

C3 ORIENTATION EVALUATION PART-A

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

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Indian Administrative System

#1. Indian Administrative System - History & Evolution

Indian administrative system has its roots from ancient administrative system it has evolved in three phases:-

Ancient phase

- In ancient India, the study of administration starts with work of Kautilya.
- Kautilya's Arthashastra is major source of information about the administrative system of ancient India.

Medieval phase

- Mughals also had an efficient administrative system.
- They worked in centralization of system.

Modern phase

- The present system has its roots from British administrative system.
- Indian administrative system adopted features like the parliamentary system, judicial system, and rule of law from British administrative system.

#2. About Indian Administrative System

- India is a democratic country with various diversities.
- The Indian government is federal so there is a clear separation of powers and subjects between union government and state government.
- 7th schedule of constitution allocates the power and functions between Centre and states. It contains 3 lists –

Union List – List 1 contains 100 items. Parliament has exclusive power to legislate on this subject.

State List – List 2 contains 61 items.

Concurrent List – List 3 contains 52 items. Union government along with state has the power to legislate on this subject.

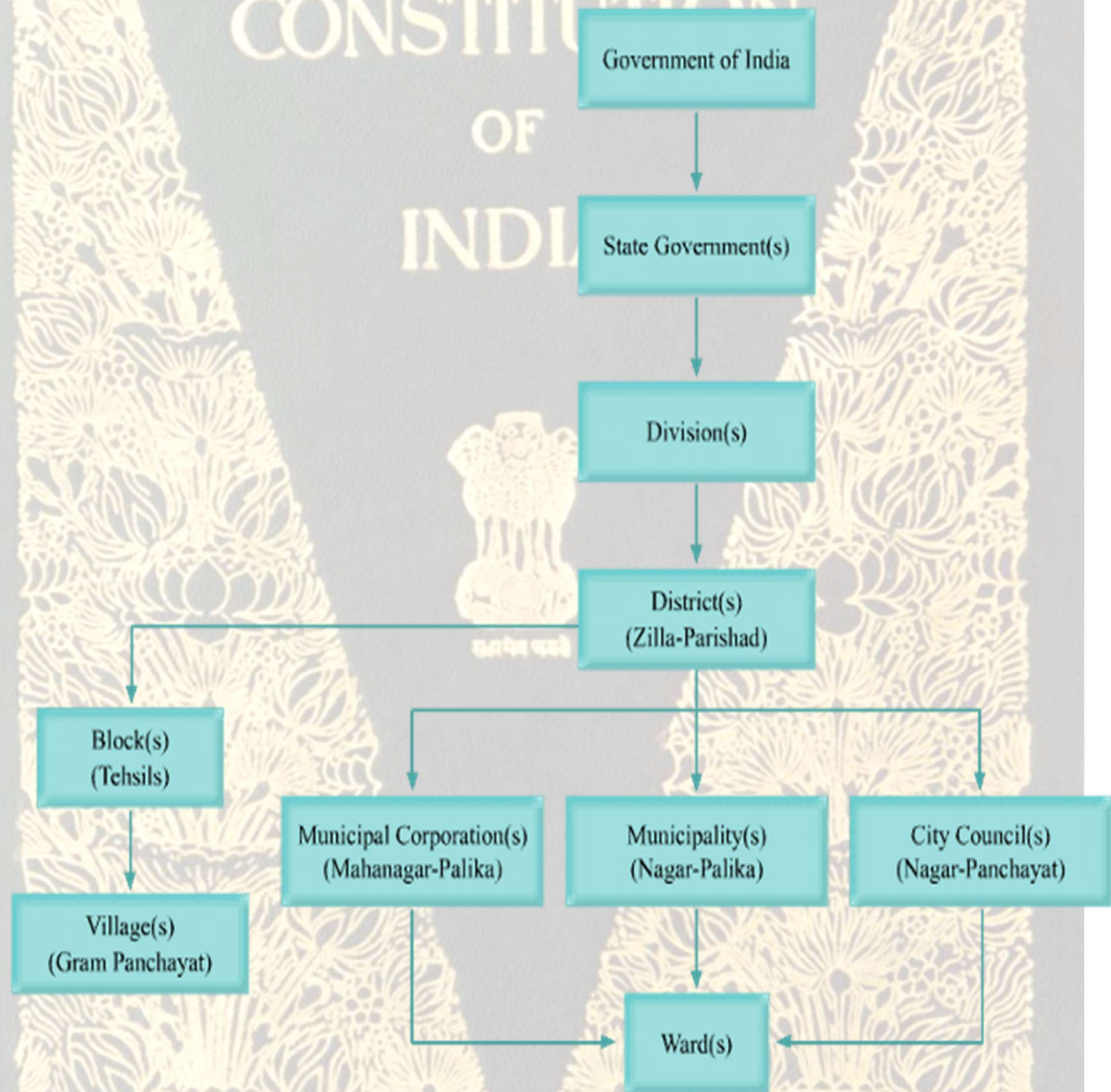
- Some states have given special provisions under article 371.
- Special status has been given to Jammu and Kashmir under article 370.
- At the district level administration by constitutional amendment act 73 and 74, Panchayat and urban local bodies are added.

