

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION REFORMS**Dr. Vinod Ambohore**

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Abstract:

The paper concludes that globalization has catalyzed the need to accelerate public sector Reforms in developing countries and the need to set up correctly-working institutions. The current globalization movement reveals unprecedented levels of exchange international trade and unparalleled technological innovations, fuelled by levels of consumer demand never previously known, carrying a potential for growth and prosperity transcending any that the world had ever recorded. The understand and incorporate different and alternative cultural traditions into a common matrix, true globalization means the ability to study, with respect for diversity and with an open mind such a perspective.

Keywords: developing societies, Emerging-market, decision-makers, journals and books.

Introduction

In the 21st century, all countries and the regions recognize that globalization does exercise at a long-term influence upon public sector reform. They all agree that this influence is increasing and will exist for a long time. The revolution in public administration during the last twenty years, both in theory and practice, has transformed the geo-political configuration and socio-economic environment of the world. The State and central government, which in the early post war decade had been widely perceived as the necessary engines of growth, were now, quite on the contrary, portrayed in essentially negative terms. In both highly industrialized and developing countries, the recession of the 70's and 80's triggered pressures for containment and retrenchment of the size and scope of the public sector Guido and Yolanda, 2000. Emerging-market decision-makers around the world are increasingly looking to the power of reforms to help them to achieve a range of public policy goals, and crucially to speed up economic development and catch-up with the developed world. In the past three decades there has been an unprecedented wave of reforms as the traditional model of public administration has come under attack. These reforms originated in developed industrial economies, whose political leaders were under pressure to keep down levels of public taxation and expenditure, while maintaining high levels of welfare and other public services. Likewise, developing countries are increasingly reforming their public sectors to make them less greedy of scarce public resources, more efficient, more competitive and more customer-focused. The paper also discusses the major challenges and opportunities of globalization on public sector reform in developing societies. It therefore recommends that with the advance of globalization and increased volatility, there is a need to redefine the role of the State and to strengthen its capacity to manage effectively change and complexity. industrial economies,

whose political leaders were under pressure to keep down levels of public taxation and expenditure, while maintaining high levels of welfare and other public services Manning, 1996. A significant feature of the reforms was the belief that the state had become too large and over committed, and that the market offered superior mechanisms for achieving the efficient supply of goods and services (World Bank, 1996). As the reform movement has spread through globalization processes, reformers were faced with a choice between competing concepts of the state; this is often expressed as a choice between ‘old’ public administration and ‘new’ public management Dunleavy and Hood, 1994, with the additional dimension that the state is also expected to be responsible for the effective management of social and economic development, or development management’ World Bank, 1997.

Review of literature

Ahmed 2012 in his study found that with its strong forward and backward linkage the automobile industry has strong and positive multiplier effect in propelling the progress of Indian economy. Mahipat Ranawat 2009 has found that govt. policy has positive influence on the development of India's automobile industry making it self-reliant, and more dynamic.

METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

In this present study to Research the Impact of globalization population with special reference to analyze the population from globalization. The present study is mainly descriptive in nature based on secondary sources such as reports, books, journals, articles and access through websites etc.

GLOBALIZATION & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

The main target of the globalization process, which affects many dynamics of social life, is the action states. On one hand the area of the state's sovereignty has been narrowed and on the other hand its functions, functioning and responsibilities as shaped after the World War II were redefined. The state has abandoned to market forces, the areas that it occupied after 1945, under the influence of the new right policies. This transformation symbolizes a transition from interventionist state to regulatory or arbitrator state. Not only the state and its socio-economic functions were transformed, but also state's institutional organization and its functioning, the judicial rules on which it is dependent, personnel regime and lastly conceptualization of public services entered into a thoroughly transformation process Sezen, 200. This transformation could be described as a shift from the public administration to new public management NPM. Considers that public sector can be managed as in private sector and the values and operational techniques of the private sector can be adapted to public sector. “It advocates treating citizens like customers, separating public administrators from the public policy process, and convincing both that government is nothing more than a business within the public sector” (Box et al., 2001: 611). As Sassen 2000:57 has noted, globalization has been accompanied by the creation of new legal regimes and legal practices and the expansion and renovation of some older forms that bypass national legal system.

Table
Population above the age of 60 in the G7 & E7 Economics

Country	G765+population (millions)	country	E765+population (millions)
US.	76	China	250
Japan	43	India	140
Germany	24	Russia	33
Italy	18	Brazil	30
France	18	Indonesia	28
UK.	17	Mexico	15
Canada	09	Turkey	11

Source:PWC Analysis of UN world population prospects 2020

The Analysis United Nations (“UN”), in(2020), the world’s population is expected to reach 7.7 billion, which is around a 10 Percentage increase compared to a decade ago. China, India and Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to drive around half of the world’s annual population increase. The same time, the number of people above the age of (60) globally is expected to surpass the one billion mark.ExpectedisChina to have a larger number of people above the age of 65 than all the (6) other largest emerging economies put together. This calls into question how policymakers respond to this trend and fund future health and social care. This could also be an opportunity for businesses in advanced economies, who have been dealing with such issues for decades. In relative terms that is the proportion of people above the age of (65) relative to the country entire population, Japan is expected to remain the greyest country in the world and Niger is expected to be the youngest.

Conclusion and suggestions

The Concluded that, influence of global has led to an emphasis on one other essential characteristic of people organizations: continuous learning. For the public service of the 21 century to be successful, it will have to embrace the philosophy of the “learning organization”. adequate training through a wide array of means such as formal education at all levels, on-the-job training and continuing education, distance learning and use of modern technology, coaching and mentoring, should be provided to meet all the existing and new demands and requirements.It is increasingly being acknowledged that good governance is a key element in the development process of any country, and in ensuring that globalization administered and benefits all in society. Improving and reforming public administration and governance systems is critical in addressing a number of issues, including making globalization work for alalleviating poverty and income inequality; advancing human rights and democracy; protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development; and managing violent conflict and combating international crime. States can either guarantee people’s freedom and a

measure of social justice, or can hold back development. How the public sector is structured, operated, as well as what policies are pursued, has therefore a great impact on people's well-being. Public administration systems in many developing countries are not yet significantly either proactive or positive to globalization. Strong public administration systems seem to help their countries to have more benefits from globalization than others in spite of the fact that plural social and political systems limit a proactive role of public administration. Public administration in the Western European and north American countries has significantly streamlined numerous systems including personnel, budget, and entire organizations by privatizing, deregulating, downsizing, restructuring government functions and services and thus has become more efficient, outsourcing, contracting out, effective, productive, responsive, and transparent. This in turn could play a significant role in helping those countries to maintain strong economic, financial, and trade systems, while developed countries have remarkable advantages with regards to multinational or transnational corporations and nongovernmental organizations or global Supranational. The process of globalization is hamstrung as there are misgivings, some are genuine and some are imagined. It is believed that, globalization led to marginalization of some groups, cause large-scale unemployment and inequalities and it is happening. So there is need to make policies regarding tax structure, labour laws, land reform laws etc. which leads to decrease unemployment and inequalities. And these policies should be pro-people and implemented at grass-root level.

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