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ESSENTIALS FOR ACHIEVING STATE COHESIVENESS



Sakshi Jindal

ABSTRACT

Many scholars have pointed towards the importance of role of state and its quality in achieving industrialization. For imposing a better state there is a need to achieve state cohesiveness. The present paper discusses the important feature required for achieving state cohesiveness and characteristics of environment required for transforming a industrial planning into a disciplinary planning

KEYWORDS : *Aggression, will to win, handball volleyball.*

INTRODUCTION:-

It has been accepted by many theorists that the importance of state is very crucial in the experience of development of late industrialising economies. It has also been argued that for establishing a better developmental state, state need to enhance it capacity and be independent of control of elites. Peter



Evans in his study shows that the policymakers need to give more attention towards building better bureaucracies and promoting research by social scientists on variations in how state bureaucracies are organized. For establishing a well coherent state, rational bureaucracy is not the only required feature. The present paper lists those essentials of state cohesiveness.

THE RATIONAL BUREAUCRACY

Bureaucracy is a system of government, where state official take majority of decisions rather than elected representatives. But, if the bureaucracy is not rational then it can result into a situation where public functionaries use a mechanism for predation or mould policies for their personal betterment. Zaire and Philippines can be expressed as a plausible example to argue for the need for a rational bureaucracy. A rational bureaucracy puts clearly specified rules and ensures that the public functionaries act based on these rules rather than their private interest. It has been argued that for achieving state cohesiveness there is a strong requirement of rational bureaucracy, but it is not sufficient for achieving state cohesiveness.

NODAL AGENCY

Despite of having a well- oiled bureaucracy, Indian and Korean economic study showed a highly divergent result. The Indian state was not able to intervene effectively and selectively in the industrial sector, whereas the Korean state was enjoying a remarkable success in this context. One of the major distinctive features of the two economies is that Korea is endowed with a nodal agency, but Indian state was not. Generally, the economic agencies are equipped with responsibilities which are conflicting with one another. It is very common to find conflicting responsibilities given to planning agencies. There are agencies supporting easy credit facility and hence agree to bear inflation whereas central bank aims to maintain the monetary stability in the economy and hence have to keep a check on inflationary conditions. These problems can be solved by some kind of nodal agency.

The concept of nodal agency initiated by the study of Japanese experience carried out by Chalmers Johnson. Nodal agency is something, which has some institutionalized authority within the state and able to coordinate the action of planning agencies to have better developmental outcomes and solve conflicts emerging among the state functionaries. The Korean state has a nodal agency, named as Economic Planning Board (EPB). EPB made it certain that the responsibilities of economic ministries are being coherent in direction of rapid industrialization. If we look at India, it does not have any nodal agency. The planning commission was subjected to work as nodal agency, but the opposition of business class and prevailing political structure reduced its power.

EMBEDDEDNESS

Even being endowed with a well functioning bureaucracy and coordinating agency for achieving a coherent state there is a need for well established communication network between policy makers and administrators.

It helps in communicating with the firms the industrialization strategy. There is a need to collect correct information about the performance and productivity of firms for ensuring discipline. So, the communication with the policy makers is an essential part of the disciplinary process, because without it co-ordination will be difficult among actions of firms and the targeted plan. There is variety of institutions serving this purpose in various countries and known by different names. In East Asia, state sponsored trade association acted as a communicator to the firms. In India, this function is performed by 'development councils' and in Europe it is known as 'social corporatism'.

CONCLUSION

we concluded that for building a coherent developmental state, an economy must consists of a rational bureaucracy, nodal agency and embeddedness.

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