



सत्यमेव जयते

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

A presentation by the

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



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The presentation

- Evolution of the Indian administrative system
- Constitutional framework.
- Union Government administration
- State Government administration.
- District administration
- Local administration
 - Urban bodies
 - Rural bodies-Panchayat raj
- Five decades of administrative reforms in India
- The second administrative reforms commission.



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Evolution of the Indian administrative system

- The public administrative system in India has a long history. Kingdoms existed in India several hundred years B.C.
- In the earlier era the civil servants performed the role of servants of the king. (Kautilya's Arthshastra describes the civil service of those days and lays down various norms 300 B.C. to 1000 A.D)
- During the medieval period they became State servants. The land revenue system was established during the Moghul period.
- The East Indian Company has a civil service to carry out their commercial functions.
- During the British rule they started as servants to the Crown, but gradually they started becoming 'Public Servants'. The British government set up the Indian civil service, primarily with the objective of strengthening the British administration in the UK.
- In this period the role of the civil services was to further the British interest, and the role was totally regulatory. Later on they assumed development roles also.
- After the coming into force of the Constitution, the public services as we see today came into being.



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The existing administrative system in India

- The civil service system is the backbone of the administrative machinery of the country.
- The civil service system in post-independent India was reorganised.
- At the central level, the civil services include the All-India services, namely the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Forest Service, and the Indian Police Service.
- There are various central services like the Indian Income Tax Service, Indian Railway Services etc.
- There are three tiers of administration-Union Government, State Governments and the Local governments.
- The State Governments have their own set of services.



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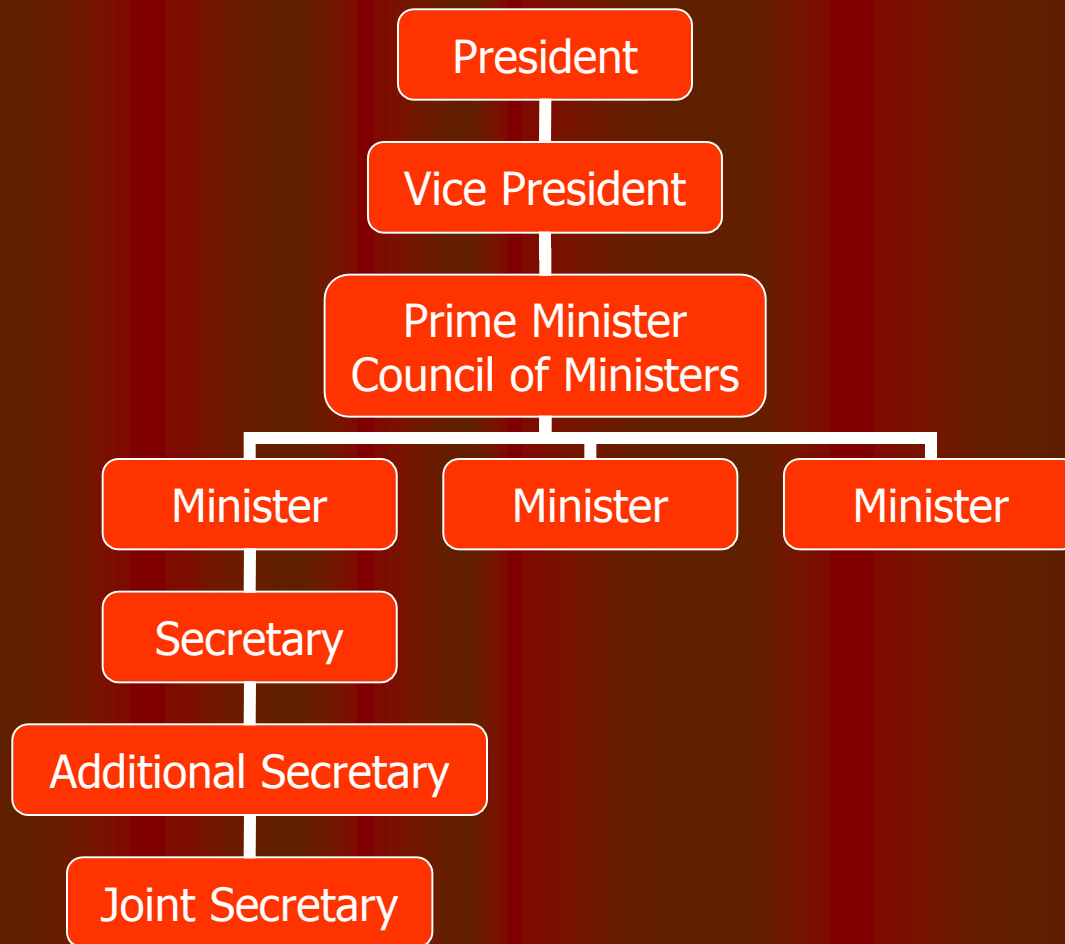
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The hallmarks of civil services in India

