CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

After more than 60 years of independence, India’s achievements in regard to life expectancy, literacy, health and poverty alleviation compare unfavorable with many other developing countries. The record is very uneven across various states. Furthermore, there are disquieting trends in regional disparities with respect to overall economic development, which need to be addressed by a combination of central government policies and more determined efforts by lagging states to avail of opportunities for faster development. It is necessary, therefore, that effective public programmes implemented through local participation and accountability must become the norm for future progress. To sustain and accelerate the growth of the economy and employment, while ensuring low inflation, the economic policies followed in India must combine fiscal discipline with rapid economic reforms wherever necessary.¹

Lasting success in human development and poverty eradication depends first and foremost on dynamic, transparent and accountable systems of national and local governance. And while these need to be anchored in democratic systems of government, their scope is much wider, encompassing efficient regulatory authorities, effective and impartial judicial services and other institutions that are able to provide real protections for and opportunities to rich and poor alike.

That is key to ensuring both that countries can access benefit of global economy and that the economy and that the economic rewards that follow are
translated directly into real improvements in the lives of the most destitute. The pioneering work in many parts of India on initiatives such as public interest litigation, open hearings on resource disbursement and more direct parental involvement in schools, show how the poor can both get involved and get results.  

The solution to provide food, economic and health security to meet the growing demands of increasing population with limited land resources, lies in the adoption of a holistic approach for achieving environment friendly, sustainable developments. It is towards this end that the policies of globalization and competitiveness need be directed to achieve the elusive goal of human security. This is in itself a big challenge to the process of governance. India’s experience of the past ten years of vicissitudes in the reform process may well serve as a lesson for many developing countries of the world to correct and reformulate the course of their policies of achieving the basic objective of human security for their masses.

In order to meet the challenges of governance for promoting human security, a four pronged strategy needs to be adopted at this juncture of the evolution of the Indian polity: which may as well be relevant for other developing societies.

On the institute front, it is necessary to regenerate political and administrative institutions from the virtual collapse that India has experienced in the last three decades- restore the legitimacy and effectiveness of the legislature, bureaucracy, the judiciary and the non state actors of the civil society. As the sustainability of transition in India has been greatly affected by
the gradual incremental loss of the capacity and effectiveness of the democratic institutions, it is necessary that a radical package of reforms of revamp the institutional framework be implemented immediately.

In respect of the administrative system, there is an immediate need to cut down the size of the government and its expenditure; the internal borrowings were going towards meeting establishment costs.³

It is necessary to reverse the trend as early as possible. Simultaneously the bureaucracy is to be revamped in terms of change in its orientation, behavior and attitude. In stead of being the defender of the status quo, there has to be a realization that with the advent of globalization, liberalization and privatization, it has to play a major role of a catalyst for change. Apart from the changes in the traditional values and norms of work culture, it has to demonstrate its willingness to accept new technical innovations and values of achievements and competition, equity and egalitarianism and concern for broader collective social goals.

The values of participatory democracy, bureaucracy has not only to observe a modicum of transparency and concede an appropriate right of information to the people in its decision making process, but has also to secure a balance between a rule bound administrative and an administration that can effectively and quickly deliver results, particularly in developmental and social welfare activities.

The bureaucracy is also both under legal and moral obligation to exercise its authority and discretionary powers with a view to meet the norms of
responsiveness and accountability. Apart from its professional norms of efficiency, effectiveness, economy and cost consciousness, the core public service values of integrity, impartiality and responsibility need to be observed if the gains of the process of liberalization are to be consolidated for protecting human scrutiny.

On the economic front, it is of utmost important that a comprehensive and concerted policy strategy based on general consensus be developed. Disinvestment in public enterprises in key economic sectors like power, energy, oil, transport, telecommunication and in sick industrial units. Reconsideration of proportion of subsidies in agricultural, oil and other key sectors of the economy which are at best counter productive and finally.

