

PEOPLE PERCEPTION ON POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONING IN HIMACHAL PRADESH: A STUDY OF HAMIRPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to appraise the people perception on Politico-Administrative functioning in the state of Himachal Pradesh in general and Hamirpur district in particular. The study is based on a sample of 150 respondents of the highest literate blocks of Hamirpur district. People perception towards functioning and image of administrators as well as politicians was examined. The outcome of the study intended that people perception towards functioning and image of politicians and administrators is acceptable and it is up to the politicians and administrators that how to improve their acceptance in the general public through their right and judicious behaviour.

Keywords: *Parkinson Law, People Perception, Politico-Administrative.*

1. Introduction

Earlier writings on public administration made a clear distinction between the 'politics' and 'administration' as two distinct and separate kinds of activities. The distinction was made in terms of ends and means. Politics being essentially concerned with the processes connected with the shaping and uses of state power has been understood as the fount of value-laden policy decisions. The administration is the means for the fulfillment of policy objectives. It is an activity concerning the execution of policy decisions in practice (Bhattacharya, 1998). A crucial difference between the two is that the politician is mainly concerned with the power, that is, how to win power, keep it, and dislodge his opponents from it, while the administrator has power granted or assigned to him by virtue of his position and his task is to use it for the production of certain goods or services for the

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people. Although like light and shade, politics and administration imperceptibly shade off into each other, especially at the higher levels, where the politician-minister formulates policy as well as broadly supervises its implementation and the higher officials' advice in the formulation of policy and are also responsible for carrying it out (Sharma and Sadana, 1996). With regard to the administrators, there is a law, namely, Parkinson's Law. It is the population idea that administrators are bound to multiply. The basis for the law was Parkinson's observation that, in some organizations, the number of administrators continued to increase even when the organization, as measured either by its output or the size of its direct labour force, was declining (Breton & Wintrobe, 1979).

Politician and administrators are the two main pillars in delivering the services to the general public. Politicians, especially ministers, frame public policies and programmes for the welfare of people, while on the other hand, administrators implement the policies and programmes so that people can get the benefit.

The roles of civil servants and political executives became more interlinked in the policymaking and implementation process. The best judgment about Politico-Administrative functioning can be made by the beneficiary i.e. general public. Hence, it becomes necessary to study the people perception on politico-administrative functioning.

2. Objectives

The main objective of the present paper is to appraise the people perception about the functioning and image of the politicians and administrators in Himachal Pradesh in general and in Hamirpur district in particular.

3. Methodology

The present study was based on primary data. The primary data was collected through an interview schedule. For the collection of primary data random sampling was adopted. The study was conducted in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh. The selection of Hamirpur district was done on the basis of the highest literacy rate in the state of Himachal Pradesh. There are six blocks in Hamirpur district. Out of these, three blocks, namely,

Hamirpur, Nadaun and Bamsan, were selected on the basis of highest literacy rate, as per the Census 2011, in the district. The total sample of 150 respondents, 50 respondents (General Public) from each selected block, were selected randomly.

4. Tools and Techniques

The data collected have been analyzed with the help of statistical methods, such as simple average and percentage to derive appropriate inferences and conclusions. The following statistical methods have been used in this work:

a) Measurement of Central Tendency or Arithmetic Mean

The arithmetic/weighted mean has been applied to study the opinion of the respondents on the 3-point scale for different statements. The mean has been calculated by assigning numerical values to the qualitative statements. These values have been assigned for these qualitative responses as '1' for agree, '2' for partially agree and '3' for disagree. It has been calculated by applying the following formula:

$$\text{Formula: } \bar{X} = \frac{\sum Wf}{\sum w}$$

Here, \bar{X} = Weighted mean;
 f = Frequency distribution on 5-point scale.
 w = weight.

b) Standard Deviation

This tool has been used to study the variation in the perception/opinion of the sample respondents functioning and image of politicians and administrators. For the calculation of standard deviation, the following formula has been used:

$$\text{Formula: } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}}$$

σ = Standard Deviation;

$x = X - \bar{X}$;

N = Total number of observations

5. Result and Discussion

The administrators and politicians are the two main pillars in the formation and implementation of public policies in the country. These two can only be called successful if people perceive so. Hence, the perception of the people about administrators and politicians has been evaluated in the following paragraphs.

