PREFACE

The Indian Institute of Public Administration – a centre for learning of international repute, has been striving hard for the past fifty years to achieve excellence in performing the tasks and functional responsibilities of the government. Throughout, there has been a great wave of interest for making the Institute a viable organization duly acclaimed to establish effective administration in the country. The past five decades have witnessed the realistic, operational and functional unity of this organization with cumulative knowledge gathered through the emerging and exciting lessons of Administrative Science.

In a developing country like India the importance of public administration is pivotal because it is constantly engaged in massive effort to lift its people from a state of unhappiness and suffering to a level of general happiness and which employ it i.e. Public Administration as an instrument of change and development in all walks of life. Keeping in view the above objectives a survey of public administration has conducted in 1953 by Dean Paul. H. Apple by, consultant, ford foundation at the invitation of the Govt. of India. As per recommendations of the commission, the Indian Institute of Public Administration was established in 1954 as an autonomous body under the societies of registration Act. It would be very apt to
say that it was Pandit Nehru’s vision brought to reality. The institute was formally inaugurated by Pt. J.L. Nehru the first Prime Minister of India, as the first president of the society on March 29, 1954 in New Delhi.

The Ford Foundation has a special role to play in the founding in 1958 of the Indian School of Public Administration, which was modelled on the Littauer Centre at Harvard and the Maxwell School at Syracuse. The school developed and educational-cum-training programme on these models. The school syllabus brought for the first time in this country the academic and the administrative offices in close contact. Each specialized course at the school held a weekly seminar in which an officer of the rank of joint secretary or his equivalent usually was the chief guest speaker. It also organized special courses to train higher offices some times even “Dinner meetings were organized to bring joint secretaries and superior officers to such meeting. It was the first organized attempt in India to start the training of administrators. Thus, came into being the custom of having such meeting and seminars at frequent-intervals. The school was however abolished in 1968 and today the IIPA has become primarily an apex body for different training programmes at the national level.

The genesis, growth and maturity of the IIPA have gone a long way in developing the capacity and capability for fulfillment of the
objectives, as laid down by the forefathers and founder of the Institute. The Institute, as a custodian of the discipline of public administration, is required to perform an innovative and entrepreneurial role in determining social and economical priorities, and it is expected to be a guide as well as a guardian of social values and administrative culture. At the operational level, both structural framework and functional pre-requisiteness of administration are reinforcing each other to assess the impact on policy analysis, decision-making and planning for execution. Very little has been done to critically examine the process of “implementation gap” relating to the inadequacy of translating plan targets into an effective means of carrying out development programmes and projects.

During the last fifty years, the IIPA faculty members, regional–local branches and other scholars including practitioners of public administration have visualized that the results of government reforms and modernization efforts are on the whole disappointing. The actual contribution to the improvement of performance in the public sector has been marginal. Government agencies continue to have severe shortage of management personnel capable of guiding development programmes and projects for their effective completion. This reflects the lack of administrative capacity as a major obstacle to target
achievement. Therefore, there is a dire need to re-examine the concern of public administration.

In the changing scenario of de-bureaucratization, privatization and globalization, the IIPA is contemplating its vision of basic policies, institutional structure and practice—a mission which strives to achieve excellence in public governance by developing a humanistic, democratic and egalitarian environment. Stressing on the ‘Rule of Law’, the mechanism of administration and of governance facilitates a vision and mission based on the foundation of integrity, credibility and other such basic principles. Sustained efforts towards effective administration, individual acknowledgement and organizational commitment provide a shelter under the umbrella of ‘polity, economy and society’ in search of a righteous path of follow. The IIPA is today prepared to present its precious gift to the nation with the motto of serving humanity and various cross-sections of society efficiently and effectively.

My study is consisted of seven chapters, in the first chapter, I have discussed about the establishment and objectives of I.I.P.A. The major purpose behind establishing the institute has been to enhance the leadership, managerial capabilities and skills of executives in government, public sector enterprises and other public organizations. In this chapter I am describing the main objective of I.I.P.A. It has
made invaluable contributions to several aspects of public policy and administration like socio-economic policies, planning, implementation process, development of Financial administration, information technology, management of Urban rural affairs and disaster mitigation.

In the second chapter, I am trying to describe about the structure and organization of I.I.P.A. When it was establish and which type of structure it has. Indian Institute of Public Administration - A leading educational Center in the Asian continent. It was the first organized attempt in India to start the training of administrators.

Third chapter is specially focusing the Academic and Functional activities of I.I.P.A. The activities of the Institute are multi-dimensional in character. Its main activities in the filed of public administration are: research and consultancy, training programmes seminars and conferences, case studies and publication. This chapter is describing above academic and functional activities in detail.

In chapter four, I have examined the composition and pattern of Indian administrative system. India is a union of states, having the same pattern of government. In a parliamentary democracy, parliament control over public administration is always substantial. It controls the action of the public – officials and holds them responsible
for all their acts of omission and commission. The constitution of India embodies the constitution both of the Indian Union that of the states. In other words there is a close similarity between governmental patterns of the union act of stats.

Fifth chapter is describing the contribution of I.I.P.A. to Indian administration and human resource development, since the inception of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, efforts have been made from time to time to generate innovative ideas and ideals leading towards reformation and reorganization of its activities. In this context, persistent efforts have also been made by the institute to achieve academic excellence and upgrade the effectiveness of public administration in the country.

In Chapter Six, I have tried to prove the achievement of I.I.P.A at state and district level. Because I.I.P.A. has been striving hard for the past 50 years to achieve excellence in performing the tasks and functional responsibilities of the government. The I.I.P.A. faculty members, regional-local branches and other scholars including practitioners of public administration have visualized its achievement. But the actual contribution to the improvement of performance in the public sector has been marginal.
In chapter seven there is some suggestions and evaluation for the development of Indian administration through I.I.P.A. In the changing scenario of de-bureaucratization, privatization and globalization, the I.I.P.A. is contemplating its vision of basic policies, institutional structure and practice—a mission which strives to achieve excellence in public governance by developing a humanistic, democratic and equalitarian environment. It is in the above mentioned context that the role of I.I.P.A has become crucial. Both civil and public servants, to whom the institute caters have to be addressed on the above lines and accordingly re-oriented to the new vision, mission and value system so that they can tackle the important issues before the country effectively in the years ahead.

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