

**DISCUSSING ADMINISTRATION DURING BRITISH AND
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UNIVERSITY,SHEOR****ABSTRACT**

The All India Services are intended to have a centralist mentality and a provincialist unit designation, they were normally suspected by Non-congress State Governments when they were at first framed while the Congress despite everything kept on holding the stronghold at the inside. There were requests before the Sarkaria Commission on Center - State Relations for the abrogation of All India Services, which the Commission didn't yield. It is a measure of successful adaptation of these services to deepening democratization and federalization of the political system that such demands are no longer heard. In fact, the All India Services have, at different times, gone and worked for both the orders of the Government, and as a well-informed intermediary for the respective needs and problems of the States as well as the Union proved in. They became a factor to smooth center-state relations at a time when the political perspective of the two government orders may have increased the chances of misunderstanding and confrontation.

Keywords: - Government, Vedic, Administration, System, Empire.

I. INTRODUCTION**a) Evolution of Indian Administration**

The history of the Indian administration can be traced back to the Vedic period. Though India in its modern sense is a recent emergence in comparison to the Vedic era, the origins of administration can be traced back to the distant past associated with the Vedic era. India possessed a monarchical form of government and a long tradition of village administration. The earliest known

grassroots-level administration was carried out via a village system administration. A type of decentralization, as well as its polar opposite, power centralization. In ancient India, a monarchical head was common. The history of the Indian administration can be traced back to a monarchical system in its earliest known form. The monarchy has existed since the beginning of time.

b) Vedic customs

Indian 'administration' can be traced back to the tribal system, which later evolved

into a monarchical system. Ancient religious and political treatises teach us a lot about ancient Indian administration. In the early Vedic period, many tribes elected their chiefs, who handled all of their responsibilities and administration of the tribes, and the tribal assemblies were the Sabha (Assembly of Elders) and Samiti (Assembly of People). The chief protected the tribe but lacked a revenue system or a claim to land, so wars were fought and the spoils were divided among the tribes.

c) **Buddhism and the Evolution of Sangha rules**

Siddhartha Gautama, who was well versed in Sanskrit smriti, the Dharmasastras, and the Dharmasutras, was moved by the then-existing social order and relinquished the material world to pursue a new social life devoted to the search for truth and peace. The VinayaPitaka was created by the enlightened Siddhartha alias Buddha as a code for the Sangha system of life. The VinayaPitaka's rule system was in the form of Sanga rules. The VinayaPitaka, the first division of the Tipitaka, serves as a textual foundation for the Sangha (monastic community).

d) **Jainism**

With a social system known for vertical and horizontal divisions, Jainism proposed a realistic solution for division in Indian society. The Jain perspective on karma is that it is a real, material substance. In contrast, in Buddhism, karma is a type of psychic energy into which only volitional actions are infused, and in Hinduism, it is a kind of universal law of attraction.

e) **Dharmasastras**

The term dharmasastra, in a general sense, is used for both the dharma-sutras, which are in prose, and the dharmasastras stricto sensu, are in verse. The

individual dharma- Sutras and dharmasastras are also referred to as smritis, and the entire corpus of these texts is referred to as "the" smriti (literally, "memory"), i.e., a form of revelation inferior only to the higher form of revelation contained in the various Vedic texts (sruti).

II. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

The Mughal administration was the most organized and long-lasting, and it has even survived to the present day. The reason for this stability was the Mughal sultanate's long-lasting rule of more than three centuries. Akbar designed this system because his grandfather and father, Babur and Humayun, were preoccupied with battles and socioeconomic uncertainties, leaving little time for administrative activities.

The famous detailed document/text titled Ain-i-Akbari (Constitution of Akbar) by AbulFazl gives a very detailed, reliable, and brilliant account of Akbar's empire, society, and administration. A lot of earlier administration traditions were adopted by the Mughals. As previously stated, the Mughal administration carried forward many of the earlier cultures in political and administrative matters that existed in India, but they upheld greater centralization and a rigid structure without paying much attention to social services of health and welfare, as well as morals, as compared to the Mauryan rulers. Theirs was an Islamic state, and everything from government principles, church policy, taxation rules, departmental arrangements, and official titles was imported wholesale from the Person-Arab crescent of khalifs of Iran and Egypt. Even though the recruitment was primarily based on caste



and kinship, they did recognize merit and talent and opened up the civil services to Hindus. Its primary source of revenue was land and agricultural taxation, and it was highly urbanized. The Indian usage and customary practices were permitted at the lower levels of politics, villages, and lower levels of officials, whereas at the court or darbar and in higher official circles, the foreign imported model of policy prevailed. The sovereign was the paternalistic king who had absolute power over everything. He did have several ministers to help, advise, and assist him in carrying out his functions, the most significant of which were four: the Diwan, who was in charge of revenue and finance, the Mir Bakshi, who was in charge of the military department, and the Mir Saman, who was in charge of factories and stores, and the Sadr-us-Sudur who was the head of the ecclesiastical and judicial department.