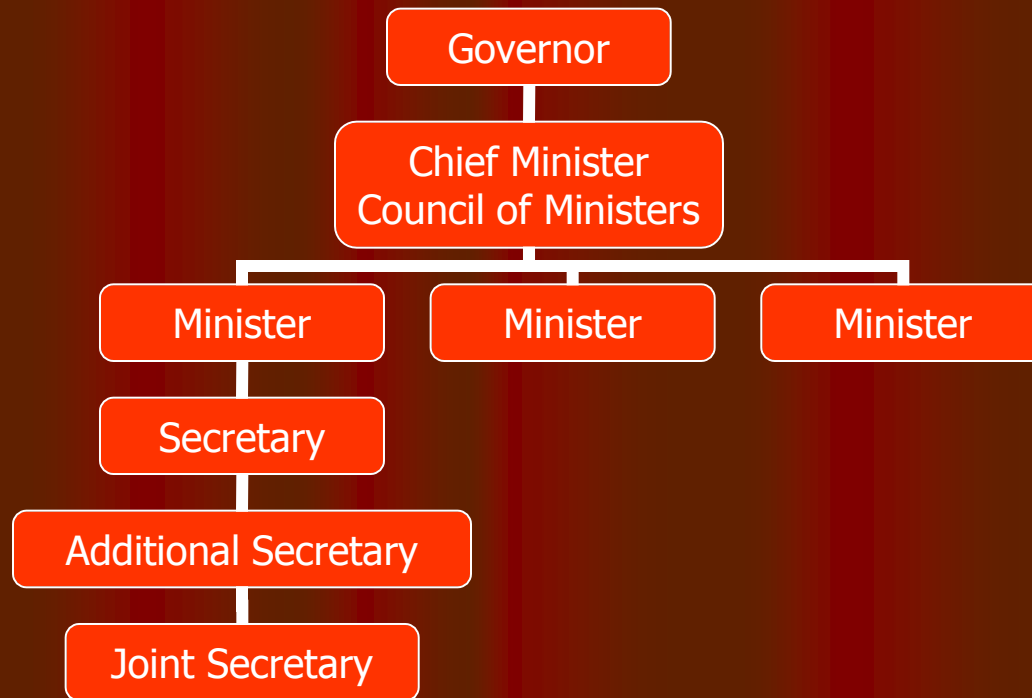
- Constitutional protection.
- Political neutrality.
- Permanency.
- Annonymity
- Recruitment based on merit. Done by a Constitutional Authorities-the Public Service Commissions.

The administrative structure of the Government of India

(The roles of the various Ministries are defined as per the Rules of Business)

