

# DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

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**ABSTRACT:** - The Administrative divisions of India are Indian subnational administrative units; they compose a nested hierarchy of country subdivisions. This paper is concerned with a review and evaluation of the efforts and strategies adopted in India for bringing out administrative development for good governance and points out some directions of reforms, which are needed in Public Administrative system. Over the period of more than sixty years, while evolving a consensual framework of a democratic government, the leadership in India has also from time to time attempted to devise strategies for good governance, which is associated with an efficient and effective development oriented, citizen friendly and responsive administration committed to improvement in quality of life of the people. However, it should be remembered that no amount of planning and thinking in country development would be useful unless the government is capable enough to take hard decisions and has the will and capacity to implement and continuously monitor and evaluate their impact. The processes of modernization of state and administration need an active and consociational association of people at all levels of the governmental structure in order to realize the goals and objective that the society sets for itself.

**KEYWORDS:** Development, Administration, India.

## INTRODUCTION

*“A Carrier of Innovating values, it embraces the array of new functions assumed by developing countries embarking on the path of modernization and industrialization. Development Administration ordinarily involves the establishment of machinery for planning, economic growth and mobilizing and allocating resources to expand national income”*

*Merle Fainsod*

Development Administration is that part of administration which is concerned with the development of a country's economy and society. The system of development administration depends on a socio-economic system prevailing in a society, which in turn depends upon socio-economic factors.

India has adopted a socialist pattern of society and thus made development of its economy and society the responsibility of the state. Therefore, the basic criterion for determining lines of social advance in the country must lie not in private profit but social gain. The pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic

relations in the country is to be so planned that these results not only in appreciable increase in national income and employment but also in greater equality and social justice. Major decision regarding production, distribution, consumption and investment and, in fact all socio-economic relationships, must be made by development administration both at the Centre and in the states, keeping in view higher social purpose. The benefits of economic development must accrue more to the relatively less privileged classes of the society and there must be progressive reduction in the concentration of income, wealth and economic power.

It is high time that the development and planning processes in the country are so directed by administrators at different levels that the atmosphere is created in which a small man, who has so far had possibility of growth through organized efforts, be enabled to put in his best in the interest of a higher standard of life for himself and increased poverty for the country.

The Directive principles of State Policy have laid down the above objectives for the state in India. These principles make it obligatory on the part of administrators, particularly those charged with the responsibility of laying down development plans and policies, to create a new climate for innovatory processes which may bring about the realization of national aims and objectives.

Administration is no longer confined to the maintenance of law and order, the provision of some limited public services and the collection of taxes; rather it is specifically involved in the mobilization of resources and their allocation to great variety of development activities on a massive scale. Development administration refers not only to governmental efforts to guide the programmes designed to push up physical, human and cultural environment but also to enlarge its own capacity to successfully engage in and implement such programmes.

As John Montgomery says, “Development Administration is one which carries out planned change in the economy, in agriculture or industry, or the capital infrastructure supporting either of these and, to a lesser extent, in the social services of the state, especially education and public health.” In short development administration has a complex of organizational arrangements for the achievement of action through public authority in purpose of socio-economic course for nation building. It pre-supposes policies, plans and programmes with the distinct development bias,

continuously seeking to modernize itself in order to adequately meet the demands of the planned change.

**CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, however it should be remembered that no amount of planning and thinking in country development would be useful unless the government is capable enough to take hard and implement decisions and has the will and capacity to implement and continuously monitor and evaluate their impact. At the same time, the political leadership has to demonstrate its strong determination to undertake reforms by first cleaning its own system from corrupt and criminal influences, and setting ethical standards of good governance both at the political and administrative levels. The processes of modernization of state and administration need an active and consociation association of people at all levels of the governmental structure in order to realize the goals and objective that the society sets for it.

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