

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (Organization- Bureaucracy)

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Pluralism defined...

- Classical Pluralism holds that politics and decision makings mostly located in the framework of the government but many non-governmental use their resources to exert influence.
- As a philosophy it recognises and affirms the diversity within a political body, which permits the peaceful co existence of different convictions, interests and lifestyles.
- In other words it is an ideology of acceptance rather the tolerance.It is not a **FORM** of government.

Features of pluralism

- Political power belongs to the mass of the population;
- State is neutral;
- Everybody has access to power and no one group dominates

Pluralism in Bureacracy

- It can properly be understood as mediated through the followings:
 - (a) Pluralism in Bureaucracy;
 - (b) Government Overload; and
 - (c) Ungovernabilty

Pluralism in Bureaucracy implies:

- It holds bureaucracy as one of the several veto groups functioning in a political system and consequently engaged in **competition of power**.
- It is based on the system of **check and balance**.
- Bureaucrats are unable to rule alone yet no one else can rule without them.

Pluralism in Bureaucracy...

- Power in the administration does not exclusively flow from the top. It also flows from structures of interests that surrounds the administration.
- There is no single source of power.
- However, bureaucracy has larger role to play.
- Continuous mobilization to support its own programme and setting it, too, make the process of politics relevant.
- State is a facilitator to mediate, intervene when these groups are found boxed in.

Government Overload

- Protagonist and supporters of this view are Daniel Bell, Michael Crozier, Samuel Huntington etc. (**Revolution of entitlements**)
- The belief that modern government is overburdened and hence its capacity of the government to exercise their responsibilities has largely diminished. i.e the more the decisions the modern state has to handle, the more helpless it becomes.

Government overload...

- Creates an imbalance between government commitments and government resources...coupled with fiscal overload.
- Government task is to balance all such conflicting interests..the role of bureaucracy has become a forum for the representation of all such popular interests.
- The plurality of pressure tames the power of bureaucracy and minimizes its threat.

Evaluation

- Several merits as well serious flaws
- It brings interests groups into the orbit of political analysis and focuses on the power of such groups as countervailing that of modern state
- It emphasizes that not only governments and political elites but bureaucracies and bureaucratic elites