



# The Impact of Globalization on Indian Public Administration

Anu Yadav

Research Scholar, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University  
Civil Lines, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. 273009  
Email: aney.2811yadav@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *Globalization, characterized by increased interconnectedness and interdependence among nations, has significantly transformed various aspects of societies worldwide. This research paper delves into the multifaceted impact of globalization on Indian public administration. The paper examines the historical context of globalization in India, analyzes the challenges and opportunities it presents to the country's public administration, and evaluates the strategies adopted to navigate this evolving landscape. By exploring key areas such as policy formulation, administrative reforms, and institutional changes, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of globalization on Indian public administration.*

**Keywords:** *Nation Building, Globalization, Bureaucracy, Downsizing.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Globalization, marked by the free flow of goods, capital, and information across borders, has reshaped the world order. India, as a rapidly developing nation, has experienced profound changes in its economic, social, and political structures due to globalization. After independence, the most important task before India was economic development. It was motivated by the success of the previous Russian five-year plans. The state controlled the 4,444 construction tasks of the country through the doctrine of centralized planning. At that time, India was a doctrinal state-controlled economy for years. Therefore, he chose the concept of a mixed economy, where both the public and private sectors work side by side. However, by the time the ruling party formulated the Second Five Plans in 1956, the government had adopted a socialist economic model as its goal. The public sector reached the height of economic dominance and the private sector was firmly under the control of the central planning machinery of the state under a permit system that followed the democratic system enshrined in the Indian constitution. In truth, the private sector could not invest very large sums in long-term projects to give the economy a boost for the economic development of the country, which planners had no other choice than to rely on public sector enterprises. Licenses and controls were transferred by the great powers to bureaucrats and politicians. They were afraid of the entry of foreign capital into their economy, which could give rise to a kind of neo-colonialism. They were skeptical of multinational corporations that could use their enormous financial power to subjugate their economies and destabilize their economic and political systems. Of course, the key words of India's economic policy and control system were import substitution and independence, and limited the access of foreign capital and foreign technology to the market, fearing the economic dominance of developed countries. At that time, there was no competition with foreign products, because imports were severely limited. All of these 4,444 policies affected the private sector, which was tightly controlled and protected from competition. At that time, competition of foreign goods and imports was not limited.

During this period, our political environment and system experienced various stresses and strains. After the first decade of economic idealism, there were signs of change. But after decades, the system gave way to political opportunism and political leaders sought public office for their personal interests. This changed the mindset of elected representatives to get special favors and capture public offices, which led to widespread political corruption and later affected the administration system.



All these developments influenced the development of public administration. The impact of our democratic institutions, economic policy and socio-political system creates the civil service with the following characteristics:

- Indian civil service became accountable to the people through legislators and ministers who retained their colonial authoritarian character.
- High emphasis on the public sector according to the philosophy of the socialist model of society. Government has become too big.
- Many politicians and bureaucrats used this power in the name of financial benefits which led to political and administrative corruption apparently political parties have to collect money from their political activities and the officials who helped them do it also for personal purposes. Benefits and the benefits of their friends and relatives. The bureaucratic corruption reached at all levels, which hindered the development process of our country.
- Several famous committees like A.D. Gorawala committee, P.H. Appleby Committee, Santhanam Committee, Administrative Reforms Commission, L.K. Jha Committee, The Arjun Sengupta Committee received recommendations and some improvements were made based on the recommendations of the committees, but the typical future of the Civil Service did not change much. The bureaucracy was still too big, authoritarian, unresponsive and very corrupt.

Our country continued with an import-substitution model of centralized planning and a highly regulated economy for almost four decades after independence. We have closed our eyes to the winds of change blowing worldwide, not understanding the importance of technology. International institutional forces such as the World Trade Organizations, the size of industrial units communications and attracts foreign capital.

## **2. India's Response to International Forces:**

India's response to the above international forces was rather late and stalled. what was needed was the relaxation of controls and the liberalization of the economy. Trade must be freed according to the WTO agreement. The private sector should be encouraged to move into areas reserved for government and the public sector and exempted from licensing and permit requirements. Foreign capital and technology had to contribute to our economic development. This type of economic liberalization process was initiated during the Janata Dal government (1977-1980) and was followed by subsequent governments - Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and V.P. Singh. But the process was still very slow and things came to the head of P.V. The government of Narsimha Rao in 1991 when the economy almost collapsed. The government had to announce a new economic policy, radically departing from Nehru's philosophy and announcing an era of liberalization and free market economy, and the government devalued the rupee and announced extensive reforms in trade and industry. and taxation. He adopted a two-pronged strategy as a vigorous fiscal adjustment to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3-4 percent of GDP and structural reforms in commerce, industry, public sector, financial sector and capital markets.

- 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.

### **3. Regulation of Private Sector:**

The private sector requires new knowledge, skills, and abilities in open market competition. Liberation required new skills and abilities in the country, and the government took over bureaucracy and new tasks. Pollution norms and safety must be strictly followed. Restrictive business practices in the private sector must be monitored. This government takes on greater importance in the era of free private sector.

### **4. Social Sector:**

With its emphasis on economic development through liberalization, the market does not care about people like the poor, who hardly buy anything of value from the market and hardly benefit from it. Also, developed regions will never be served by the private sector; the government must continue special programs to promote the welfare of underdeveloped regions and the poor and needy.

### **5. Conclusions:**

With globalization, Indian public administration is moving towards protecting the rights of citizens and ensuring accountability and ethical values within governance. Globalization, the private sector has become more important, so our country needs to create more regulatory bureaucracies along the lines of the US independent regulatory commission. But the government is not paying enough attention to this issue. Our present bureaucratic system, due to its colonial nature, does not have the expertise to perform new tasks in the context of liberalization and globalization, Indian Public Administration to provide better service.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Ramesh K Arora and Rajni Goyal. (2005). Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Prof. B.L. Fadia and Dr. Kuldeep Fadia, (2011). Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
3. Erckel, S. (2009). Public Administration in the Age of Globalization: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities. Germany: GRIN Verlag.
4. Mathur, V. (2008). Globalisation, WTO Policy and Its Impact on Indian Economy. India: Cyber Tech Publications.
5. Khan, H. A. (2017). Globalization and the Challenges of Public Administration: Governance, Human Resources Management, Leadership, Ethics, E-Governance and Sustainability in the 21st Century. Germany: Springer International Publishing.
6. K.R. Shyam Sundar. (2019). Globalization, Labour Market Institutions, Processes and Policies in India: Essays in Honour of Lalit K. Deshpande. Germany: Springer Nature Singapore.
7. Hans Löfgren, Prakash Sarangi. (2009). The Politics and Culture of Globalisation: India and Australia. India: Social Science Press.