

Role of Public Administration toward Strengthening Civil Society

Dr. S. Sugumar

Assistant Professor, Department Of Public Administration, Periyar Government Arts College, Cuddalore-1

ABSTRACT

Basically public administration has been playing much more vital and significant role in terms of strengthening of civil society and its infrastructure, regarding this its structure, value and norms are changed day by day as per people and social needs and necessities. Despite ancient political system and civil system has had separate branches in its administration with an interest to govern and administer its territory ,the main branch of the public administration had been playing aesthetic and effective role .Its members and offices bearers must be having adequate and huge potentials and wisdom in the field of Public administration with an interest to fulfil needs and necessities .While ministers ,member of government looking at legal issues and problems but concern specialised body and branches like public administration and other financial sectors have to have relevant executives to look over its people's needs and necessities. From collecting land revenue, tax and income to submitting those to rulers were looked by the fiancé sectors and branch during the ancient administration, all types of public issues in terms of managing public expenditure and needs would have been looked by the great public administration sectors, from this picture and scenario separate department was created in each and every country with an aim to secure its country from unexpected financial problems and crisis. Whole country economic status and finical status would be understood and estimated based on the sound and strong public administration system in all the countries. Basically a country or its civil society must be having a structured, planned and well established organisation system thereby they are able to run and administer their country so effectively and nicely ,due to this systematic setup a proper development and success will be coming in each country's development and economic status. To rule and make policy systematically to fulfil all people's needs in simultaneously administrative system has come and evolved thereby all people's social and economical needs would be understood with an interest to satisfy the people's needs. The great civil society's needs and necessities could be understood and analysed by its effective and effervescent public administrative system, its major role is executing and implementing govt's policies to be its people living standard exactly without any omission and corruptions. To reduce lathery and lazy administration in all country's public administration setup more sections are created without section officers with an interest to reduce corruptions and make genuine administration. Frankly administrative system of India has been made more transparently and systematically to fulfil needs of the various section's people with an interest to empower socially ,politically and economically .All types of policies ,political benefits and civil needs are being distributed and given properly with an interest to make empower all sections people in a balanced ways .All policies and welfare programmes are being enacted by the government is purely being distributed to people by the public administrative system. This administrative system is running and functioning effectively, energetically and friendly with an aim to administer and rule entire country in a furnished ways and prosperous aspects thereby good system and policy would be made by the government toward strengthening its internal administrative system.

Keywords: Civil Society, Needs, Necessities, Corruption, Good Administration and policies

Transparency

To led this system function properly ,elegantly and neatly so many sections are made with supervisor officers and chief officers for monitor and supervise all activities of the section's and executing method thereby administrative makers are thinking hopeful administrative corruption would be traced out easily and perfectly without any more delay. In advance thinking and aspects sections are established with sections chief officers and upper sections are made with upper officers with an interest look after all section's activities in transparent ways after India's independence it has established and initiated computerised administrative system with a frame work and sight to execute and make perform all the duties transparently and effectively ,this computerised system allows officers to work properly, come to office properly and work with liability and accountability with a fear to service to people

and their country's development. To create and make this transparent system at each one's heart of public administrative functionaries, Computerised system has been playing vital role toward executing and distributing materials properly and neatly. Even if the officers think to play negatively and in corrupted way this system will indicate their mistakes and plunder rightly so all officers are uploading and feeding data into computer win an interest to make transparency and legibility.

Public administration plays a special role in civil society, being an integral part of the public administration system. Public administration is aimed at the activities and formation of the management elite in order to ensure the interaction of the interests of civil society, business, politics, and to develop and make strategic decisions based on the use of modern innovative technologies. Public administration is considered as an activity of subjects of public administration regulated by laws and other normative legal acts, which is aimed at making administrative decisions; provision of administrative services; implementation of internal administration of the subject of public administration. It is not necessary to prove that economic development is largely determined by the effectiveness of the application of legal norms and instruments of public administration in general and the exercise of executive power in the field of social production. The period of opposition of economic and administrative methods of management, having exhausted itself, left the theoretical ruins of the concept of efficient management. The fact that neither those nor other methods did not bring the expected economic prosperity and the corresponding social results has been repeatedly noted in scientific research.

