

## **Governance Class 11**

1st March, 2024 at 9:00 AM

### **ROLE OF CIVIL SERVICES IN A DEMOCRACY (09:02 AM)**

- In a democracy, there are two important institutions- Political Executive and Bureaucracy.
- The political executive is responsible for policy formulation and the bureaucracy is for policy implementation.
- Bureaucracy must provide rational, unbiased, meritorious, and impartial suggestions to the political executive.
- Once policy decisions are taken by political executives, the civil servants are expected to implement the policies strictly according to the rules and regulations.
- They must ensure economy and efficiency in implementation.
- Civil servants are expected to perform regulatory functions.
- During times of political instability, civil servants must ensure stability and continuity in administration, for example during the President's rule and MCC.
- After independence, India often for a welfare state. PSEs were identified as instruments of growth and development. Civil servants were given the responsibility of running these large-scale PSEs. In a developing country like India, Civil Servants are also responsible for bringing about socio-economic transformation.
- Social transformation in the form of empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Women.
- Economic transformation in the form of increasing GDP, per capita income etc.
- CS are also expected to make decisions for the allocation of resources. They must ensure that resources are allocated in such a manner that it benefits a maximum number of people.
- They must also ensure equitable distribution of outcomes by focusing more on weaker sections of society.
- Civil servants are leaders in society and as such, they can influence the behaviours and values of common people with their actions.
- To conclude, the development of any civilisation depends on the efficiency of its administrative systems.
- The basic difference between the administrative systems of developed and developing nations lies in good governance.
- The CS must ensure constitutionalism in order to realise the objectives of good governance.

## **IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (09:25 AM)**

- Immediately after independence, India had opted for a welfare state. The state performed all the functions including the allocation of resources, production of goods and services, and the distribution of income and wealth.
- Public administration had an absolute monopoly over all the activities.
- The private sector was controlled through licenses, quotas and permits.
- However, the failure of the welfare state in 1991 forced the country to opt for liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.
- This led to radical changes in the activities to be performed by the state.
- In the age of globalisation, the activities performed by the state can be divided into three broad categories:
  - 1. Those activities which are to be exclusively performed by the state even in the age of complete privatisation and globalisation i.e. they can never be delegated to the private sector. They include law-making, defence and national security, revenue generation, maintenance of law and order, judicial administration and international relations.
  - 2. Those activities which can be performed extensively by the private sector if not exclusively. All those activities wherein the objective is profit maximisation can be extensively performed by the private sector. It is based on the assumption that the government has no business to be in business. The government must use its limited resources for welfare activities rather than for business-related activities.
  - 3. Those activities which can be performed both by the state and private sector either independently or through partnership (PPP). They include infra-development and industrialisation.
- In the age of globalization, capitalism can ensure rapid economic growth but cannot realise the objectives of inclusive growth.
- It is the responsibility of the state to ensure inclusive and equitable growth.
- The functioning of the private sector mostly results in market imperfections.
- Markets are not perfect and can never be perfect either.
- It always leads to the emergence of monopolies and oligopolies.
- It is the responsibility of the state to prevent the emergence of monopolies and to ensure a level playing field.
- In the age of globalisation, governance means regulation.
- The private sector is not concerned about the negative externalities i.e. they are not at all concerned about the negative consequences of their actions.
- It is the responsibility of the administration to prevent those negative externalities and protect the interests of ordinary citizens.
- The functioning of markets also results in the creation of islands of prosperity in an ocean of poverty.
- This can lead to regionalism and other social issues.
- It is the responsibility of the state to ensure balanced regional development.
- The private sector is only concerned about the demands of the people and not their needs i.e. they will produce goods which are demanded by the people and on the other hand, the needs of the poorest sections of society are never given any importance by the private sector.
- It is the responsibility of the state to take care of the needs of those who do not come under the forces of the market.

- In terms of recruitment and employment generation, the private sector is only concerned about merit and efficiency whereas the societies are characterised by many inequalities.
- To remove those inequalities, affirmative action and positive discrimination are needed.
- It is only the government that can ensure positive discrimination in employment.
- The functioning of markets also results in the emergence of business cycles.
- During times of depression, it is the responsibility of the state to come to the rescue of poorer sections with counter-cyclical measures.
- Sustainable development can be achieved only by the state as the private sector is not at all concerned about environmental degradation.
- Infrastructure development is taken care of by the private sector only in the urban areas where there is a demand for their goods and services.
- It is the responsibility of the state to develop infrastructure (both physical and social) in rural areas.

### **MULTI-ACTOR PARADIGM MODEL IN GOVERNANCE (10:30 AM)**

- Globalisation has resulted in multiple institutions becoming part of governance.
- They include union governments, state governments, local self-governments, permanent civil services, multilateral institutions, MNCs, CSOs and NGOs, Media, PGs, Judiciary, SHGs, Community-based organisations, PPP and regional associations.
- All these institutions have vested interests, making governance complex and complicated.
- With multiple institutions becoming a part of governance, decision-making and implementation have become more complicated.
- The CS is a part of the permanent executive are expected to play a critical role in this multi-actor paradigm model.
- The following steps should be followed in decision-making and implementation processes:
  1. CS is expected to bring together all those institutions and actors to sit across the table to make decisions collectively.
  2. All the actors must be given opportunities to explain their positions in clear-cut terms.
  3. Discussions should take place to identify areas of conflict and convergence.
  4. On the basis of discussions, a broad agreement must be reached among all stakeholders. The agreement should be such that every actor must be forced to sacrifice some of his self-interest for the sake of society.
  5. Decisions taken in these meetings should be part of the citizen's charter. They should clearly mention the safeguards for vulnerable sections in quantifiable terms i.e. the compensation to be paid, employment to be provided, rehabilitation to be done and afforestation measures to ensure ecological equilibrium.
  6. Based on the Citizen's Charter, the district administration along with the MNCs must take responsibility for the implementation of promises made in the Citizen's Charter.
  7. As and when the implementation takes place, social audit committees must conduct performance audits and fix accountability.
  8. It can ensure policy implementation smoothly and efficiently in this multi-actor paradigm model.

### **MAX WEBER'S BUREAUCRATIC THEORY: (11:24 AM)**

- Max Weber who was a German sociologist was interested in understanding the dynamics of power relationships in society.
- He was interested in finding the answers to the following questions.
  1. Who are in the positions of power i.e. the rulers?
  2. Who are the part of the ruled community i.e. the followers?
  3. Why do followers accept the authority of rulers?
  4. For how long, the rulers can exercise power over the followers?
- On the basis of his research, Weber concluded that there are three types of legitimate authority in any society.
- Legislative authority means an authority which is accepted by the followers. They are:
  1. Traditional authority
  2. Charismatic authority
  3. Legal authority
- In traditional authority, rulers exercise authority over followers because followers have respect for traditions and customs but most of these traditions and customs are irrational when societies move towards modernity, they are questioned by the followers.
- Since they are irrational, they are also temporary in nature.
- Examples of traditional authority include authority exercised by the family, tribal communities, religious institutions and caste-based organisations.
- Charismatic Authority: The followers accepted the authority of the rulers as they believed that the rulers had supernatural powers.
- There can be scope for misuse of authority and it can also lead to dictatorship.
- It is also irrational and is temporary in nature.

**TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: CONTINUATION OF WEBER THEORY.**