



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE  
RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-I

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# **GOOD GOVERNMENT**

THE ADMINISTRATIVE MALAISE  
AND CONNECTED ISSUES

**S. G. BARVE**

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY, MAHARASHTRA

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DELIVERED AT THE INDIAN INSTITUTE  
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ON 24TH AND 25TH SEPTEMBER 1964

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Make no more heroes of God ! Only elevate the race.

—*Browning*.

## FOREWORD

One of the main objectives of the Institute is to raise discussions on subjects of contemporary interest in public administration by inviting men of distinction to give us the benefit of their experience and expertise. The two lectures on "The Administrative Malaise and Connected Issues" delivered at the Institute on 24th and 25th September, 1964 by Shri S. G. Barve, Minister for Industries and Electricity, Government of Maharashtra, fulfilled amply the aforesaid purpose.

The contemporary advance in democracy and acceleration of economic and social development in India has thrown up many complex challenges not only to the Indian society but perhaps more so to the national leadership. The level and integrity of political leadership will essentially determine the future of Indian democracy. Shri Barve correctly points out, that "the national morale depends less on the level of national comfort or the actual progress achieved than it does on the prevalent standards of national integrity, in particular at the highest political level". Side by side it is equally important to maintain standards of integrity at administrative levels for, as Shri Barve stresses the problem of good government is indivisible. Both the professional administration and the political echelon in Government constitute an integral whole and must necessarily be governed by the same standards of conduct. In our democratic set-up, both the political and civil service executives interact and are partners in a joint endeavour for national advance. The political executives, being the representatives of the people, obviously set the tone, and have all the more responsibility for maintaining higher and stricter standards. Efforts for improvement need to be directed towards raising both the individual and group norms and tightening up the party discipline.

Shri Barve also throws much light on a host of other issues which are today impeding the speed and efficiency in executing our development plans. These include, for example, inadequacy of co-ordination and delegation, the failure to allocate definite responsibility at different levels, the need for rigorous implementation, deterioration of the quality of senior administrative personnel and the like. The fulfilment of development goals makes it imperative to rationalize the bureaucracy so as to facilitate decision making and effective implementation.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Shri Barve for having pinpointed the essentials of good government. These will, I am sure, for a long time to come engage the attention of practitioners and academics. We are equally grateful to Dr. C. D. Deshmukh and Shri Asoka Mehta for presiding over the two lectures respectively.

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