



A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

After Independence our country followed the task of nation building through the doctrine of centralized planning. India at that time was a doctrinaire of the state controlled economy. Therefore it opted the concept of mixed economy in which both public and private sector co-existed. The public sector reached the commanding heights of economy and private was strictly under the control of state centralized planning mechanism. The licensing and control had placed great powers in the hands of bureaucrats and politicians. In the year P.V.Narsimha Rao government was announced the New Economic Policy by making radical departure from Nehruvian philosophy and heralding the era of liberalization and free market economy and government which devalued the rupee and announced far reaching reforms in trade, Industrial and fiscal area. The liberalization and globalization of Indian economy under new economic policy re defined the role of government and bureaucracy in the form of downsizing or right sizing of the government based on this strength of staff in many departments and some of the offices were closed. In the context of globalization private sector assume greater importance, therefore our country have to create regulatory bureaucracy on the model of Independent Regulatory Commission of USA. But enough attention is not being paid to this question by the government. Our current bureaucratic system do not have the expertise to undertake the new tasks effectively in the context of liberalization and globalization in Indian public administration in order to give better service delivery.

KEYWORDS : Nation Building, Globalization, Bureaucracy, Downsizing.

INTRODUCTION

After independence the major task before India was economic development. It was encouraged by success of five year plans of erstwhile Russia. The country followed the task of nation building through the doctrine of centralized planning. India at that time was a doctrinaire of the state controlled economy. Therefore it opted the concept of mixed economy in which both public and private sector co-existed. However, by the time ruling party formulated second five plan in the year 1956 which adopted the socialistic pattern of economy as its goal. The public sector reached the commanding heights of economy and private was strictly under the control of state centralized planning mechanism under licensing system by compliance with democratic system enshrined in the constitution of India. To be fair the private sector was not in a position to invest very large sums of money in long gestation projects to give a push to the economy on the economic development of country where there was no option for planners except to rely on public sector undertakings. The licensing and control had placed great powers in the hands of bureaucrats and politicians. They were afraid of entry of foreign capital in their economy may give some sort of neo-colonialism. They were skeptical to multinational companies who might use their tremendous economic power to subjugate their economies and subvert then economic and political system. Naturally import substitution and self reliance was the watch words of economic policy of India's control system and and restricted the entry of foreign capital and foreign technology for the fear of economic dominations of developed countries. At that time there was no competition with foreign goods because imports were severely restricted. All these policies created impact on private sector subjected to strict control and sheltered from competition. At that time no competition for foreign goods and imports were restricted.

During the period our political environment and system were passing through various strains and stresses. After the first decade of economic idealism were signs of change visible. But after the decades the system gave the way to political opportunism and political leaders sought the public office for their personal benefits. It changed the mindsets of elected representatives to gain some peculiar benefits and grab public offices which led to widespread political corruption and ultimately affected the administrative system apparently. All these developments were influenced in shaping the public

administration. The impact of our democratic institution, economic policies and socio-political system created civil service with the following characters:

- Indian civil service became responsible to the people through legislatures and ministers which retained its colonial authoritarian characteristics.
- Great emphasis on public sector under the philosophy of socialistic pattern of society. The government has become too big
- Licensing and controls had placed great powers in the hands of bureaucrats and politicians. Many politicians and bureaucrats used this powers for pecuniary benefits which led to political and administrative corruption probably the political parties have to raise money for running their political activities and civil servants who helped them do the same also for their personal benefits and benefits of their friends and relatives. The bureaucratic corruption reached at every level which hindered the development process of our country.
- several prominent committees like A.D.Gorwala committee, P.H. Appleby committee, Santhanam committee, Administrative Reforms commission, L.K. Jha committee, Arjun Sengupta committee were made recommendations and some improvements made on the basis of committees recommendations but characteristic future of civil service did not change much. The bureaucracy continued to be too big, authoritarian, unresponsive and highly corrupt.

Our country continued with its centralized planning and highly regulated economy with import substitution model for development almost four decades after independence. We kept our eyes closed towards the winds of change blowing at global level without realizing the importance of technology. International institutional forces like World Trade Organization, size of the industrial units, Communications and attracting foreign capital.

INDIA'S RESPONSE TO INTERNATIONAL FORCES

India's response to the above mentioned international forces was rather belated and halting. what was needed the relaxation of controls and liberalization of economy. Trade has to be liberalized as per agreement reached in WTO. The private sector was to be encouraged to enter areas reserved for government and public sector and freed from requirement of licensing and permits. The foreign capital and technology

had to be welcome to help our economic development. This kind of process of economic liberalization was initiated during Janata dal government(1977-1980) and followed by succeeding governments of IndiraGandhi, RajivGandhi and V.P.Singh. But however the process was very slow and things came to a head of P.V.Narsimha Rao government in the year 1991 when the economy almost collapsed. The government was forced to announced the New Economic Policy by making radical departure from Nehruvian philosophy and heralding the era of liberalization and free market economy and government devalued the rupee and announced far reaching reforms in trade, Industrial and fiscal area. It adopted a two pronged strategy like strong fiscal adjustment to bring down deficits to three to four percent of GDP and structural reforms in trade, industry, public sector, financial sector and capital market.

- The liberalization and globalization of Indian economy under new economic policy redefined the role of government and bureaucracy in the form of downsizing or right sizing of the government based on this strength of staff in many departments have reduced and some of the offices were closed.
- Powers and functions and resources are transferred to the state governments in India
- Self governing institutions are established in accordance with 73 and 74 constitutional amendment Act where people themselves to take over the functions of state.
- Built-Own—Operate -Transfer (BOOT) scheme has been launched in many departments.
- Widening areas of services in house in the government is outsourced to private sector.
- While government is supposed to shed its non essential functions and should equally continue to perform essential functions efficiently.
- Apart from ensuring external and internal security of the country government has to maintain peace and law and order so that only citizen can live peacefully and do routine job without hindrance. No industry and no development can take place unless law and order is maintained.
- The government has to formulate and implement macro - economic policies in order to ensure the economic stability of country by keeping inflation in check and employment at high level.
- The government is to create sound legal and judicial system in order to settle industrial, commercial and trade disputes speedily.
- The rules, regulations, procedures and laws are modified to make the system simple and protect labor.

REGULATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Private sector under open market competition requires new expertise, Knowledge and Skills. Liberalization called for new set of skills and capabilities in the country's bureaucracy and new functions are assumed by the government. Pollution standards and safety have to be strictly enforced, Restrictive trade practices by the private sector to be monitored. By this government assume greater importance in the era of private free private sector.

SOCIAL SECTOR

With emphasis on economic development through liberalization market does not take care of the people like poor person who hardly purchase anything of value in market is hardly in a position to benefit from it. Similarly under developed areas will never be served by private sector the government have to continue to undertake special programmes for the development of backward areas and welfare of the poor and poorest.

CONCLUSION

Due to globalization, public administration in India is moving towards to protect the rights of citizens, and ensure accountability and ethical values in the administrative framework in order to give due importance to good governance initiatives, digital governance and corporate governance. In the context of globalization private sector assumed greater importance, therefore our country have to create more regulatory bureaucracy on the model of Independent Regulatory Commissions of USA. But enough attention is not being paid to this question by the government. Our current bureaucratic system due to colonial nature do not have the expertise to undertake the new tasks in the context of liberalization and globalization in Indian public administration in order to give better service delivery.

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