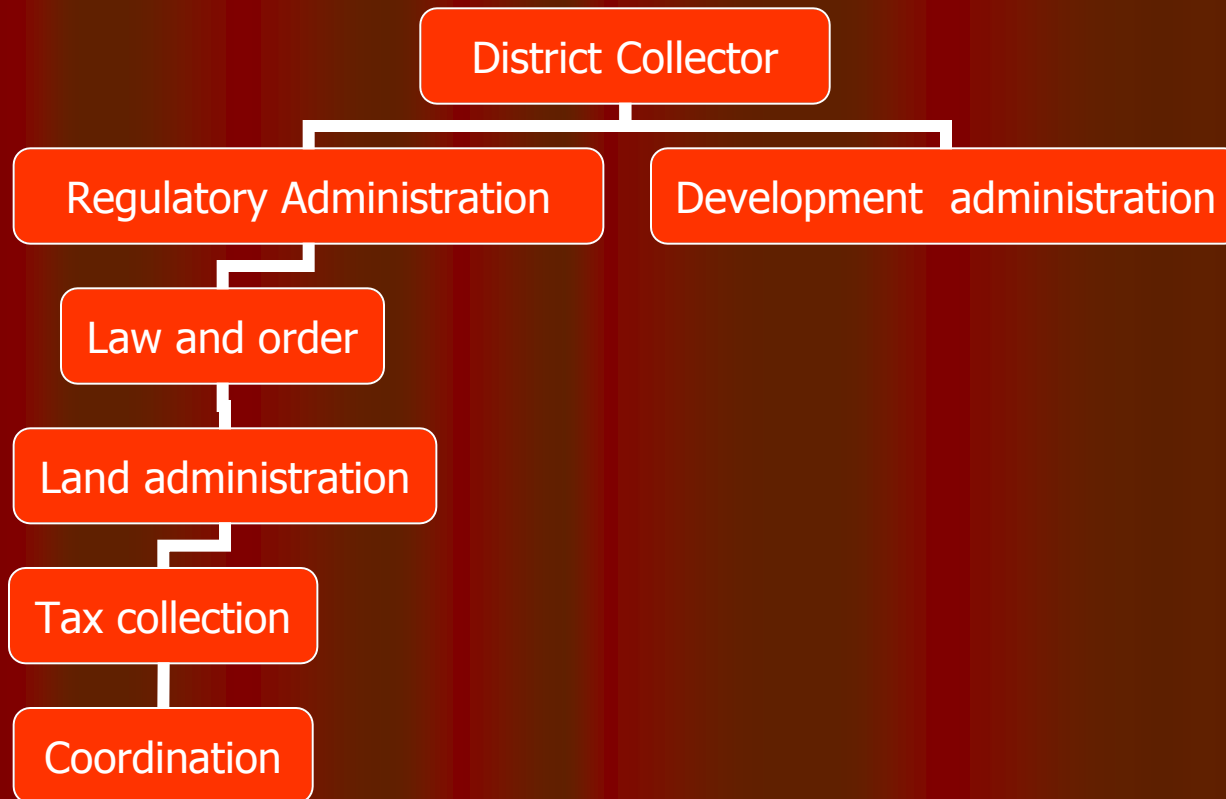


The administrative structure of the State Governments.



District Administration

(District is a unit of administration, on an average a district has a population of about 2 million)



Local self governments (Urban)

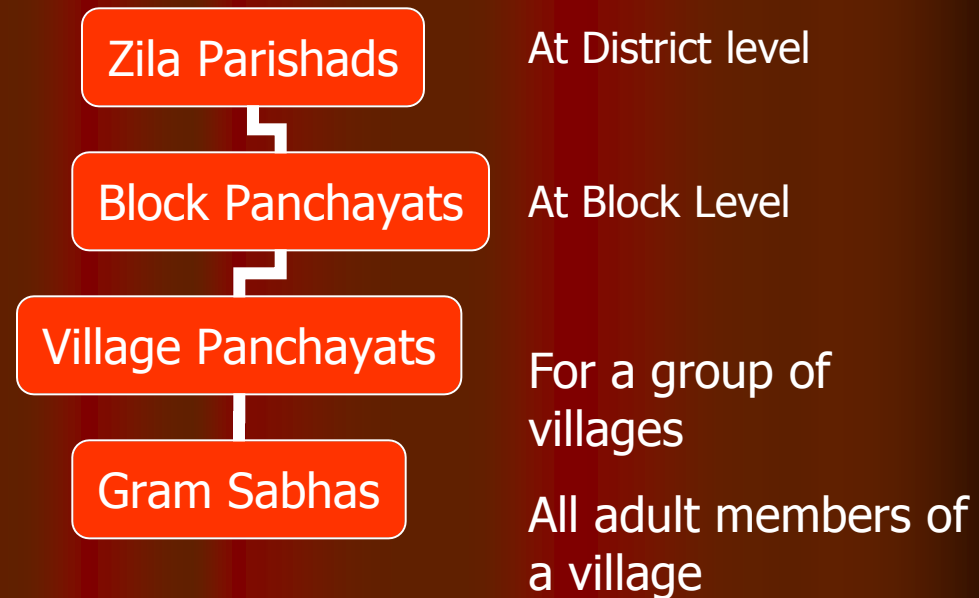
- Big cities have –City Corporations.
- Cities have –City Municipal Committees.
- Towns have- Town Municipal Committees.

- All these are elected bodies. Administration is carried out by an appointed Chief Executive who is answerable to the elected bodies.
- Their main role is to provide civic amenities to the citizens.

