



## International Journal of Financial Management and Economics

P-ISSN: 2617-9210  
E-ISSN: 2617-9229  
IJFME 2023; 6(1): 259-260  
[www.theeconomicsjournal.com](http://www.theeconomicsjournal.com)  
Received: 14-04-2023  
Accepted: 24-05-2023

**Dr. Lucy Jajo Shimray**  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Economics,  
DMU, Imphal, Manipur, India

### The state in a changing world of development

**Dr. Lucy Jajo Shimray**

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.33545/26179210.2023.v6.i1.209>

#### Abstract

The state requires effective role to run the government for its development as catalysts, contemplating the activities of individuals, and private businesses. But often time it fails to deliver the goods and services to the people. This paper takes into account the study that lawlessness often led to marginalisation in a very humble approach and try to point out some weaknesses on the part of the government in the hands of the affluent having political clout than the other groups. It humbly attempts to highlights some few points to tackle the various problems where a collective partnership and community's participation could prove effective in handling the situation.

**Keywords:** Development, world development report, Manipur, community

#### Introduction

While many governments continue to grapple with the formidable challenges of reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development, new challenges are emerging such as rapid diffusion of technology, growing demographic pressures, environmental degradation and ethnic conflicts between communities. And the lesson of recent years has been that the state could not deliver its on its promises. One must not forget that the state has an important role to play in economic and social development as a partner, catalysts, and facilitator. An effective not a minimalist- a state is needed to provide the goods and services and rules and institution that allow markets to flourish and people lead a healthier, happier lives. (Chibber, 1997) <sup>[1]</sup>.

Development requires an effective state that can play a catalyst role, encouraging and contemplating the activities of individuals and private businesses. The lesson of agonies of collapsed states such as Liberia and Somalia demonstrate all too clearly the consequences of statelessness because good governance is not a luxury but a vital necessity without which there can be no development, economic or social. The recent ethnic conflicts in Manipur between the Meiteis and Kukis is no exception to the collapsed and failure of state machineries which started over the eviction of Forest land encroachers and destruction of poppy cultivation by the state government. The step was taken up to control narco-terrorism and drug trafficking in the state. Manipur is experiencing one of the most horrifying situations with burning down of houses and killings of civilians since the intervening night of May 3.2023 the day of Tribal solidarity march by all the Tribals of Manipur. Unfortunately, the situation went out beyond control. Even after 40 days one cannot see a peaceful end to burning of houses between the two communities. But what is most surprising is the stoic silence of the central government. The state seems to fail to allow markets to flourish and let people lead a healthy life in a friendly environment. Under such boiling circumstances it would be imperative for the state to look into certain policies so that it can become credible and effective agents for developments.

#### Discourse

The World Development Report (WDR) has pointed out two-part strategy in its 1997 Development Report for bringing effectiveness in tackling the crisis of conflicts between states.

Reinvigorating Public Institutions: Public institutions can reinvigorate by increasing the state capability which means designing effective rules and restraint to check arbitrary state actions by making it more responsive to people's need.

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Dr. Lucy Jajo Shimray**  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Economics,  
DMU, Imphal, Manipur, India

That is matching state's role to its capabilities. Here the state should carefully assess its capability where it is weak and intervenes, often when the state try to do too much with too few resources and too little capability often do more harm than good. Lawlessness is often related to a sense of marginalisation. If the state is weak with arbitrary Institutions, it often compounds the problem with unpredictable and inconsistent behaviour. Therefore, in order to bring stable and sustainable development, the state has to give high priority to social and institutional fundamentals.

Quite often the affluent have more political clout than other groups. Under such circumstances, the government may be pressured into adopting certain resources and services be diverted to those who need the most. Sometimes the state can take the initiative to reform the institution's capability by providing incentives for public officials so that it can perform better while checking arbitrary action. Certain groups may have a vested interest in maintaining an inequitable and in efficient status quo. Therefore, three basic mechanisms may be adopted to handle deeper problems such as:

1. Rules and Restraints
2. Voice of partnership
3. Competitive pressures.

### **Participatory work and power sharing**

There is mounting evidence that government works better when they seek the participation of potential users and tap community's social capital because the state that ignores the needs of large segment of populations is not a capable state. Reinvigorating public institutions must begin by bringing government closer to people. Local participation ensures smoother implementation, greater sustainability and better feedbacks and evaluation. Management efforts in Gujarat, India, healthcare in Khartoum, Sudan (WDR, 1997) <sup>[1]</sup> all are programmes that attest to the power of partnership between local people and the government though it will not come easily. Government must strive to improve the institutional environment where social and human capital is created, not only of the interests represented by the groups they work but even with other groups that are not vocal and equally represented.

In the last century Europe, Jpan etc had many of the same problems appearing quite undermining. But these problems were addressed with professional system as modern states emerged. Reforms of Meiji restoration hat launched Japan's development took almost 25 years (Chibber, 1997) <sup>[1]</sup>. But in due course many governments have responded to internal and external pressures specially in the macro-economic policy.

### **Conclusion**

Quite clearly, we can see that though the threat of nuclear war has receded, smaller conflicts entailing costly problems of refugee relief have mushroomed where no solid international framework exists for avoiding these conflicts. More integrated state policies are needed to designing economic and social policy. Many countries in Africa suffering from a crisis of statehood need urgent overhauling of public institutions. Improving the delivery of public and collective services having closer partnerships with these private sector and civil society will help improve the various conflicts of statehood crisis. Government agencies must

make radical changes in the way they think and act, to overturned corruption. There can be no quick fixes once the spiral into collapsed occurred. Therefore, the crucial challenges facing states is to take the steps that set their economies on an upward growth path side by side with respect for their cultural identity. Introducing more transparency and contestability in decisions making for long term growth would definitely herald the opening of solving various conflicts and crisis for socio and economic development in the midst of changing world. In many countries the data on which the forecasts are based are not timely and are of poor quality. Many developing countries as De Masi (1996) <sup>[2]</sup> had opined that experienced relatively greater volatility than the industrial economies

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