Discredited economic methods and outdated administrative instruments created a kind of congestion in the development of the theory of management of social production, which required to be overcome as soon as possible. Obviously, the assumption about the possibility of opposing economic and administrative methods of managing the national economy became erroneous. In the legal sense, it is economic methods that have given rise to large and diverse administrative and legal tools for regulating economic relation.

Principles of public administration in civil society

The state separated from society at a certain stage of its maturity and, of course, depends on the development of society. As society develops, its transition from the lowest degree to the highest, the state changes. With the improvement of society, the state becomes democratic (it exercises democracy, economic freedom, individual freedom), and with the formation of civil society, the state becomes legal. The basis of civil society is law-conscious citizens and their voluntary associations, the existence of which is regulated not by political power but by self-government, free will of citizens and legal law. Civil society has complex and fluid structure: it is a complex of social groups, individuals, their associations and institutions (family, school, church, voluntary associations, clubs, unions, NGOs, movements, political parties), the interaction of which is regulated right. The essence of civil society is that it is the result of the coordination of interests and relations that are formed between individuals and the associations created by them, which exist and operate in market conditions. The system of public administration as a mechanism for regulating the life of the society, state-organized human communities significantly affect show successful countries as a whole. The most developed are among the most developed, including Japan, Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Australia, Sweden, France, Austria, or those who have made significant progress in their development, including Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland, Poland. These states compete with each other: who will have the best economic development indicators, who will have the best medicine, education, ecology, and, ultimately, the quality of life of the average citizen in general. Ethiopia, Mali, and some other African countries are considered «the worst places to live». At the same time, there are states that are not rich in natural resources, but successful, which are territorially large, but successful, which belong to the free economic space, but not successful

Innovative tools of public administration in civil society an essential component of the activities of public authorities in both the world and the EU is the provision of administrative services. This issue is also relevant for Ukraine, because the modernization of administrative services is one of the priority areas of public administration reform. In highly developed countries, standards for assessing the quality of administrative services have become generally accepted, and Ukraine should use this experience in the activities of public bodies. In the period of formation and development of the information society, the implementation of state functions at the appropriate level is impossible without the involvement of modern information technology systems and telecommunications networks. An important issue is the implementation of the principle of providing the necessary services and obtaining information. Therefore, today there is increased attention of the state to the formation of the latest information society, expanding the scope of application of information and communication technologies in the development of service-oriented state. Electronic services are various types of tangible and intangible services provided in electronic form using

computer information technology (ICT), including the Internet. Approaches to the implementation of services in electronic form can be considered both at the state level and at the level of individual political institutions. The benefits of providing services through interaction with customers through ICT have become tangible, especially in business. For business, the main factor for success is the speed and accuracy of collecting, processing and transmitting information and the possibilities of ICT are virtually unlimited. Given that the user of services in electronic form are enterprises, institutions and organizations, households and citizens, this type of services multifunctional in nature and has a multidisciplinary direction. The introduction of services in electronic form has allowed business organizations to change traditional services, separate them from the manufacturer, transport them at a distance and store them on low material costs on electronic media, limit personal contact with customers. However, borrowing experience in using ICT to provide business services to the public sector alone does not address the need. This is only the initial stage at which there is a rethinking of transformational changes, goals and functions of the state, the formation of its own state concept of use and dissemination of ICT, which corresponds to the capabilities of the state and the realities of today.