Their main source of revenue is local tax, and funds received from the State Government.

Local self governments (Rural)

The Panchayats



Their main role is to function as a local self government

They provide civic amenities

They carry out Developmental works.

They can levy some taxes

Major developments impacting administration

- Globalisation.
- Increasing disparities.
- Transformation of the world into a global village.
- Deregulation and privatization trends.
- Increasing awareness about human rights.
- State formerly interventionist, producer, regulator and seller now called upon to be a facilitator, promoter, and partner.
- Emergence of powerful technological solutions- computers and IT.
- Increasing expectations from the Governments to 'perform'.

Administrative Reforms in India

The administrative machinery of any country cannot be bereft of its social, cultural, political and economic conditions. Since independence, India has witnessed major developments in the social and the economic fields. The Government today is no longer playing the traditional role of a regulator. Its role evolved to that of a promoter and then to that of a facilitator and service provider.

- Administrative reforms have been necessitated because of:
 - Change in the role of the Government.
 - Changing environment.
 - Rising aspirations of the people.
 - Improving efficiency and effectiveness.

Administrative Reforms in India after independence

- Several Commissions and Committees have gone into the subject, and suggested various measures. Major reforms have been brought about based on the recommendations of these. Some of the important studies/reports are as follows:
 - **Report on Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government (1949) by Mr. Goplaswami Ayyangar.**
 - It recommended that the Central Ministries be bunched into Bureaus.

Administrative Reforms in India after independence(contd)

- **The Gorwala Committee appointed by the Planning Commission.**
 - It gave a general report on Public Administration
- **Paul H. Appleby submitted two reports on Indian Administration**
 - The O & M organisation and the Indian Institute of Public Administration were set up as a result of the recommendations.
- **The The Committee on Prevention of Corruption was set up under chairmanship of Mr. K .Santhanam (MP).**
 - The Central Vigilance Commission was set up.

Administrative Reforms in India after independence(contd)

- The First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was set up in 1966.
- The ARC set up 20 study teams, 13 working groups and 1 Task Force.
- It gave 20 Reports making a total of 581 recommendations in a period spread over 1966-70

The First Administrative Reforms Commission

- It gave Reports on the following subjects:
 - Machinery of Government of India and its procedures.
 - Personnel Administration.
 - Redress of Citizen's Grievances.
 - Centre-State Relations.
 - State Administration.
 - Administration of Union Territories.
 - Machinery for Planning.
 - Economic Administration.
 - Finance, Accounts and Audit.
 - Delegation of Financial and Administrative Powers.
 - Railways.
 - Post and Telegraph.
 - Etc.

Studies/Reports after the First Administrative Reforms Commission

- Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods (D.S.Kothari)-1976
- The Commission on Centre-State Relations (Sarkaria)-1983.
- The Fourth Central Pay Commission Report-1986
- The Committee to Review the Scheme of the Civil Services Examination (Satish Chandra, 1989)
- The Economic Administration Reforms Commission.
- The Fifth Pay Commission (1993)
- Surendra Nath's Committee Report (2003)
- Committee on Civil Services Reforms.

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission

- Constituted on 31st August 2005
- Objective: To prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system
- Terms of Reference: The Commission will inter-alia consider the following
 - 1. Organisational structure of the Govt. of India.
 - 2. Ethics in Governance.
 - 3. Refurbishing of Personnel Administration.
 - 4. Strengthening of Financial Management Systems.
 - 5. Steps to ensure effective administration at the State level.
 - 6. Steps to ensure effective District Administration.
 - 7. Local Self-Government/Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 - 8. Social Capital, Trust and participative service delivery.
 - 9. Citizen Centric Administration.
 - 10. Promoting e-governance.
 - 11. Issues of Federal Polity.
 - 12. Crisis Management.
 - 13. Public Order.

The approach of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission

- A set of subjects is selected by the Commission for study.
- Eminent National Institutions are requested to carry out studies of the subject and help the Commission.
- The Commission carries out Public Hearings.
- The Commission carries out deliberations with all stakeholders.
- Detailed consultations with the State Government.
- The Commission carries out field visits in order to assess the ground realities.

The first phase

- Four areas have been taken up for study in the first phase.
- The final recommendations in all these four areas would be submitted by March 06.
- The four areas are
 1. Effective implementation of Right to Information Act.
 2. Crisis management
 3. Public Order.
 4. Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

THANK YOU