

## Bureaucracy & Development :-

After independence the aim was to bring rapid socio-economic transformation, but the market was not developed. Therefore, the society was overwhelmingly dependent on the State, due to which Bureaucracy assume developmental role.

In case of developed societies development has happened over a long period of time. Society has achieved relative stability. Society is well grown in terms of industrialisation, innovation & democratisation. Market economy plays a larger role in the life of the people. Therefore, its bureaucracy has more of regulatory role. In India, there is huge demand-supply gap. Lack of advancement in terms of knowledge, technology & infrastructure has high level of diversity. Therefore, Bureaucracy has enlarged functions in developing countries.

Example:

Operation Sulaiman → Kerala

Public library movement → Jamtara

Armstrong Pame — look.m People's road

## Issues / Criticism

- Bureaucracy is not able to tell their political masters that a practice is not correct. e.g. anti-Romeo squad.
  - Many a times they have not withstood casteism, communalism etc.  
e.g. kandhamal incident.
  - There is significant amount of corruption. Nexus between bureaucrats, politicians & criminals.
- T. N. Seshan said that Bureaucracy is spineless
- State govt.s are against all India service. They say that it is suitable for federal structure &

Bureaucrats are more loyal to the union thereby affecting the states policy.

Remuneration is decided by the centre but paid by the state.

#### • generalist v/s specialist

generalist : They have wide range of experience by serving in different departments. Therefore, they have wider perspectives, towards top administrative skill is needed rather than technical skill.

• Policy making & policy implementation has become interdependent. Therefore they are preferred by the govt.

(e.g. CAG is most of the time headed by an IAS)

• Specialist no matter how competent, tend to have a tunnel view & are not equipped to take the broader view.

- Specialists due to increase in technicality & complexity in policy making & implementation, specialist should head.
- Specialists are also able administrators.  
(e.g. V. Kurien)
- The 1st ARC, the 2nd ARC, Surendra Nath Committee, Hota committee all pointed out the need for specialisation.
- NCRWC (National Commission to Review of the Constitution) suggested the need to specialise some of the generalists & to generalise some of the specialists
- Now the govt. had ~~had~~ reduced the process of appointing generalist & specialist position. More than 100 non-IAS officers have been appointed as Joint秘书 since the last few years.

Sometimes back an officer of Railway Service was made secretary to Minister of Commerce

- Lateral Entry

- positives :-

- would address the massive skill shortage.
- It would bring outside perspective.
- Even the specialists in the govt. are not highly skilled.
- It would push the officers out of their comfort zones.

- Concerns/Issues :-

- If there is no independent, impartial mechanism for lateral entry then there could be nexus & corruption in the service.
- Conflict between Insider & Outsider.
- Outsider may not be effective till the time they do not have the knowledge of Indian Administration.

- Service orientation may not be there.

### Concept of Neutrality:

Neutrality concept was born out of the concern for merit, objectivity, impartiality as against the patronage system.

If neutrality is lost, merit is lost, efficiency is lost, which will also make the Democracy weak, which means merit & neutrality strengthened Democracy. Neutrality concept also emerged due to parliamentary Democracy where there is ministerial responsibility.



It requires neutral bureaucracy.

Change in governments often lead to wholesale transfer of civil servants.

Political neutrality is a must for Democracy to survive. The political neutrality & impartiality of the civil services needs to be preserved. The onus for this lies equally on Political Executive & civil servants. The Bureaucrats needs to be ~~should~~ not confuse political neutrality with programme neutrality. At the stage of policy formulation, the role of civil servants is to render free & frank advice which should not be coloured by any political consideration.

Once a policy has been approved by the govt., it is the duty of the civil servant to faithfully see to its implementation.

Mission  
Karmayogi

Q. Traditional Bureaucratic structure & culture have hampered the process of Socio-Economic Development in India. Comment.

---

### Poverty & Hunger

- printed material will be provided.