5.1. People Perception towards Administrators

Here an attempt has been made to evaluate the people perception towards administrators. The evaluation has been made under two headings, that is, Functioning of Administrators: People Perception and Image of Administrators: People perception.

5.1.1. People Perception towards Functioning of Administrators

The perception of people was collected on three statements related to the functioning of administrators. Table 1 depicts that out of total respondents 44.67 per cent agreed with the statement that Administrators are sticklers of the rule. 32.67 per cent of respondents were partly agreed and 22.66 per cent disagreed with the statement. The statistical analysis of opinion reveals that the mean score of the opinion is 1.780, which is lower than the average mean score, that is 2 at 3 point scale. The variation in respondent's opinion is noted at 0.793. It shows that the opinion of the respondents about the statement that administrators are stickler of the rule is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean score. Hence, it can be said that in most of the cases the administrators are stickler of the rule.

Table 1: People Perception towards Functioning of Administrators

Statement	Response				\bar{x}	σ
	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree	Total		
Administrators are sticklers of rule	67 (44.67)	49 (32.67)	34 (22.66)	150 (100.00)	1.780	0.793
Administrators have a tendency to expand departments	53 (35.33)	61 (40.67)	36 (24.00)	150 (100.00)	1.887	0.764

and increase procedures instead of solving concrete problems						
Administrators are more concerned with putting up a show than doing concrete work	42 (28.00)	57 (38.00)	51 (34.00)	150 (100.00)	2.067	0.791

Note: i) \bar{X} represents weighted mean; σ represents Standard Deviation.

ii) Figures in parenthesis represent percentage.

Source: Field Survey.

About the statement that ‘Administrators have a tendency to expand departments and increase procedures instead of solving concrete problems’, the data show that 40.67 per cent of respondents partly agreed and 35.33 per cent of respondents were partly agree. On the other hand, 24.00 per cent of respondents disagreed with the statement. The mean score of the people opinion is 1.887, which is lower than the average mean score, and variation in the opinion of the respondents is 0.764, which indicates that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean score. Therefore, it can be concluded that in most of the cases the administrators have a tendency to expand departments and increase procedures instead of solving concrete problems.

Concerning the statement that ‘Administrators are more concerned with putting up a show than doing concrete work’, the data reveal that 38.00 per cent of respondents partly agreed, 34.00 per cent of respondents disagreed and 28.00 per cent of respondents were agree with the statement. The statistical analysis indicates that the mean score of the opinion is 2.067, which is almost equal to the standard average mean, that is, 2 at 3-point scale and the variation in the opinion of respondents is noted at 0.791. It indicates that the opinion is concentrated around the mean score. Therefore, it can be inferred that the opinion of people on this statement was found fifty-fifty.

Hence, it can be said that in the majority of cases administrators are stickler of rules, which, as per people, create difficulties to the people. The data

related to the statement that administrators have a tendency to expand departments and increase procedures instead of solving concrete problems is an indication of Parkinson law, which says that administrators are bound to multiply. Instead of multiplying tendency, people need the administrator’s attention towards the concrete problem solution.

5.1.2. Image of Administrators: People Perception

Administrators can only implement the policies and programmes if they have a good reputation in the eyes of the general public. Their public relations and behaviour play an important role to make a good image. The data related to the image of administrators have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: People Perception about the Image of Administrators

Statement	Response				\bar{X}	σ
	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree	Total		
Administrators keep themselves aloof from the people.	31 (20.67)	30 (20.00)	89 (59.33)	150 (100.00)	2.387	0.809
Administrators are indifferent to people's difficulties.	39 (26.00)	34 (22.67)	77 (51.33)	150 (100.00)	2.253	0.845
Administrators are helpful to people in redressing their grievances.	33 (22.00)	78 (52.00)	39 (26.00)	150 (100.00)	1.973	0.695
Administrators do not pay attention to the proposals and demand of general public.	49 (32.67)	43 (28.66)	58 (38.67)	150 (100.00)	2.060	0.845

Note: i) \bar{X} represents weighted mean; σ represents Standard Deviation.

ii) Figures in parenthesis represent percentage.

Source: Field Survey.

