



SUBJECT: - Public Administration, Society and Media Paper II

UNIT-I	Forms and areas of administration. Public administration and its character in India. Public undertaking administration.
UNIT-II	Public administration in India: Administrative tribunals, intelligence administration, Law and order administration.
	Administrative and social administration and
	Administration of panchayat



UNIT-I CONCEPT OF ADMINISTRATION

Public Ad is basically an aspect of the broader term “Administration”. It caters for the implementation & execution of government policies. It is basically related with the management of programs and policies, meant for the public. Moreover it deals with the analysis of the policies & their reevaluation. It refers to the study of activities of state which may be related to executive, legislative or judiciary. It deals not only with the processes but also the substantive field. It is also known as governmental administration; hence the focus of Pub Ad is on public beaureaucracy of the government. It is an instrument not only for protecting & restraining but also fostering & promoting. A country’s progress is directly determined by the quality of its public administration.

What is Public Administration?

Public Administration - meaning, concepts and definitions-

The word public administration is taken from two Latin words, **Publicus**, which means people and **Ad ministrare** which means to manage and to serve. Hence in a general sense public administration means to serve and look after the people. Literally it means management of public affairs.

Various experts defined Public Administration as follows-

Woodrow Wilson- The Public Administration is detailed and systematic execution of law. Every particular application of law is an act of administration.

L. D. White- Public Administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose of fulfillment or enforcement of public policy.

Luther Gullick- Public Administration is that part of science of administration which has to do with government and thus concerns itself primarily with the executive branch where the work of government is done, though there are obviously problems in connection with the legislative and judicial branches.

P. Mc Queen- Public Administration is administration related to the operations of government.

E. N. Gladden- Public Administration is concerned with the administration of government.

Waldo – Pub ad is the art of science of management applied to the affairs of the state.

Nature of Public Administration

Though it is much disputed but the Nature of Public Administration could be understood by these three views-

The Integral View- L.D. White, P Fiffner, F. M Marks etc. are supporters of this view according to which Public Administration is comprised of all the activities which are undertaken to accomplish the given objectives. It is basically sum total of managerial, technical, clerical and manual activities.

The Managerial View- Luther Gullick, Simon, Smithburg, Thompson etc are followers of this view. In this concept only the management related activities of administration are concerned. Thus this concept is related only with the activities of top authorities.

Modern View- Gladden, John A. Peter, Demock etc are followers of this view. According to this, the nature of Public Administration depends upon its reference.

History of Indian Public Administration

Public Administration and its character in India

India is a very ancient country and the history of admin begins with vedik era in India. The glimpse of historical development of admin. and its nature in India could be seen apparently from Vedik, Baudh and Jain literature as well as the epics of Ramayana & Mahabharata. But the famous Book “Ardhashastra” written by Kautilya is considered as the first systematic approach for administration. And the present Indian admin is a developed format of the same. Indian admin. is affected, developed & modified with Mughal & British Legacy, but the British legacy is the basic of present administrative system in India. The constitutional development evolution of civil services, secretarial system, all India services, recruitment and training, local and district admin, police and revenue admin etc., have their roots in British rule.



The head of executive council and admin is the President of India. The President is supported by the P.M. who have a council of ministerS. The P.M. and his council of ministers attain, help and support by a central secretariat. This secretariat is based on 2 principles.

(ii) Proper division of labour.

This secretariat works for policy formation and execution to prepare rules and regulations to be followed by the administration.

Budgeting

Units		Officer in-Change
Departments	←-----→	Secretary etc.
↓		↓
Wing	←-----→	Additional Secretary
↓		↓
Division	←-----→	Director etc.
↓		↓
Branch	←-----→	Under secretary
↓		↓
Section	←-----→	Section Officer

Economic Development

Requirement for economic development

- (i) Good infrastructure
- (ii) Efficient human resource
- (iii) Availability of natural resources
- (iv) Industrialization
- (v) Mixed Economy
- (vi) Technical advancement
- (vii) Balanced Economy
- (viii) Higher GDP rate
- (ix) Political stability
- (x) High literacy rate
- (xi) Gender Balance
- (xii) Employment opportunities

