Bureaucracy and Development Administration: A Case Study of Faridabad District in Haryana (India)

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ABSTRACT *This paper deals with the Bureaucracy normative model, which supports standardization and emphasizes on the structural-functional relationship of the organization. It is considered older than development administration in the context of evolution of discipline of public administration.*

Key words: *bureaucracy.*

Introduction

Bureaucracy evolved as a concept more systematically in the 18th century in West European Nations, as the term itself was coined during this phase by Vincent de Gourney .As a Practice, it was well used in Sumerian Period, Persian rule and more significantly in Chinese administration under the guidance of Confucius, since ancient period. However, the camera list group in Austria and Germany used it as an instrument to manage the governmental affairs, systematically. This phase led to emergence of elite class of bureaucrats, who were engaged in administrative activities, regulated by Organizational laws, rules, regulations, procedures and methods, which were codified and well established. This made bureaucracy rational and highly professional. The great economic depression of 1930s transformed this regulatory government into "big government." It made the scope of government very wide.

Correspondingly Bureaucracy

Correspondingly, bureaucracy also became loaded with tasks and due to its way of functioning, administrative lag appeared. The main reason was that, bureaucracy's under emphasis on 'goals' and over-emphasis on "means".

In this background, the theory and literature associated with development administration emerged. The mid of 1950 s and 1960s is known as zenith phase of growth of development administration. It tried to establish "goal and target" oriented administration in place of

hierarchical and rigid administration. However, before entering into development administration one has to understand development as such. Development is a dynamic term, whose definition changes in long temporal stretch.

Different models of development emerged, but western model of development was very popular during colonial era. After the end of colonial era, it was found that western model was not sufficient to tackle the problem of newly emerged third – world nations. Thinkers like F.W Riggs, came up with empirical approach to solve the problem and emphasized on ecological perspective of development administration.

State –led development was shocked by another development towards the last two decades of 20th century .It was the period when New Right Philosophy developed ,which supported for state minimalism and market friendliness. It provided new dimension to development. The World Bank came up with certain guidelines, such as LPG (Liberalization, globalization and Privatization) for developing nations. Due to monetary assurance , developing nations agreed to these terms and conditions, but later on it was found that individual treatment was needed while dealing with these Nations.

Origin and Development

Faridabad was founded in 1607 AD by Shaikh Farid, treasurer of Jahangir, to protect the road that crossed the city. Shaikh Farid built a fort, a reservoir and a mosque that are runins. Later, it

became the theater of a pargana that took place at Ballaggarh rule Jagir. The district of Faridabad Haryana came to the floor 15 August 1979 the 12th district of the State. The new district was carved in the Gurgoan district. Faridabad is located about 25 kilometers from Delhi at latitude 28 ° 25 'north and longitude 77 ° 18' 28 'east. It is bounded by the Northern Union of Delhi (National Capital), the Palwal district in the south, the Gurgaon district in the west and the state of Uttar Pradesh in the east. The Yamuna River separates the district boundary from the east side with UP State. The national road Delhi-Agra No. 2 (Shershah Suri Marg) passes through the center of the district. There are three stations (ie Main Faridabad, New Town and Ballabgarh) on Broadway Delhi-Mathura Railway India. Faridabad was founded in 1607 by AD Shaikh Farid, treasurer of Jahangir, in order to protect the road passed by. Shaikh Farid built a fort, a reservoir and a mosque that are runins. Later, it became the theater of a pargana held in Jagir from the Ballabgarh domination. The district of Faridabad came to plan Haryana 15 needle I am 1979 as the 12th arrondissement of the state. The new district was carved in the Gurgoan district. Faridabad is located about 25 kilometers from Delhi at latitude 28 ° 25 'north and longitude 77 ° 18' 28 'east. It is bounded by the Northern Union of Delhi (National Capital), the Palwal district in the south, the Gurgaon district in the west and the state of Uttar Pradesh in the east. The Yamuna River separates the district boundary from the east side with UP State. The national road Delhi-Agra No. 2 (Shershah Suri Marg) passes through the center of the district. There are three stations (ie Main Faridabad, New Town and Ballabgarh) on the Delhi-Mathura Railway India triple wide line.

Location and Boundaries

Faridabad is located about 25 kilometers from Delhi at 1628o 25 'north latitude and 77 ° 18'28' east longitude. It is bordered by the territory of the Union Delhi (National Capital) to the north, the Palwal district in the south, The Gurgaon district to the west and the state of Uttar Pradesh to the east. The Yamuna River separates the neighborhood border on the east side with UP State. The National Highway No.2 Delhi-Agra (Shershah Suri Marg) passes through the center of the district. There are three railway stations (ie

Faridabad main, New Town and Ballabgarh) on the Delhi-Mathura triple wide range Indian Railway.