Data in Table 2 depict that out of total respondents, 20.67 per cent of respondents agreed that administrators keep themselves aloof from the people and 20.00 per cent partly agreed. Whereas, 59.33 per cent of respondents disagreed with the statement that administrators did not keep themselves aloof from the people. As per them, administrators treat the general public in a friendly and gentle manner. The statistical analysis shows

that the mean score of the opinion is 2.387, which is higher than the average mean score, that is, 2 at 3-point scale and the variation in the opinion is noted at 0.809. It indicates that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the higher side of the mean score. Hence, it can be said that in the majority of cases administrators do not keep themselves aloof from the people.

Data regarding 'administrators are indifferent to people's difficulties', reveal that 51.33 per cent of respondents did not find such a situation. On the other hand, 26.00 per cent of respondents agreed that administrators are indifferent to people's difficulties and 22.67 per cent of respondents partly agree that administrators are indifferent to people's difficulties. The statistical analysis reveals that the mean score of respondents' opinions is 2.253, and variation in their opinion is 0.845. The low variation and higher mean score (from average mean score) reveal that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the higher side of the mean. It indicates that in the majority of cases administrators are not indifferent to people's difficulties. Majority of administrators are devoting themselves towards finding solutions and helping the people in mitigating their problems.

With regard to the statement that 'administrators are helpful to people in redressing their grievances' table reveals that 52.00 per cent of respondents partly agreed with the statement and 22.00 per cent of respondents agreed. Whereas, 26.00 per cent of respondents did not find administrators helpful to the people. The statistical analysis reveals that the mean score of the respondents' opinion is 1.973, which is a little bit lower than the average mean score, that is, 2 at 3-point scale. The variation in the opinion is 0.695. It reflects that the opinion of respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean. Therefore, it can be concluded that though the percentage of people reporting that administrators are not helpful, but they cannot be ignored. The mean score depicts that in the majority of cases administrators are not helpful.

With regard to the statement that 'administrators do not pay attention to the proposals and demands of general public', data show 32.67 per cent of respondents were agree with the statement and 28.66 per cent of respondents were partly agree. While 38.67 per cent of respondents

disagreed with the statement that administrators do not pay attention to the proposals and demands of the general public. The statistical analysis shows that the mean score of respondents' opinion is 2.060, which is equal to the average mean score and the variation is noted at 0.845. It indicates that the opinion is concentrated around the mean score. It can be concluded that majority of cases administrators do not pay attention to the proposals and demands of the general public.

5.2. People Perception about Politicians

Politicians are the means of communicating peoples' demands to the government. They are like a linking pin between the government and the public. Hence, it is important to evaluate the opinion of people about the functioning and image of politicians. The collected data have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.2.1. Functioning of Politicians: People Perception

The people perception about the functioning of the politicians has been collected on three statements and enumerated in Table 3.

Table 3: People perception about the functioning of Politicians

Statement	Response				\bar{X}	σ
	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree	Total		
Politicians, especially minister, do not know how to manage public affairs.	19 (12.67)	23 (15.33)	108 (72.00)	150 (100.00)	2.593	0.706
Politicians are so much involved in power struggle that they have little time to attend to actual problems.	47 (31.33)	51 (34.00)	52 (34.67)	150 (100.00)	2.040	0.818
Politicians cannot act in a decisive manner	23 (15.33)	29 (19.33)	98 (65.34)	150 (100.00)	2.500	0.749

Note: i) \bar{X} represents weighted mean; σ represents Standard Deviation.

ii) Figures in parenthesis represent percentage.

Source: Field Survey.

Data in table 3 reveal that out of total respondents 72.00 per cent of respondents were disagreed with the statement that politicians do not know how to manage public affairs, and 15.33 per cent partly agreed and 12.67 per cent were agreed. It indicates that politicians, especially, the ministers, know how to manage public affairs. The statistical analysis reveals that the mean score of the opinion is 2.593, which higher than the average mean score, that is, 2 at 3-point scale and the variation in opinion is noted at 0.706. It clearly shows that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the higher side of the mean. Hence, it can be concluded that politicians, especially ministers, know how to manage public affairs.

