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Problem of Corruption in Administration

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Introduction :

Bribery and misappropriation has been a practice with human beings since long. Therefore it is necessary to control it and make legal provisions for punishment for violation of the law. It is said that it is difficult not to taste honey which is at the tip of the tongue. Similarly it is impossible for the bureaucrats to keep at bay from the government property which is at his hand. It is difficult for us to catch a fish drinking water, same is true with the bureaucrats. No one can catch them accepting bribe. Noted economist of the past Kautilya has said: the movements of a flying bird can be known, but it is difficult to trace secret movements of a government officer.

All the businesses of the government – right from the politics to purchase of arms and ammunitions for the army – have been under the shadow of the Indian administration. A competition to rise above others is noticed among the bureaucrats. The revolutionary and historic call to fight against corruption given by Jayprakash Narayan had made an attempt to gather a force to fight back, however the rulers responded to it by imposing emergency. Reacting against corruption was like welcoming cruel action under Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) or National Security Act (NSA). The train of Indian polity derailed since then. The pattern of baseless alliance government at the Centre and in States gave rise to opportunities of corruption as never before. The policy of liberalization under new economic agenda established with status the immoral and invalid trend into the nation's politics, economy and administration. Adopting any legal or illegal way to get success has been the guiding principle of today's political rule. The Directive Principles of State Policy upheld in the Constitution are lying in a corner.

Nature of Indian Administration :

Bureaucracy has obtained a vitally important place in modern states. The makers of Indian constitution certainly knew the inevitability of administration. It is accepted that a state without an efficient administration can not make progress, even though the rulers wish it so much. A strong, honest and efficient public servant is the backbone of the government. The British rule had passed it as a legacy. The nature of the bureaucracy changed from its primarily being a watchman of law and order to a more responsible element of government after Independence. As formation of a new state, the bureaucracy needed not only competency, honesty, skills and readiness but also an attitude of serving the people of the largest democratic country with courtesy, compassion and pro-actively humanist approach. In a parliamentary democratic

set up bureaucracy is often looked at as a responsible and committed system of which the bureaucrats are well aware of. Today we find that the approach of the bureaucracy has changed to a large extent however the apathetic tendency of looking down upon the subjects is still noticed and experienced. Many experts opine that the Indian bureaucracy has not been able to change with the changing needs and increasing responsibilities as it had to be. Still the egocentric attitude has kept it aloof from the masses who they have to serve resulting in lack of responsibility together with a sense of obligation. Rules and regulations have been more important than those for whose betterment they are made. A feeling of indifference towards the common man of the society is felt in the administration, hence sufficient cooperation is not received from it.

It is said that corruption and bribery are the blot on Indian democracy. The entire bureaucracy has been hollowed by corrupt practices leading to harassment of the masses at government offices. It has been a routine experience that no work is done without paying money to right from the peon to the officer. It has been a culture of government departments, a part of the working system. This has resulted in lowering the status of the administration and the government as well. The administration also suffers from other flaws like unwillingness to shoulder new responsibilities, lust for power, negligence to duties, etc.

Changing nature of Indian Administration :

The Administrative machinery as established and developed by the British was adopted after Independence 67 years back and implemented. It started its journey under new leadership. Burdened by innumerable responsibilities the administration had to accept challenges together with the idealist concept of Welfare State and coping up with the new situations. Coordination is a must while working for a common goal of public welfare, however strain and stress upon the administration may give rise to strife

India is a leading country in Asia. India's capacity to lead is beyond doubt. Hence administrative reforms will take the country on a higher level of achievements.

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