In respect of social security, the system of governance faces a massive challenge to provide for adequate employment generation, provide for health, education, shelter and the basic outlays and spending on items like primary education and primary health care is not the solution alone, the real challenge is effective management on the part of the administration to deliver these goods at the lowest costs and in an equitable manner. These are some of the areas where the state cannot abdicate its responsibilities notwithstanding the emphasis of liberalization on privatization, increased public and forgoing investment and contracting out of the services in various industrial and other sectors of the economy and social services.4

Referring to the role of the states in the context of India’s new economic policy, it is observed. The rolling back of the state on the economic issues necessitates a redefining of its new role and re examination of its structure and
processes. It may no longer remain to be the owner of strategic industries, but it is still a regular, a pro consumer regulator that oversees that oversea and prevents abuses of market and provides the legal, physical and human infrastructural. It has to concentrate in development economics that would benefit primarily the poor and the disadvantage.\textsuperscript{5}

LPG i.e. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, sometimes lead to cut throat competition which cause corruption, diminishes quality of production and influence the civil servants are expected to lead and have the responsibility to hold the scales even and do what is good for the common man. The civil servants are required to gear up the administration and create stability by keeping themselves politically neutral and dedicated to the causes of the people. They can display greater skill to serve the society and make the people more conscious of their rights. Therefore, to be successful in a globalised system of economics, civil servants have to strike a fine balance between participation and accountability; competition and conflict; user and citizens; public interest and market interests and old and new. Laws have to be enforced impartially and the weaker sections are to be protected by them as the operations of the corporate may not take care of them. The civil servants must promote efficiency not only in public service but also within government. In developing countries governments are the main promoters of public welfare and civil servants should work hard to achieve their stipulated target. \textsuperscript{6}

The march of globalization is unstoppable. It is not longer an option; it is a fact. It is spreading its tentacles every where and the developed nations use it as a means to control world economy. Some dub it as yet another form of
economic colonialism. Under these circumstance the civil service should strive to save the country from the thralldom of imperialistic and monopolistic globalization. By protecting them from the dangers of globalization they should act as protective shields. In the words of D.C. Bishts, the state "must promote" ethic in politics and allow only those honest individuals into politics who firmly believe that they are there simply because of political need for economic development and certainly not because of any political desire of their own.

Bureaucracy has to change its role in order to offer a comprehensive framework of discussing privatization it is important to start by characterizing this phenomenon and describing its scope. Traditionally, privatization was identified by the transfer of ownership-transferring government assts land, holdings in government owned companies to private hands. Indeed such transfers were usually the first expressions of privatization policies. However in fact the privatization phenomenon is much more complex and as a consequence it has no universal accepted definition. Generally speaking, privatization is a policy that aims to reduce governmental intervention in social and economic life. This aim may be reached through the use of diverse means including, contraction with private companies for the supply of services which the state believes that it is obliged to supply and opening the door for private activity in new sectors through governmental passivity. The discussion below is intended to present the many faces of the privatization phenomenon.

Awareness as to the different expressions of the privatization phenomenon is essential for several reasons. Firstly, defining a phenomenon and identifying its scope in the social and public reality are preliminary
conditions from developing a suitable form of legal regulation to apply to it. Secondly, and connected to the first point, the unsatisfactory analysis of phenomenon of privatization derives form the fact that the privatization terminology is used by different authors with regard to different forms of action, without paying attention to relevant distinctions. In some cases, privatization entails the complete withdrawal of government form operating in certain fields, based on the recognition that they will be served better if left to the market. In other cases, responsibility and even management remains in the hands of the government and privatization is expressed only in the transfer of the supply of social services to privates’ entities. Yet, in other cases it entails also a withdrawal from the obligation to supply services on an equal and universal basis.⁹

The structural transformation of political, social and economic systems and institutions to create a more equitable and just society. Proponents target the underlying causes of critical social problems, such as homelessness, discrimination and poverty. While a variety of organizing and advocacy methods are utilized, social change organizations are characterized by activism, cooperation, persistence and dedication of their members.

Public administration is a great stabilizing force in society. Governments often change, but administration seldom experience violent changes. It provides an element of continuity between the old and new order. Public administration is not only a preserver of the civilized life as we know it today. But it is also the great instrument of social change and improvement.
In India, the modern democracy has brought in the conception of the welfare state resulting in ever increasing demands on public administration for more and more services. This inevitably means more of administration than before. In welfare state, the government has undertaken stupendous task of leveling down the economic inequalities, building up a socialist pattern of society free from poverty and starvation, spreading education among all, abolishing untouchability, securing of equality of status, right and opportunities for women and effecting as all round economic and social development. The burden of carrying out these tremendous social changes in a planned and orderly way rests upon the public administration of the country. If public fails in these tasks, the dreadful alternative is violent revolution.
NOTES AND REFERENCES


7. The government companies Law 1975 (Isreal).