Pre-requisite of effective planning

- (i) Efficient planning commission
- (ii) Coordination among the states and coordination between state and nation
- (iii) Pre-estimation of resources and their most effective utilization
- (iv) Evaluation of capacitance of human resource
- (v) Availability of funds
- (vi) Working population
- (vii) Objectivity and transparency
- (viii) Productive role of NDC
- (ix) Execution of recommendation interstate council
- (x) Higher rate of GDP
- (xi) Political stability
- (xii) Coordination among political parties.
- (xiii) Advanced society



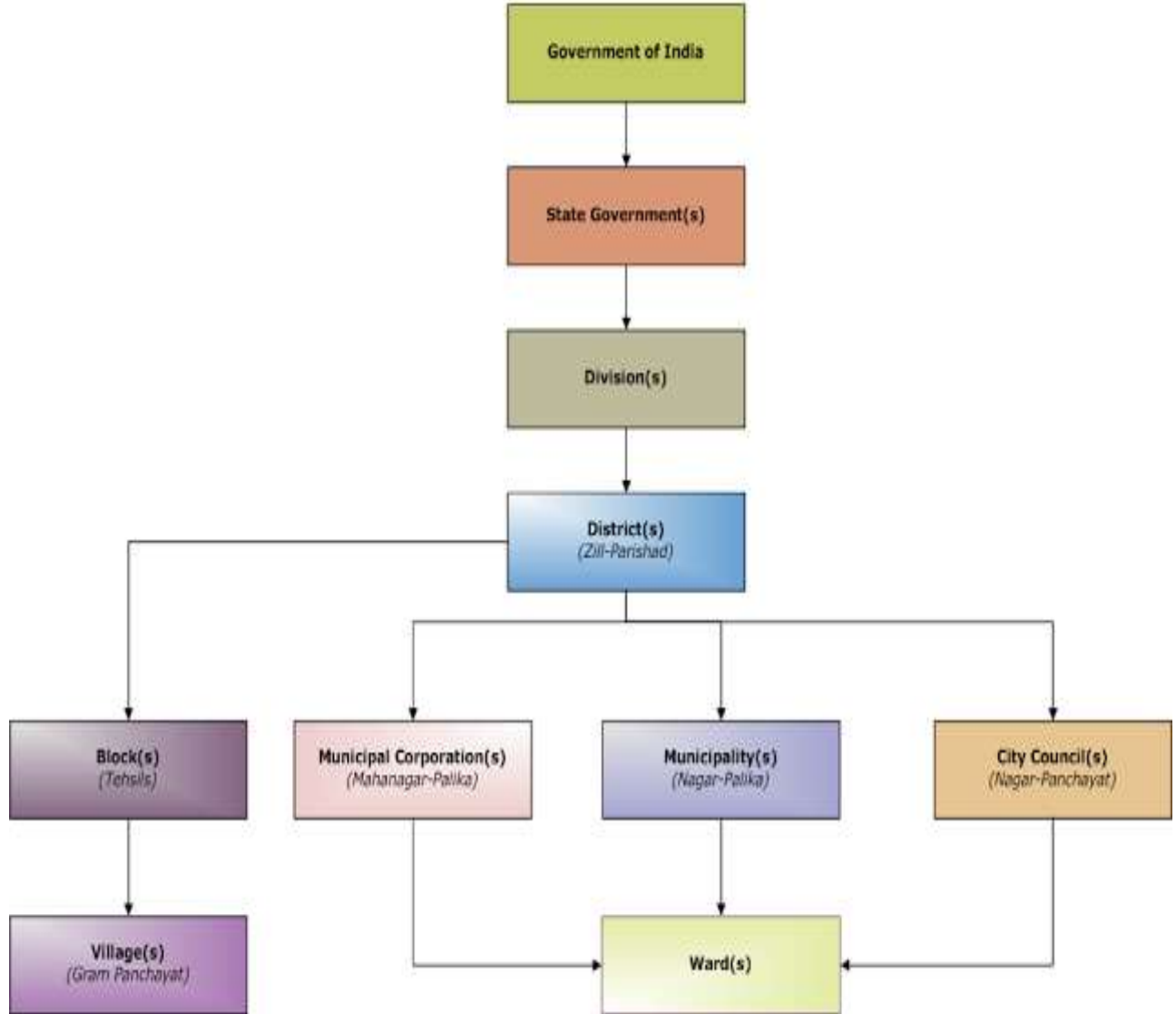
Problems of Rural Economy

- (i) Agriculture based economy
- (ii) Hides, frictional, designed unemployment
- (iii) Dependency over monsoon.
- (iv) Resistance towards innovation
- (v) Superstition mentality
- (vi) Traditional society
- (vii) Interest for technology development
- (viii) Political ignorance
- (ix) Migration
- (x) Vicious cycle of poverty
- (xi) Ignorance for banking co-operative bodies
- (xii) Illiteracy (Specially female)
- (xiii) Gender prejudices
- (xiv) High rates of unemployed population
- (xv) Less medical facilities
- (xvi) High fertility and morality rate



ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP AND HIERARCHY IN INDIA:

Administrative structure of India





UNIT II

Indian intelligence administration is considered basically with the research and investigation at several levels.