III. BRITISH ADMINISTRATION: 1757-1858

The East India Company's Characteristics
The East India Company, established on December 31, 1600, was a monopoly, mercantile company that was granted the right to trade in the eastern parts by the British crown. The factory was described as a trading station with several factors. An Agent was in charge of a settlement (number of factories). In mercantile affairs, a factor was an agent who transacted business as a substitute for another. Employees, writers, factors, and merchants were all graded. The recruitment of officials, their nomenclature, and the conditions and circumstances of their service were governed by commercial business rules and practices. Traditionally, patronage was

used for service recruitment and advancement. Patronage was in the hands of the Company's Proprietors or Directors. During the formative days of the Company's rules, officials were frequently transferred from one district to another. They received no on-the-job training and learned the hard way through trial and error. They were unfamiliar with the local laws, customs, and languages. The Company's servants were known to be corrupt due to their low wages. The governance system had a commercial flavor to it. It was essentially government by Council. The Council exercised executive and legislative authority, with the Governor or Governor-General casting the deciding vote. With the acquisition of more territorial sovereignty and the need to make quick decisions, more power was concentrated in the Council's head or Chairman, but the fundamental principle of communal rule and responsibility remained. It was also a form of government based on boards. However, the Board of Revenue had the longest history and the most distinguished work record. There was also the Railway Board later on. Counseling, discussion, deliberation, and even legislative and judicial activities were made possible by the Board. The Board resolved issues of policy and principle, as well as conduct and action.

It was a government with a track record. When it came to commercial transactions, records were kept short and to the point. However, political dealings made record-keeping difficult and time-consuming. Notes, minutes, dispatches, and reports all became essential components of the British administration. All of this was necessary for some ways because control



could only be exercised through officials in the governmental hierarchy through written reports and records. With the Company's headquarters in far-off England, record keeping aided in the check on absolutism and unchecked power. The East India Company mismanaged the administration of acquired Indian territories. Clive's Double or Dual Government of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa is one example. While the Company assumed direct responsibility for defending these territories from outside attack, internal matters such as revenue collection remained the responsibility of the Nawab and his officers who worked on behalf of the Company. This was due to the Company's lack of familiarity with local customs and practices, as well as its desire to maintain the existing revenue collection system. However, because maximum revenue was extracted from the people, the worst type was used. Although it was done in the name of the Company, which gained a bad reputation as a result of it, the Nawab and his men pocketed a lot of money and became wealthy at the expense of the Company.

a) The Regulating Act of 1773

This Act is noteworthy because it was the first action taken by the British Government to regulate the Company's affairs in India. The Company had only been granted trading rights by the British Crown through a Charter. When it acquired territories in India and gradually but steadily transformed itself into a ruling body, the Parliament was unable to accept and legitimize this development.

b) Changes Introduced through the Regulating Act in England

The Company's Court of Proprietors was reformed. Formerly, a shareholder with £

500 or more in stock could become a member of the Court of Proprietors. The Regulating Act increased the minimum to £ 1000. As a result, the Court of Proprietors became a more compact and well-organized body to carry out its duties and responsibilities.

c) Effects of the Regulating Act

The changes in the Company's organization in England made the managing body at headquarters more effective. The Act established a centralized administration in India, making the Governors of Bombay and Madras subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal. There was a perceived need for a uniform policy for all of British India, thereby avoiding a lot of wasteful spending. The establishment of the Supreme Court resulted in improved justice for British subjects.

IV. CONCLUSION

After over 60 years of independence, India is unfavorable to many developing countries in terms of life expectancy, literacy, health, and poverty alleviation. The record in different states is rather uneven. In addition, the developments in regional inequalities regarding overall economic growth are alarming and must be resolved by a combination of central government policies and a more concerted effort by the countries lagging to take advantage of opportunities for faster development. Successful public services introduced by local engagement and transparency, therefore, need to become the model for future development. The economic policies pursued in India must, whenever possible, combine fiscal discipline with rapid economic Reforms to maintain with accelerate economic and



employment growth and ensure low inflation.

The continued progress in human development and the eradication of poverty depends primarily on national and local governance structures that are dynamic, open, and accountable. While these must be rooted in democratic government structures, their reach is far broader, including efficient regulatory bodies, effective and impartial judiciary services, and other institutions capable of protecting the wealthy and wealthy.

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