

(I)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

LECTURE AT DR. MCR HRD INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD

ON

6TH MAY, 2019

BY

J.K. DADOO

IAS (Retd)

(II)

STRUCTURE

- Recruitment through UPSC Exam.
- Central services like IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS, Indian Railway Services, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service etc.
- IAS, IPS are assigned to different State Governments.
- All Central Government Departments headed by State cadre IAS officers.
- Central Government (70 Ministries) also serviced by State cadre IAS Officers on deputation to Central Government. Also other Civil Service Officers on deputation to Central Government through DoPT.
- Hence, State cadre services both State Governments and Central Government fully.
- State Governments are also serviced by State Civil Services recruited through the State Public Service Commission.
- Central Government also serviced through Central Secretariat Service which is again appointed through UPSC controlled examination, for lower levels of Central Government bureaucracy.

(III) LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- The Members of Parliaments elected by the people of India through the Election Commission, are responsible for all legislation for Central Government. Some of these M.Ps. also become members of the Central Cabinet and then function as Ministers of the Government.
- In the State, Members of the Legislative Assemblies are responsible for making legislation, and some of the members of Legislative Assembly become members of the State Cabinet, and function as Ministers.

(IV) DISTRICT STATE ADMINISTRATION

- 700 districts exist in India, manned by 700 District Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners.
- The supervisory powers of District Magistrates are with 100 Commissioners who oversee their work on day to day basis.
- All the Commissioners report to the State Chief Secretaries or the Chief Secretaries of the 6 Union Territories.
- Well oiled machinery runs day to day administration of the county

(V) CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

- Centre State relations are governed on the financial side through the formula decided by the Finance Commission which is set up to decide the financial allocation between the Centre and the States of all the taxes and duties.
- This Finance Commission, which is set up, every 5 years, and is the only mechanism for devolution of funds from the Centre to the States.
- All non financial Centre State relations, are governed as per the Constitution of India and the orders of the Supreme Court.

(VI) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- R.B.I. - Banking
- C.A.G. - Audit
- C.V.C. - Vigilance
- C.B.I. - Crime
- Election Commission - Election
- C.I.C. - Information Commission
- National Consumer Redressal Commission - Consumer disputes (State & Centre)
- C.A.T. - Administrative matters.
- Judiciary - Justice (HC/SC)
- P.M.O. - Controls all Ministries and Institutions

(VII) CENTRAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

- The law and order in the country is the responsibility of the Home Ministry and several Police organizations have an earmarked purpose. These Organizations are :-

- CISF - Industrial Security
- CRPF - Reserve Police
- BSF - Border Security
- ITBP - Indo-Tibetan Border Police
- NIA - Investigation
- CBI - Crime
- BRO - Border roads
- IB - Intelligence
- RAW - External security

(VIII) FINANCE MINISTRY ORGANIZATIONS

- Finance Ministry has several important roles to perform and has several separate organizations to assist its vast range of functions. These include :
- Competition Commission of India
- SEBI
- Nationalized Banks
- Nationalized Insurance Companies
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- Serious Fraud Investigation Office
- CBDT - Direct taxes
- CBIC - Indirect taxes (GST/Customs)

- Department of Revenue - Responsible for administration of all revenue authorities.
- Department of Expenditure – Responsible for all budgets for Central and State Governments
- Department of Economic Affairs – Responsible for all general subjects and international economic relations through World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, National Infrastructure and Investment Fund.

(IX) MINISTRIES IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- M/o Atomic Energy
- M/o AYUSH
- M/o Commerce & Industry –
- M/o Chemical & Fertilizers
- M/o Civil Aviation
- M/o Coal
- M/o Communications
- M/o Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
- M/o Corporate Affairs,
- M/o Culture
- M/o Defence
- M/o Development of North Eastern Region
- M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation
- M/o Earth Sciences
- M/o Electronics & Information Technology

- M/o Environment, forest & Climate Change
- M/o External Affairs
- M/o Finance
- M/o Food Processing Industries
- M/o Health & Family Welfare
- M/o Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises
- M/o Home Affairs
- M/o Housing & Urban Affairs,
- M/o Human Resource Development
- M/o Information & Broadcasting
- M/o Labour & Employment
- M/o Law & Justice
- M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
- M/o Mines
- M/o Minority Affairs
- M/o New & Renewable Energy
- M/o Panchayati Raj
- M/o Parliamentary Affairs

- M/o Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
- M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas
- M/o Power
- M/o Road Transport & Highways
- M/o Rural Development
- M/o Science & Technology
- M/o Shipping
- M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
- M/o Social Justice & Empowerment
- M/o Space
- M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
- M/o Steel
- M/o Textiles
- M/o Tourism
- M/o Tribal Affairs
- M/o Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
- M/o Women & Child Development
- M/o Youth Affairs & Sports

(X) PUBLIC SECOR UNITS UNDER DIFFERENT MINISTRIES

- Each Ministry has certain Public Sector Units which have been created to enable the functioning of the Ministry to be carried out efficiently and effectively.
- There are more than 300 PSUs allocated to the 70 odd Ministries. For example, in three important Ministries, the concerned PSUs are as follows :-
- Commerce - State Trading Corporation
Minerals and Metals Trade Corporation Ltd.
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

- Textiles - National Textile Corporation
Cotton Corporation of India
Jute Corporation of India
National Institute of Fashion Technology
- Petroleum - Bharat Petroleum
Oil India
Oil & Natural Gas Commission

(XI) ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- Public Administration essentially involves dealing with public.
- There are 6 elements of public dealings which are essential for all units of public administration. These are :-
 - Ease
 - Speed
 - Delivery
 - Coverage
 - Rules
 - Queries

(XII) EFFECTIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- Good public administration happens if there are robust systems to deal with each of these 6 parameters. For example
 - Ease : No large queues, robust on-line system of applications.
 - Speed : No time delays, replies by the Department online and within time limits.
 - Delivery : Delivery of the services timely and effectively.
 - Coverage : Comprehensive, and touching all corners of India.
 - Rules : Treatment equally for all, based on rules and procedures.
 - Queries : Systems where queries and doubts can be asked, and resolved efficiently and effectively.



THANK YOU