Journal Global Values, Vol. VIII, No. 2, 2017, ISSN: (P) 0976-9447, (e) 2454-8391, Impact Factor 3.8741 *(ICRJIFR)*

UGC Approved Journal No. 63651

Bureaucracy And Good Governence ; Indian Perspective

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Abstract

India has had circumscribed success in downsizing poverty and ameliorates human capital in spite of heterogeneous programs that prorate free or heavily subsidized indispensable services to its citizens. Good governance deficiency arises due to lofty levels of corruption in the discharge of public services in primordial income economies. Corruption in the discharge of public programs, in coalesce of leakages, theft and graft, can have revelatory implications for good governance. This paper is an endeavor to debate about the bureaucracy and platitude of Good governance in Indian perspective and its implementation in the extant administrative system of the country.

Keywords: Good Governance, Public Services, , Transparency, Bureaucracy , corruption, Prime Minister.

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Dr. V. Pardha Saradhi

Bureaucracy And Good Governence ; Indian Perspective

Journal Global Values,

Vol. VIII, No.2,
Article- 6, pp.41-47

http://anubooks.com/?page_id=285

INTRODUCTION

India is not a facile country to govern what with its magnitude and heterogeneity. India has an sophisticated legal architecture and institutional structures buttressed by the Constitution which eloquent the vision of a welfare state and by implication, dispense for concoction of a governance structure. But popular astuteness as well as the reality camouflaged that vision.

The cubage of the Indian state was circumscribed by the uniqueness and role of its bureaucrats. In the primeval years of planned development much dependence was placed on the Indian bureaucracy to apportion the necessary capability to the Indian state to work above the sectarian.

Kautilya reasoned as the bounden duty of the government to masquerade in a etiquette that realizes the material, mental, moral and cultural well being of the people It is for good reason then that the apprehension for good governance is catching alertness of policy makers, political leadership and the people at large. The policies of economic liberalization introduced in 1991 have set the locution of urgency. Good governance is being analogous to the sustainability of market friendly reforms. Bureaucracy as an instrument, of state is an executor of enforcement of rules and its role is considerably streamlined due to good governance.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND NORMATIVE STANDARDS

Good governance conditioned the normative prosaic of development. It abets participation, warrant transparency, demands accountability, aggrandize efficiency, and defend the rule of law in economic, political and administrative institutions and processes. It is a impresa of political maturity but also a imperative for growth and poverty reduction, for there are irreducible minimum levels of governance indispensable for large-scale investment to befall and for social programs to be Reinforced, A cornerstone of good governance is agglutination to the rule of law, that is, the impersonal and impartial application of infrangible and predictable laws, statutes, rules, and regulations, without prejudice for social status or political considerations.

Governance becomes acceptable when the decisions and accomplishments, of the government are based on peoples' sanction legitimacy and accountability. Thus good governance is conglomerate with towering quality in governance. All sections of the society nowadays umpire their government by their governance. good governance implies progressive citizenship as well as answerable and constitutional government. Good governance is also a solution to developmental model today. Good Governance in array to be citizen centric ought to be participative

and transparent. It must be effectual, efficient and receptive to the citizens.

The concepts of good governance and bureaucratic administration are familiarly connected. Citizen centricity with the endeavor of ensuring citizens' welfare and citizens' fulfillment, is vital for any government, local, state or national; which aims to apportion good governance.

Good governance intension at apportioning an environment in which all citizens irrespective of class, caste and gender can expand to their full prospective In addition, good governance also aims at apportion public services effectively, efficiently and evenhandedly to the citizens.

From time immemorial bureaucracy has been an unavoidable part of government whatsoever its personality bureaucrats dole out as a permanent instrument of government under circumstances of changing party regime only acknowledging and adopting neutrality.

Public bureaucracies are by and large conceptualized as indispensable for the successful administration of public programs, but as being legalistic and largely apathetic to the requirements and demands of individual citizens.

Bureaucracies also have a propensity to be coupled with hierarchical and smooth authoritarian forms of governing, even though at least ingredient of the logic for institutionalizing the bureaucratic form of governing was to guarantee equivalent handling of general public and to apportion patrons with proceedings and justifications for the decisions being finished about them contained by the public sector.

Because of the politicization of the bureaucracy, the accomplishment of good governance plan has become desolate An palpable outcome of the politicization of bureaucracy is that bureaucracy is flattering incompetent and ineffective in the deficiency of professionalism, evenhandedness and impartiality. If unqualified or incompete recruited in the civil services and promoted to diverse key positions in the government offices, they will not be competent to quality services to the state.

Civil servants obviously do not function in a social vacuum. Their opinions about comparative "right" and "wrong" are dogged, like those of all persons, by pressures presented in their social environment A department official is fascinated not only in whether a ministers suggestions con be lay into practice, but with the consequence of such policies on the traditional practices of the department and on its long tenure associations with other groups.

Good governance There has not been a worldwide concord about the connotation of good governance. According to World Bank, the etiquette in which authority is exercised in the administration of a country's financial and social wealth for development. Aspects of governance: firstly the form of political regime; secondly

the process by which authority is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development; and finally the capability of government to design, formulate and implement policies and discharge functions.

