

**Conclusion:** However, it has limited application due to interdependence factors and incremental in nature. It has application largely in IR and less in those case where the government has clarity about the policy direction.

2. (a) **The change in public administration from the “administrative state” to the “regulatory state” has created “agencified” model which has altered the balance between executive control powers and executive accountability obligations. Examine.**

Answer:

#### APPROACH AND STRUCTURE

- Write about linking changes in accountability from welfare era to regulatory era
- Write about the change in public administration from the “administrative state” to the “regulatory state” has created “agencified” model
- Write how accountability of the executive has changed **which has altered the balance between executive control powers and executive accountability obligations**
- Give some good examples
- Take also in brief the other view
- Conclude what should be done

**Introduction:** Write accountability from welfare era/administrative state to regulatory era has undergone sea changes. Today, it is more about performance rather than democratic or collective values for society upheld through legislature.

**The body part:** The state has undergone tremendous changes since 1950s. the post-world war-II gave ride to a welfare state which came to be characterised as administrative state by Waldo. This state adopted a constitutional system of democracy and accountability wherein all the institutions of state were made accountable to the legislature. Not only the executive but also its agencies were made accountable. Like for instance, in India, it is like CAG, UPSC, ECI, CVC, CIC, etc.

But due to emergence of regulatory state by 1990s, there was a paradigm shift in the role of the state and the concept of accountability also underwent a paradigm shift. LPG and NPM both emphasised on arm’s length organisation and hand’s on management. This resulted into going for creating autonomous organisation/institutions different from traditional institutions largely outside the constitution or legislative control system. This came to be known as agentification.

The UK is popularly known for creating Next Step Agencies which success came to be known as agentification.

They were created under the wave of managerialism or Neo-Taylorism. They were given managerial autonomy but were made accountable for performance. This was done through MOU/contract charter etc between the executive and the agencies. Or the agencies were created and given autonomy without making them accountable.

Like the regulatory bodies SEBI, IRDA, TRAI are hardly made accountable but they are given autonomy. Similarly, PPP projects.. Since, traditionally such role was played by the executive, hence, its accountability was upheld by the legislature. Hence, the balance of power has been disturbed as the framers of the constitution in any country maintained the balance by presuming that executive will play such roles.

**Conclusion:** However, at the same time, to rebalance it, there is development of parliamentary oversight like Independent Regulatory Commissions are made responsible to the Congress. In India, also there is proposal that the regulatory bodies should be under the oversight of the parliament through a parliamentary committee as recommended by the Damodaran Committee.

#### JOIN OUR SPECIALISED TELEGRAM GROUPS

For General Studies - @lukmaania\_sgs  
 For Public Admn.- @lukmaaniaspadministration  
 For Political Science and I.R. Optional - @lukmaaniapsir  
 For Sociology Optional - @lukmaaniassociology  
 Other Optional- @upsoptionalguidance

For Ethics (G.S. IV) - @lukmaaniasethics  
 For Geography Optional - @lukmaaniageography  
 For Law Optional - @lukmaaniasl原因  
 हिंदी सामान्य अध्ययन- @lukmaaniashindicurrentaffairs