
I N T R O D U C T I O N

INTRODUCTION

' Jawaharlal Nehru and Indian Administration ', is a study of Jawaharlal's Nehru's Contribution to Indian Administration. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the architect of modern India had his own ideas for the development of free India. His impact on political development in India has been very significant. Today the same is usually referred as ' Indian Socialism,' a type of its own. Nehru's thought in this context is brought forth in this study. Nehru relied mostly on planned economic development, but this he wanted to do with the required public participation. In this context he had many a times referred to the need of administrative changes besides stating that the Indian Administration should play a vital role in the political development. Realising this he stressed the need of Community Development Programmes and later he switched to Panchayat Raj Institutions. He also dreamt much of the role the Public Corporations ought to play in the development process. He did his best in this direction and laid much of the foundations of various institutions and infra - structure for the future development of India. His contribution in this context is asserted in this study.

The study is based on historical method. Nehru's writings, letters and speeches made from time to time and various Reports of the Committees appointed by the Government of India were referred. Besides these primary sources, the study is also based on the secondary sources such as Books, Journals, Newspapers, Magzines and Research papers. It may suffer from certain limits as the work ahad to be completed in specific time limit. It is an aggregate analysis of existing material. The work is divided into Five Chapters with Conclusions.

The First chapter deals with the Problems which India faced during the first four years of Independence. A study has been made as to how Jawaharlal Nehru dealt with these problems as a chief administrator. His policy decisions regarding the administration have been studied.

The Second chapter ' Planning in India ' is mainly devoted to Economic Planning, as a measure to rebuild the economic and social fabric of India, breaking the barrier of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy. By introducing Planning in India Nehru wished to bring about rapid industrialization, increased agricultural production and eventually self-reliance. Planning should be considered as the most effective and important step taken by Nehru in the Indian administration.

The Third chapter ' Nehru and Indian Administration', is an attempt to study Nehru's views on Public Administration, his devotion of human approach to the Administrative problems and his desire to bring administration as near to the common man as possible. The chapter also deals with Nehru's commitment towards improving and reforming the Indian Administration inherited from the colonial power. In this regard a study has been made of various committee's reports which were appointed by Nehru as a measure to improve the administration.

In the Fourth chapter ' Community Development and Panchayati Raj ', Nehru's contribution towards the grassroot administration is analysed. He looked upon these programmes as powerful and effective instruments in bringing administration nearer to people and involving the common man, the masses into decision making process of administration.

In the Fifth chapter emphasis has been made on Nehru's ideas on ' Public Corporations ' and how he desired that they should be managed. All these aspects have been analysed in this chapter, which also throw some light on the role and position of Public Enterprises in India.

The study has been concluded in the final chapter. The work is an effort to study Nehru's multidimensional contribution towards administration, the aspect which so far is not fully explored and analyzed. Many of the dreams which Nehru had, have not realised largely because though there have been many suggestions made by various commissions, these have not been implemented, the role of Corporations needs a rethinking, and much of the autonomy required for their functioning has to be restored. The legal personality of the Public Corporations seem to have been buried, which are closely linked with the concept of Indian socialism. If Indian Socialism fails, it would be because of the failure of the Public Corporations in India.