#3. Indian Administrative System - Structure

Given below is political and administrative organizational structure of
The Union & States:-

Union	State
President	Chief Minister
↓	↓
Council of Minister	Governor
↓	↓
Parliament & Supreme Court	State Secretariat
↓	↓
Council of Ministers	District Administration
↓	↓
Legislature & High Courts	Panchayat
	↓
	Local Self-Government

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF INDIA



#4. Functions of Indian Administrative Systems

- Indian administration is accountable to the people of India.
- The main function is to act in accordance with objectives laid down in Preamble of the constitution, DPSP, FR.
- To secure all its citizens' liberty, equality and fraternity.
- To work for socio economic welfare of society.
- To formulate and implement the projects for the economic development.
- Work for government instead for the political party in power.

#5. Features of Indian Administrative System

- Democratic decentralization
- Federal structure
- Welfare administration
- Making and modifying policies from time to time.
- No involvement in political activities
- Development administration
- Provisions of reservation in services for SC, ST, and other backward classes
- Provision of administrative tribunal
- Transparency in administration
 1. Citizen friendly
 2. E- governance
 3. Independent administrative agencies such as – UPSC, CAG, CVC.

#6. Issues in Indian Administrative System

As administration in our country plays a very important role in order to maintain law and order in the country. But due to some problems in the administration there arises many problems. Some of the administration problems in India are discussed below:-

- **Corruption** – The causes of corruption in India include excessive regulations, complicated tax, numerous government departments with opaque bureaucracy and discretionary powers, monopoly of government controlled institutions on certain goods and services delivery, and lack of transparent laws and processes.
- **No accountability** – In order to ensure accountability of the executive to the legislature, the framers of the constitution created an independent oversight agency namely CAG of India as per article 148 of the constitution.
- **Red Tapism** – Red Tapism refers to the excessive or rigid conformity to formal rules that is considered redundant and bureaucratic and hinders action or decision making.
- **Lack of cooperation** – these problems directly impact the quality of governance. Think of the billions the government would add to the economy if it removed regulatory hurdles, if it turned bureaucracy from power hoarder into process enabler.
- **Rigid system** - The Federal Provision of the Constitution cannot be amended easily. e.g., the division of powers between the center and the states. In such cases, a constitutional amendment must be passed by the two-third members of the Parliament and ratified by one-half of the states before sending the bill to the Parliament.
- **Poor decision making** – Timing of decisions is the difficulty faced by management. It is important to take decisions at the most opportune time. The determination of that time in itself is a problem. The decision will be in vain if not taken at right time.

#7. Reform Committees in Indian Administrative System

To bring the reforms in the administrative system a committee was formed to present the report on the administrative reforms.

First Administrative reforms commission was chaired by Morarji Desai and later on *Hanumanthaia*.

It gives recommendations on:-

1. Fifth central pay commission
2. Suggested reforms to fight against corruption
3. Reforms in civil services

Second Administrative reforms commission was constituted on 31 August 2005 under the chairmanship of *Veerappa Moily*.

In second ARC report, recommendations suggested for state and district administrations are as follows:-

1. Creation of District Council with a representation of rural and urban bodies as the true third tier of government.
2. Establishment of ombudsman at local levels.
3. Metropolitan Police Authorities should be constituted in large cities.
4. Agencification, for conducting a wide range of functions.
5. There is a need for a right balance between autonomy and accountability while designing the institutional framework of executive agencies.
6. Internal Restructuring of the State Secretariat.
7. Process Re-engineering and use of Information Technology.
8. In case of North east districts, Autonomous Districts/Councils in Sixth

Schedule Areas should also be covered by the State Finance Commission and the State Election Commission.

9. An environment for a responsive and citizen friendly district administration in line with the principles of decentralization and subsidiarity.
10. The laws regarding the Lokayukta would need to be amended to incorporate the changes suggested in the Report on 'Ethics in Governance'.
11. Separate Focus on Policy Making and Implementation.
12. There should be a separate Standing Committee of the State Legislature for the local Bodies.



Thank You!!!