BPAC-114: Contemporary Issues and Concerns in Indian Administration
Assignment (TMA)

Course Code: BPAC-114
Assignment Code: BPAC-114/Asst/TMA/July 2026 – January 2027
Marks: 100

This assignment consists of Sections A, B, and C. Answer all the questions; marks are indicated on the right-hand side.

Assignment: A

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.

1. Critically examine the challenges of Globalisation. 20
2. Discuss the role of constitutional bodies in ensuring control over national expenditure in India. 20

Assignment: B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3. Describe the importance and potential benefits of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). 10
4. Explain the role of decentralisation in addressing socio-economic issues. 10
5. Analyse the contributions of different theorists to the concept of social capital. 10

Assignment: B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

6. Write a short note on Public-Private Partnership (PPP). 06
7. Examine the challenges of digital governance. 06
8. What is Right to Service Act? 06
9. Explain social inclusion. 06
10. Describe the concept of ethics. 06

1. Critically examine the challenges of Globalisation.

Answer

Globalisation refers to increasing connections among national economies, societies, technologies and political institutions through trade, investment, information, migration and cultural exchange. It can improve access to markets, knowledge and opportunities, but its benefits are uneven. A critical examination must therefore consider who gains, who bears the costs and whether governments have the capacity to protect public interests.

Unequal economic gains

Open markets offer larger export opportunities, cheaper inputs and new technologies. However, the strongest gains often go to firms and workers already equipped with capital, education and digital skills. Small producers may struggle against multinational enterprises with stronger finance, branding and distribution networks. In India, globally connected technology and service industries have created employment, while many informal workers and small manufacturers continue to face insecure income, low bargaining power and competition from imports. Benefits also vary between regions, cities and rural areas. Globalisation can raise total national output while widening inequality within a country.

Labour insecurity and the race for investment

Companies can move production across borders or subcontract work to places where costs are low. This may attract investment, but it can also encourage competition through weak labour protection, unsafe work, insecure contracts or low wages. Global supply chains generate jobs, yet workers may remain vulnerable when an overseas buyer cancels orders or changes sourcing locations. Migration can provide remittances and skills, but it may also separate families and expose migrants to exploitation. Governments must balance competitiveness with minimum wages, social protection and enforceable workplace standards.

Policy autonomy and the power of large firms

Cross-border capital and trade agreements can narrow the practical choices available to national governments. A country may hesitate to regulate an industry for fear that investors will leave. Powerful multinational firms can influence standards, tax policy and public debate; profits may be shifted across jurisdictions through complex corporate structures. At the same time, global rules are not necessarily harmful: predictable trade rules and international cooperation can protect smaller states. The challenge is to negotiate such commitments without weakening democratic oversight, fair taxation, environmental safeguards or access to essential services.