The leading intelligence agencies of India

- Intelligence bureau of India
- Research and analysis wing (RAW)
- National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation)
- Directorate of revenue Intelligence
- National technical research organisation.
- Defense intelligence agency
- Directorate of Air Intelligence
- Directorate of Navy Intelligence
- Directorate of Income Tax Intelligence & Criminal Investigation.

NIA

Found in 2009. It has the nature of civilian agency that works of federal law enforcement. It's headquarter is in New Delhi. It has basically found to fight against the terrorism in India.

CBI

It was formed on April 1, 1963 headquarter in New Delhi. It has four regions in all and metro cities having a total of 52 branches all over the country. It's a government agency which works for national security, integrity and criminal investigation. It is the leading investigating police agency in India.

RAW

Formed on 21st September, 1968. Headquarter in New Delhi. RAW is external intelligence agency in India. Its Primary function is collection of external intelligence control against terrorism collection and analysis of external and internal information of foreign government corporations, people.

Intelligence Bureau of India

It is Indias internal intelligence agency and works under home ministry.

Administrative Tribunals

The Administrative tribunals are sets of tribunals which are set and formed for specialist civil disputes outside the court. They have different concept and working process than compared to the general courts. These are the bodies which work outside the hierarchy of the judiciary with administrative and judicial functions. The main objectives of these tribunals.

- (i) To lessen the work load of ordinary court
- (ii) To make the justice process easier, cheaper.

The tribunals generally solve the disputes between government agencies

- Common citizen and government officials
- Common citizen and central government department.
- Disputes which require application of specialized knowledge and expertise.
- Disputes having different nature than of the ordinary court cases.
- The tribunals are set under the special act these are staffed with the experts who have expertise of that particular field that tribunals can be government or private also.

“Administrative Tribunals are authorities outside the ordinary court system which interpret and apply the laws when acts of Public Administration are attacked in formal suits or by other established methods.”



Tribunals are, thus, administrative bodies, set up solely with the idea of discharging quasi-judicial duties. Their determinations affect the rights of parties. They therefore, have been held to the quasi-judicial bodies. They are required to observe principles of natural justice or fair hearing while determining issues before them.

Characteristics of Administrative Tribunals

Administrative tribunal is not a court nor is it an executive body. It stands somewhere midway. It is, as a matter of fact, offspring or compromise between the executive and judiciary.

Some of the major characteristics of the administrative tribunals are as follows:

- 1) Administrative tribunals are established by the executive in accordance with statutory provision.
- 2) It is required to act judicially and it performs quasi-judicial functions.
- 3) Its proceedings are deemed to be judicial proceedings and in certain procedural matters it has powers of a civil court.
- 4) It is an independent body and acts without any bias.
- 5) It is required to follow principles of natural justice in deciding the cases.
- 6) It does not follow the technicalities of rules of procedure and evidence prescribed by the civil procedure code and the evidence act.
- 7) It is not a court in proper sense of the term.

Law and Order Administration

The law and order administration is the most important function of government. The survival of administration depends upon managing the law and order. It is the responsibility of state in a country like India to maintain law and order and the role of union ministry is supervisory and advisory.

The union government issues the directions to the state government to maintain law and order. The law and order is maintained by the police machinery. The Indian police service provides leader and commanders to staff the state police and paramilitary forces. The duties and responsibilities of law and order administration are

- (i) Maintenance of public peace and order
- (ii) Crime Prevention
- (iii) Investigation
- (iv) Detection
- (v) VIP Security
- (vi) Intelligence Collection
- (vii) Fight against terrorism
- (viii) Security of borders
- (ix) Prevention of smuggling, drug, trafficking and illegal business
- (x) Corruption and economic offence.
- (xi) Enforcement of Socio-Economic legislation etc.