Most of the annotations by citizens concerning bureaucracy are poor quality of services d by the Government, the unsympathetic approach of government servants, corruption and maltreatment of authority and lack of accountability. A common grievance pertained to unwarranted red-tapism and the long time taken to get even everyday work done.

Non-performance of the administrative structures, poor service quality and be deficient in responsiveness, and the skewed and negative misuse of authority have battered conviction in governance systems which needs to be restored immediately. The most grave charge leveled against bureaucracy is that they be short of integrity and honesty. Thus they are suspected to lack not simply in the sense that they acknowledge money or rewards for the decisions they take as public servants in the exercise of their sovereign powers, but also in the bigger sense of not maintaining a harmony sandwiched between their thoughts, words and deeds. Many scams are being exposed every day and substantiation unearthed of public servants not only manipulative at corruption but being the beneficiaries of the arrangement themselves. Corruption and subornment by bureaucrats undermines the rule of law, impedes development, and promotes bad governance. Therefore, in any financial system the greatest intimidation to development is rife corruption. Corruption-free government is supposed obligatory for the development of a country. Corruption is vindication and major challenge to finish extreme poverty by 2030 and achieving the sustainable development goals.

Corrupt official, gratuitous delay in apportioning justice, mindset of the people, and complex modus operandi of administration, rigidities, and convolution and over centralisation of administrative system have rendered even the unsurpassed schemes ineffective. Bureaucracy is called the locomotive of good governance. The government implemented special welfare policies like PDS, NRHM, MGNREGA, Prime Minister's JAN DHAN JOJONA, etc. which are very prominent for good governance. But because of corruption practice in the midst of our bureaucrats our Government cannot accomplish triumph in implementation of these programmes.

NEXUS BETWEEN POLITICIANS AND BUREAUCRATS

It is fundamentally thought that the nexus between babus (bureaucrats) and netas (political leaders) is well acknowledged and bapus are the bona fide catalysts and nucleus of every wrong doing in our country. Once the babus are brought under

stern punishment system, certainly it would send clear admonition signal to all those bapus who are fomenting assorted undercut dealings and assist the politicians to keep on the government of corruption and black money.

Indian bureaucracy and political class must enlarge nexus to reform our country than giving any redundant extent for elucidation and extrapolation of such nexus as meant to loot the country.

PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI OPINION ON BUREAUCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has asked all wings of the state and central government to work in a synchronised etiquette and hard-pressed the bureaucracy to take immediate decisions promising that "honest decision-making with good objective would always be buoyant"

Good governance should be a precedence for the bureaucrats, he said during an interface with a group of over 70 additional secretaries and joint secretaries in the union government, according to a declaration from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). Modi asked the bureaucrats to spotlight concentration on the 100 most backward districts of India, so that they can be brought up to the national average level, on various development parameters.

The prime minister said the combination of development and good governance is indispensable for the welfare and satisfaction of populace. He emphasized the requirement for all wings of the government to toil in harmony and synchronization to accomplish the best promising results. Underlining the magnitude of infringement silos, he hard-pressed for proficient internal communication flanked by various departments of the government. Prime Minister said all bureaucrats must keep the underprivileged and the ordinary populace in their minds while enchanting decisions. The prime minister said this was a inimitable opportunity for the bureaucrats to distribute their paramount for the advantage of the nation. He underlined the inevitability of momentum and efficiency in decision-making and said that "truthful decision-making with high-quality purpose would always be buoyant by the union government.

During the interface with bureaucrats prime minister frazzled on subjects such as a digital and smart governance, administrative measures and accountability, transparency, doubling-up of farmers' earnings skill development, Swachh Bharat, consumer rights, environment protection, and building of new India by 2022.

The prime minister said the world is looking towards India with positive potential He said the whole world feels that a triumphant India is crucial for a global balance.

There is also a strapping undercurrent for excellence from the ordinary populace of India, he said, toting up that youth from self-effacing backgrounds, with very inadequate resources are achieving best positions in competitive exams and sports. He asked the bureaucrats to work to endorse this spontaneous surge of talent, recalling the fortitude and power that they themselves would have obsessed in the first three years of their service.

CONCLUSION

Bureaucracy faces relentless challenges from all fronts within a more antagonistic and tough environment in the 21st century. Bureaucracy is no longer a apparatus that designs programs and policy to unilaterally accomplish people's needs. A modern-day bureaucracy shall achieve like social glue devise that glues all policy troupe together into a policy community, and perform like a catalytic to translate all the policy ingredients into sound and reasonable policy that can congregate the requirements of the people.

Bureaucracy has turn out to be an indispensible ingredient of public administration and it is a precondition of contemporary state and society. The initiative of nation building and bringing about socioeconomic enlargement in any country cannot be implemented without having an vigorous involvement from the bureaucracy. In reality public administration is the key organization of development and bureaucracy can contribute to development by playing an impartial and committed role. There have been instances of countless political appointments in public service in the milieu of industrialized countries and it has been well acknowledged in those contexts given the fair employment process, methodical management and accountability mechanisms of political appointees. Bureaucrats are selected or promoted on the root of party membership and faithfulness but because of their ideological obligation and their associations with meticulous policy commitments they are found knowledgeable in carrying out their responsibilities in the majority cases.

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