With regard to the statement that politicians are so much involved in the power struggle that they have little time to attend to actual problems', the data show that 31.33 per cent of respondents agreed, 34.00 per cent partly agreed and 34.67 per cent disagreed with the statement. The mean score is 2.040, which is almost equal to the average mean score and the variation is noted 0.818. It indicates that opinion is concentrated towards both sides, which shows that some politicians are much involved in the power struggle and others do not.

Concerning the statement that politicians cannot act decisively, the figures in Table 3 reveal that 65.34 per cent of respondents were disagreed with the statement, while 15.33 per cent of respondents agreed and 19.33 per cent partially agreed with the statement. It shows that the majority of respondents believed that politicians are acting decisively. That statistical analysis indicates that the mean score is 2.500 and the variation in the opinion is noted at 0.749. It also reflects that the opinion of respondents is concentrated towards the higher side of the mean. Therefore, it can be said that politicians act in a decisive manner.

5.2.2. Image of Politicians: People Perception

It is important to evaluate the perception of people with regard to the image of politicians they have. In this regard, data have been collected on four statements related to the image of politicians. The collected data have been enumerated in Table 4.

Table 4: People Perception about the Image of Politicians

Statement	Response				\bar{X}	σ
	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree	Total		
Politicians are committed to public welfare	35 (23.33)	49 (32.67)	66 (44.00)	150 (100.00)	2.207	0.797
Politicians are giving preference to their own interest	61 (40.67)	44 (29.33)	45 (30.00)	150 (100.00)	1.893	0.837
Politician encourages nepotism	59 (39.33)	53 (35.33)	38 (25.34)	150 (100.00)	1.860	0.795
Educated politicians work efficiently as compare to less educated politician	71 (47.33)	53 (35.33)	26 (17.34)	150 (100.00)	1.700	0.749

Note: i) \bar{X} represents weighted mean; σ represents Standard Deviation.

ii) Figures in parenthesis represent percentage.

Source: Field Survey.

Data in Table 4 depict that out of total respondents 44.00 per cent of respondents were disagree with the statement that politicians are committed to public welfare. Whereas 32.67 per cent agreed and 23.33 per cent were partially agree with the statement. The statistical analysis reveals that the mean score of the respondents' opinion is 2.207, which higher than the standard average mean score, that is, 2 at 3-point scale. The variation in opinion is noted at 0.797, which indicates that the opinion of respondents is concentrated towards the higher side of the mean. It reveals that the majority of respondents felt that politicians are not committed to public welfare. Hence, it can be concluded that the image of politicians with regard to the public welfare more or less is not good.

The next statement is 'politicians are giving preference to their interest'. In this regard 40.67 per cent of respondents agreed, 30.00 per cent disagreed and 29.33 per cent of respondents partially agreed with the statement. The mean score (1.893) is lower than the standard average mean and the variation is noted at 0.837. It shows that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean, giving the impression that politicians are giving preference to their own interests.

With regard to the statement that 'politician encourages nepotism', the data show that 39.33 per cent of respondents were agreed with the statement and 35.33 per cent of respondents were partially agreed with the statement. The statistical analysis also shows that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean score, as the mean score is 1.860, which is lower than the average mean score, that is, 2 at 3-point scale and the variation is 0.795. Hence, it can be concluded that politicians encourage nepotism.

The statement that educated politicians work efficiently as compare to the less educated politician, Table 4 show that 47.33 per cent of respondents agreed, 35.33 per cent partially agreed and 17.34 per cent were disagree with it. The low mean score (1.700) and variation in opinion (0.749) indicates that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean. It reflects that the majority of respondents perceived educated politicians more efficient than less educated politicians.

5.3. Politicians Visa-Vis Administrator: People Perception

Politicians and administrators are there for the convenience and welfare of the people. Politicians form a link between the mass of the citizens and the power apparatus of the society, while administrators deliver the required services to the people. Here an attempt has been made to evaluate the people perception about the comparison between politicians and administrators. The collected data have been enumerated in Table 5.

The first statement is "it is easy to approach politicians than administrators. In this regard 34.00 per cent of respondents agreed, 32.67 per cent partially agreed and 33.33 per cent disagreed with the statement. The mean score of the opinion is 1.993, which lower than but near to the average mean score, that is 2 at the 3-point scale and the variation in the opinion is 0.823. It indicates that the opinion of the respondents on the statement that 'it is easy to approach politicians than administrators, is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean but near to the average mean score. Hence, it can be concluded that politicians are more approachable than administrators.

