristics of Indian Administration:

Legacy of British Rule – An important feature of the Indian administration is that it is a legacy of the British Administration. It is mainly because after independence, almost the same administrative machinery that was developed during British Raj was adopted with minor modifications. Consequently the Indian administration has deep imprints of British Rule various aspects like form of government, structure of the administration, rule of law, appointment of governance, Civil service, District Administration, Judicial Administration, Local Government etc. These aspects continued to be the prominent ingredients of the Indian administration. A brief description of some of these legacies is as under:

1. Parliamentary form of Governments: One of the prominent legacies of British Rule is the adoption of the Parliamentary form of government in India after Independence. In fact the British had rich experience in the Institutions and process of Parliament.
2. Rule of Law: Another important legacy of the British administration is the rule of law. In England, it implies the supremacy of law. It is defined by an English jurist, as “the supremacy on dominance of law, as distinguished from mere arbitrariness, or from some alternative mode, which is not, low of determining or disposing of the rights of individuals.
3. Institution of District Collector: Another important legacy of the British Administration is the Institution of the district magistrate or collector. For administrative convenience the provinces during British India were divided into

division, districts, tehsils and district was the most important unit of administration.

4. **Federal Structure with Unitary Bias:** One of the important features of the Indian, administration is that it has a federal structure with unitary bias. In fact, the ward federation has been mentioned nowhere in the constitution, rather India has been described as the 'Union of States' unlike the US, the Indian states are not 'Inviolable' or indestructible units as they no sovereign status and no state has the right to secede. Moreover, the Indian parliament enjoys the right only to alter their names but also their area and boundaries. But enjoys the rights only to alter their names but also their area and boundaries. But India has dual government system functioning at national and states having divisions of powers. There is a written constitution and both governments draw their powers directly from the constitutions.
5. **High Profile of Civil Services:** Another important feature of the Indian administration is that the civil services enjoy a respectable place in society. The civil service in India is a career service that attracts the attracts the talented and brightest youth of the nation.
6. **Transparency –** To protect its imperial, interests, the British Government in India enacted the official machinery and its functioning. The provisions of the act, however, were incompatible with the democratic governance since undue secrecy and lack of openness in the operations of the government promote inefficiency, non-responsiveness, lack of accountability and corruption. Therefore, there has been a demand since long to promote transparency in the functioning of the government. The need of openness in the government was mainly realized during the National Emergency imposed under Article 352 of the constitution during the mid-seventies.

Political Executive:

India is a parliamentary democracy in which there exists two types of executives- nominal and real. The president of India belongs to the first category and the cabinet headed by the Prime Minister falls in the latter. A brief discussion of the two is as under:

President:

The Indian President is the counterpart of the British Monarch and the two play almost an identical role in their respective spheres but unlike the latter the former is elected. Constitutionally all the executive powers are vested in the President under Article 53 who exercises them on the aid and advices of the cabinet as provided in Article 74(1) being the head of state, the government is run in his name. The framers of the constitution preferred indirect election for the Indian President.

Qualification:

1. Be an Indian Citizen.
2. Have attained 35 years of age.
3. Fulfil all the qualifications as are required for being elected as a member of Lok Sabha.
4. Not hold any office of Profit under central, State or local government.

Tenure:

The Indian President enjoys a fixed tenure of 5 years from the date of joining. He can be re-elected and unlike in the case of America, the Indian constitution limits neither any time nor the number of terms for his re-election. However, he may be removed from his office before the expiry of his term through the process of impeachment as provided under Article 61 of the constitution. The process of impeachment can be initiated against the President. In case he violates the constitution, the process of impeachment can be initiated against the President in case he is brought in the parliament.

Power of the President:

1. Legislative powers.
2. Summoning, Prorogation, Dissolution.
3. Nomination of Members.
4. Right to send Message
5. Previous sanctions to legislations.

Executive Powers:

1. Military Powers
2. Power of Appointment and Removal
3. Diplomatic Powers
4. Power to seek information.

Judicial Powers:

Almost all the constitutions equip their executive with some judicial powers and the Indian president in this regard is no exception. Thus, like the US President and the British crown, the president in India is constitutionally empowered to grant pardon to those who have been tried and convicted of some offence.

Conclusions: In conclusion, however it should be remembered that no amount of planning and thinking in country development would be useful unless the government is capable enough to take hard and implement decisions and has the will and capacity to implement and continuously monitor and evaluate their impact. At the same time, the political leadership has to demonstrate its strong determination to undertake reforms by first cleaning its own system from corrupt and criminal influences, and setting ethical standards of good governance both at the political and administrative levels. The processes of modernization of state and administration need an active and consociational association of people at all levels of the governmental structure in order to realise the goals and objective that the society sets for itself. Given the present political milieu, can the present government rise to the occasion-is a big question? Ref

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