CONCLUSIONS

Civil society is a special subject of public administration. At all stages of the country's development, civil society has been a driver of progressive change and a guarantor of democracy and the European choice. At the same time, of course, it is necessary to take into account the fact that local self-government is an important functional component of civil society. It is through local self-government that the realization of everything related to the concept of local democracy begins, and local democracy is the basis of democracy as a whole. For a radical change in the situation for the better, it is necessary that the concept of an administrative state give way to the concept of an effective state. At the same time, the main motive for the renewal of state institutions for the purpose of modern perception of the state by each of its citizens should be formulated as follows: «The state for the people, not the person for the state. In the period of formation and development of the information society, the implementation of state functions at the appropriate level is impossible without the involvement of modern information technology systems and telecommunications networks. An important issue is the implementation of the principle of providing the necessary services and obtaining information. Therefore, today there is increased attention of the state to the formation of the latest information society, expanding the scope of application of information and communication technologies in the development of service-oriented state

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Abed, George T., and Sanjeev Gupta, (2002) *Governance, Corruption, and Economic Performance*, Washington D.C.: IMF
- [2] Andrews, Mathew and Anwar Shah, (2005) *Citizen-Centered Governance; A New Approach to Public Sector Reform*, Washington D.C.: World Bank
- [3] Australian Public Services Commission, (2007) *Building Better Governance*, Canberra: Australian Public Services Commission
- [4] Bartos, Stephen, (2006) "Governance: What is it and Does it Matter?"; presentation to APEC Public Governance, DaNang
- [5] Bevir, Mark, R.A.W. Rhodes and Patrick Weller, (2003) "Traditions of governance: interpreting the changing role of the public sector", *Public Administration*, Vol. 81, No.1, 1-17
- [6] Bhatta, Gambhir, (September 2003) Working Paper No.17: *Post-NPM Themes in Public Sector Governance*, Wellington: State Services Commission
- [7] Boughton, James M. and Colin I Bradford Jr, (December 2007) "Global Governance: New Players, New Rules" *Finance and Development*, Vol. 44, No. 4
- [8] Brereton, Michael, and Michael Temple, (1999) "The New Public Service Ethos: An Ethical Environment for Governance," *Public Administration*, Vol. 77, No. 3, pp. 455-474.
- [9] Butler, Patrick, (June 2007) "The Public Good (Corporate Governance in the Public Sector)", *Business Review Weekly*, 29.22
- [10] Campbell, Colin, (2006) *Comparative Trends in Public Management: Smart Practices*
- [11] *Toward Blending Policy and Administration*, Ottawa: CSPS
- [12] Campos, Ed and Sarwar Lateef, (2006) "Improving Public Sector Governance: The Grand Challenge?" in *Economic Growth in the 1990s: Learning from a Decade of Reform*, Washington D. C.: World Bank
- [12] Campos, J. Edgardo and Sanjay Pradhan, (2007) *The Many Faces of Corruption; Tracking Vulnerabilities at the Sector Level*, Washington D. C.: World Bank
- Cheung, Anthony and Ian Scott, (2003) *Governance and*

- Public Sector Reform in Asia: Paradigm Shifts or Business as Usual, London: Routledge
Dwivedi, O.P. and James Iain Gown, (1999). From Bureaucracy to Public Management:
[13] The Administrative Culture of the Government of Canada. Peterborough: Broadview Press.
[14] Ear, Sophal, (2002) Has Aid Worsened Governance since 1995, University of California, Berkeley
[15] Edwards, Meredith, (2002) "Public Sector Governance – Future Issues for Australia", Australian Journal of Public Administration, Vol 61, Issue 2, 51-61
[16] Good, David, (2005) The Politics of Public Management - The HRDC Audit of Grants and Contributions, Toronto: University of Toronto Press
Good, David, (2007) The Politics of Public Money: Spenders, Guardians, Priority Setters, and Financial Watchdogs inside the Canadian Government, Toronto: University of Toronto Press
[17] Helleman, Joel, Geraint Jones and Daniel Kaufmann, (August 2002) Far From Home: Do Foreign Investors Import Higher Standards of Governance in Transition Economies?, Washington D. C.: World Bank
[18] Hodges, Ron, (2006) Governance and the Public Sector, London: Edward Elgar Publishing
Hood, Christopher, Oliver James, George Jones and Tony Travers, (1999) Regulation inside Government. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
[19] Hood, Christopher, Oliver James and Colin Scott, (2000) "Regulation inside Government: Has It Increased, Is It Increasing, Should It Be Diminished?" Public Administration. Vol. 78, 283-304.