Table 5: People Perception about Politicians and Administrators

Statement	Response				\bar{X}	σ
	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree	Total		
It is easy to approach politicians than administrators	51 (34.00)	49 (32.67)	50 (33.33)	150 (100.00)	1.993	0.823
Politicians are an important link between government and people	64 (42.67)	39 (26.00)	47 (31.33)	150 (100.00)	1.887	0.856
Politicians are more effective in the redressal of public grievances than administrators.	71 (47.33)	40 (26.67)	39 (26.00)	150 (100.00)	1.787	0.832
Politicians are a check on administrative lapses.	79 (52.67)	31 (20.67)	40 (26.66)	150 (100.00)	1.740	0.855
Political leaders help the administrator in getting popular support for government policies	51 (34.00)	57 (38.00)	42 (28.00)	150 (100.00)	1.940	0.788
Politicians are more people oriented than administrators	41 (27.33)	49 (32.67)	60 (40.00)	150 (100.00)	2.127	0.813
Politicians act in more flexible manner than administrators	79 (52.67)	42 (28.00)	29 (19.33)	150 (100.00)	1.667	0.783

Note: i) \bar{X} represents weighted mean; σ represents Standard Deviation.

ii) Figures in parenthesis represent percentage.

Source: Field Survey.

With regard to the statement that Politicians are an important link between government and people, the data show that 42.67 per cent of respondents were agreed, 26.00 per cent partially agreed and 31.33 per cent disagreed with the statement. Therefore, it can be inferred that politicians are an important pillar, as far as their role as a link between government and people is concerned. The statistical analysis reveals that the mean score of respondents' opinion is 1.887, which lower than the mean score and the variation in their opinion is 0.856. It indicates that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean. Therefore, it can be said that politicians are an important link between government and people.

Next statement is 'Politicians are more effective in the redressal of public grievances than administrators. In this regard the majority of respondents, that is, 47.33 per cent, were agreed with the statement. While 26.67 per cent partially agreed and 26.00 per cent disagreed with the statement. It indicates that the majority of respondents felt that politicians are more effective in the redressal of public grievances than administrators. The mean score of the opinion is 1.787, which is less than the average mean score, that is, 2 at 3-point scale. The variation in the opinion of the respondent is noted at 0.832. It indicates that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean. Therefore, it can be said that politicians are more effective in the redressal of public grievances than administrators.

With regard to the statement that 'Politicians are a check on administrative lapses, the data show that 52.67 per cent of respondents were agreed with the statement. While 20.67 per cent of respondents partially agreed and 26.66 per cent were disagree with the statement. It gives an impression that the majority of respondents either agreed or partially agreed that politicians are a check on administrative lapses. The mean score (1.740) and variation (0.855) in the opinion of the respondents also reveal that the opinion of the respondents is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean, which gives an impression that politicians are a check on administrative lapses.

With regard to the statement that 'political leaders help the administrator in getting popular support for government policies, Table 5 shows a mixed perception. Out of total respondents, 34.00 per cent of respondents agreed and 38.00 per cent of respondents were partially agree with the statement. On the other hand, 28.00 per cent of respondents did not show their agreement with the statement. The mean score of people perception is 1.940, which lower than but near to average mean score. It indicates that the people perception is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean. Therefore, it can be said that though the majority of people showed their agreement with the statement, the percentage of those who showed disagreement is of utmost concern. It gives an impression that though politicians help the administrator in getting popular support, yet it was observed that most of the time politicians do not do so.

The statement that 'politicians are more people-oriented than administrators, the data reveals that the majority of respondents (40.00 per cent) showed their disagreement. While 32.67 per cent of respondents partially agreed and 27.33 per cent agreed with the statement. It indicates that in the majority of cases politicians are not more people-oriented than administrators. The higher mean score (2.127) and variation in the perception also reveals that the perception is concentrated towards the higher side of the mean. Hence, it can be concluded that politicians are not people-oriented than the administrator.

