

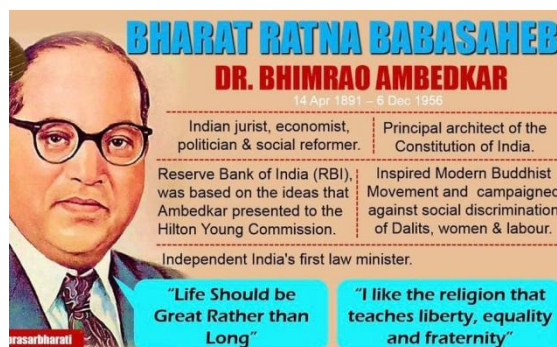
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thought on Indian public administration: challenges and solutions

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I. Introduction:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is one of the most influential figures in modern Indian history. His thoughts and writings have had a profound impact on the development of the country and its public administration system. His ideas about public administration are not only relevant to India but also for other developing countries facing similar challenges today. In this blog post, we will explore Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on Indian public administration, discussing some of the challenges faced by the country and potential solutions to these issues.



Keywords:-Indian administration, constitution, public policy.

Dr. Babasaheb thoughts on Indian public administration



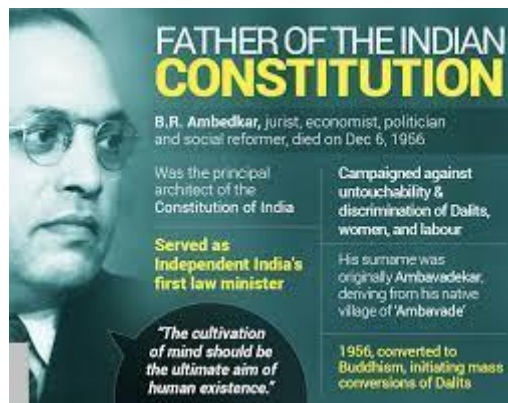
In his book, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Thoughts on Indian Public Administration, Dr. Babasaheb provides a critical analysis of the Indian public administration and offers some potential solutions to the challenges faced by it. He observes that the Indian public administration is plagued by numerous problems, such as corruption, inefficiency, red tape, and lack of accountability. However, he also believes that there is considerable potential for reform and improvement.

Dr. Babasaheb advocates for a number of changes to the Indian public administration, including greater transparency and accountability, merit-based appointments, devolution of power to lower levels of government, and decentralization of decision-making. He also emphasizes the need for civil servants to be more responsive to the needs of citizens and to work together in a more coordinated manner.

If implemented effectively, these reforms could help to improve the functioning of the Indian public administration and make it more responsive to the needs of citizens.

Indian constitution and values

The Indian constitution is one of the most important documents in the world. It sets out the rules and regulations that govern the country, and establishes the fundamental rights and duties of its citizens. The constitution also contains a number of Directive Principles of State Policy, which are aimed at guiding the government in its efforts to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people.



One of the most important aspects of the Indian constitution is its commitment to ensuring equality for all citizens, regardless of their caste, religion or gender. This commitment is reflected in a number of constitutional provisions, including those relating to reservations for certain sections of society in educational institutions and government jobs.

The constitution also lays down a number of principles that are intended to promote good governance. These include transparency, accountability and responsibility on the part of those who wield power, and a commitment to serving the people with integrity and dedication.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was one of the architects of the Indian constitution, and he played an instrumental role in shaping its values and principles. In his writings on public administration, he emphasised the need for efficient and effective administration, while at the same time ensuring that it was responsive to the needs of all sections of society. He also stressed on the importance of decentralisation and devolution of power as a means of ensuring greater participation by people in governance.

Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on public administration continue to be relevant even today, as India faces a number of new challenges like Ladakh special status agitation, Delhi government tussle with Lt. Governor reflects fundamental constitutional values.

Issues and challenges

1. Lack of illiteracy among people:- Due to unaware of many people they do not know how to use institutional structure efficiently.
2. Lack of enforcement in some cases:- Due to red tapism, corruption, etc. fundamental values of constitution are diluted.
3. Lack of women participation in politics:- As per ADR report women leaders are less than among world countries women leaders.
4. Challenges in reducing economic inequality:- Due to income inequality among citizens of India

II. Conclusion

Dr. Ambedkar enshrined the principle of constitution. All these things should be implemented in Parliamentary Democracy as one of - greatest good of the greatest number, as a need of an accord between plan and public opinion. He enunciated that the "indian public administration" depends upon the "equality in public policy making" in his policy he agreed that policy making would be reconstituted for making it a more potent instrument for efficient public administration. There are necessary legislations shall be enacted for establishing governmental undertakings.

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