Area and Population

The district has an approximate area of 742.90 sq. Km. It houses a population of 17.98.954 (population census figures for 2011), 7.10% of the population of the state. Nearly 80% of the district's population is urbanized. The district has flat plains almost flat. The Yamuna River runs along its eastern border. Its 2011 population census report is 871 against 877 in the state, while the literacy rate was 83.0 against 76.64 in the state. It is the most densely populated district in the state.

Administrative Structure

Faridabad Gurgaon is part of the Haryana Division. Haryana is divided into four divisions. Each division is led by the division commissioner. The deputy commissar is the head of the district. Faridabad is divided into two subdivisions and each subdivision is led by subdivisionnel judge (SDM). The district has 111 Panchayats Gram, Block 2 / Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad located in 2 Community Development Blocks. It has 192 villages located in 2-storey revenues. It has a parliamentary seat and six seats in the state legislature.

Infrastructure

Faridabad has a well-connected network of roads and electricity. All district villages are linked by plowed paths as well as all villages with electricity since 1970. Faridabad is well connected to other parts of the country by rail and by road. The Northern Railway wide gauge railway crosses the neighborhood and most trains from south and west of India through the district. Also, the NH-2 Delhi-Agra-Mathura route through the center of the district and Faridabad and Ballabgarh is the main city of the district on the National Highway. District six telephone exchanges and about 126 post offices.

At Present, the Scope of Development Administration

At present, the scope of development administration is so broad that it includes the application of human rights, the study of the

citizens' map, the role of self-help groups and NGOs , The right to information, the empowerment of women, children, children and the weakest in society significantly, sustainable development, and so on. To study all these aspects with the bureaucrat and the development administration. The harmony between the two is necessary because of the existence of two contradictory characteristics of the series. Bureaucracy is identified with specialization, hierarchy, system of rules and specific roles that structural characteristics and rationality, impersonality, program orientation and neutrality, such as behavioral functions. On the other hand, development administration has particular characteristics, such as direction of change, direction of results, commitment, client orientation and time dimension. Thus, it becomes difficult to exist at once.

Here, I take the case study of the Faridabad district, Haryana. I will study the relationship between bureaucracy and development at the district level and below. Faridabad is in the National Capital Region (NCR). As a result, its contribution to national growth is manifested. Faridabad is very well the secondary sector and the tertiary sector, but the primary sector also has an impact on its economy. In this context, the bureaucracy has the challenge of maintaining a balance between them. Given its geographical location, which is close to the national capital, is subject to strict media scrutiny and active non-state actors providing the need for dynamism in the bureaucracy, namely An element of development administration.

Rationale of the Topic

From the above analysis, it is clear that the characteristics of the bureaucracy and the administration of development are bi-polar nature. But you have to understand that they are complementary in nature, not a replacement. On the one hand, bureaucracy is the wing of the implementation of government and on the other the administration of development is a global task or tasks to be implemented. At present the extent of the administration of development is so vast, that its study is crucial for the success of the bureaucracy, government and other democratic structures as such.

The study will help the district administration to study the bureaucratic machinery at the district level and below and to know the obstacles that lie in the current system, the implementation of the task. Because bureaucracy has been found to be the most effective wing for the implementation of policies, it has become an indispensable part of the administration. The development administration was found to be the most important theoretical and practical contribution in the field of public administration. The district administration is the most possible and optimal level of administration to study the different parameters. The city administration, linked to the district, trying to coordinate the efforts of the bureaucracy and the administration of development.

In brief we can understand the importance of topic under following heads

1. Policy - Making

The involvement of bureaucracy in development will give more accurate feedback for planning at the top. Hence, the planning will be more economic and efficient. The People's Participation through NGOs, media and other non-actors actors, which are the elements of development administration, provide input for effective planning.

2. Policy

Implementation: Involvement of bureaucracy in policy formulation provides enthusiasm for implementation process as well, where as committed bureaucracy accompanied with active people participation will make the democratic decentralization more practical and democracy a reality.

3. Sustainable development

If bureaucracy provides its rich knowledge base to development administration, the sustainable development can be achieved. The environment can be preserved with active citizen – administration participation.

4. Good governance

With the bureaucracy becoming cooperative for developmental tasks, the red –tapism , rigidity and closed system will be replaced by transparent , open and responsive administration. Thus, good

governance can be easily achieved. The successful research of the topic has potential to move towards inclusive growth and development. It will provide the bureaucracy an opportunity to have cooperative role rather than being obstacle in the path of development. District administration will get a new dimension to know that what role it can play in development administration through its machinery. Municipal administration will function in accordance with developmental tasks set by union government and setting up their target in consultation of bureaucratic machinery and will perform under the emerging concept of "New Localism."

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A human being is not attaining his full heights until he is educated.

~ Horace Mann