The last statement is 'politicians act more flexibly than administrators.' In this regard data in table reveal that 52.67 per cent of respondents agreed, 28.00 per cent partially agreed and 19.33 per cent were disagree with the statement. The mean score of people perception is 1.667, which lower than the average mean score and variation in the perception is 0.783. It indicates that the perception is concentrated towards the lower side of the mean. Therefore, it can be inferred that that majority of respondents felt that politicians act more flexibly than administrators. It was observed that administrators give more preference to the rules and regulations, which make them rigid.

5.4. Findings of the Study

The major findings of the present study have been enumerated in the following paragraphs.

- In the majority of cases, administrators are stickler of rules, which, as per people, create difficulties to the people. The data related to the statement that administrators have a tendency to expand departments and increase procedures instead of solving concrete problems is an indication of Parkinson law, which says that administrators are bound to multiply. Instead of multiplying tendency, people need the administrator's attention towards the concrete problem solution.
- The study shows that in the majority of cases administrators do not keep themselves aloof from the people.

- The study found that administrators are not indifferent to people's difficulties. Majority of administrators devoting themselves towards finding solutions and helping the people in mitigating their problems.
- The study also shows that administrators are not helpful.
- In the majority of cases, administrators do not pay attention to the proposals and demands of the general public.
- The statistical analysis of the opinion indicates that politicians, especially ministers, know how to manage public affairs. Not only this but they believed that politicians act decisively.
- The study reveals that the majority of respondents felt that politicians are not committed to public welfare. Hence, it can be concluded that the image of politicians with regard to the public welfare more or less is not good. Moreover, politicians are giving preference to their interests. Not only this but it was also observed that politicians encourage nepotism.
- The study reflects that the majority of respondents perceived educated politicians more efficient than less educated politicians.
- Concerning the 'easy approachable', it was found that it is easy to approach politicians than administrators. In other words, politicians are easily approachable than administrators.
- The study found that politicians are an important link between government and people. Politicians are more effective in the redressal of public grievances than administrators. It was found that politicians are a check on administrative lapses.
- It was found that though politicians help the administrator in getting popular support, yet it was observed that in most of the time politicians do not do so.
- Majority of respondents felt that politicians act more flexibly than administrators. It was also observed that administrators give more preference to the rules and regulations, which make them rigid.

5.5. Suggestions

The study shows both bright and gloomy picture of both politicians and administrators. Hence, at this point, it is important to make some recommendation so that politicians and administrators can give their best to society. It is suggested that as it is mandatory to follow the rules and regulations, but people welfare is equally important. So, there is a need to work in a flexible matter so as the general public feel concerned.

It is suggested that some time public have a feeling that administrators engage different departments for work, so it is suggested that there is a need to work various departments internally so that application received in the initial department is dealt/disposed of. There is also a need to motivate the service providers to help the public if they find any difficulty in doing required formalities for any work.

On the other hand, as politicians are the main instrument of policy formulation, but there is a need to give more attention to public welfare. People have the perception that politicians are easily approachable, but it is also the responsibility of the politicians to be available to the public. They should make themselves available to the general public on a particular day at least one in a month.

There is also a need to maintain good and healthy relations between politician and administrators because it is with their cooperation and understanding people can get better services and expect better policies for their welfare.

Conclusion

The study found that in the majority of cases administrators are stickler of rules, which, as per people, create difficulties. There is the existence of Parkinson law, which says that administrators are bound to multiply. Instead of multiplying tendency, people need the administrator's attention towards the concrete problem solution. In the majority of cases, administrators do not keep themselves aloof from the people. The study also found that in the majority of cases administrators are not indifferent to people's difficulties, while in the majority of cases administrators do not pay

attention to the proposals and demands of the general public. With regard to the politicians it was found that in the majority of cases politicians, especially ministers, know how to manage public affairs, most of the politicians are much involved in the power struggle and the majority of cases, politicians are giving more preference to their interests than public interests. It was also observed that politicians encourage nepotism. About the comparison between the functioning of politicians and administrators, it was found that politicians are easily approachable than the administrator, politicians are an important link between government and people, politicians are more effective in the redressal of public grievances than administrators and politicians are a check on administrative lapses. Moreover, both need to change their attitude towards the general public, so that people can inculcate faith and believe among themselves about the politicians and administrators.

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