

FRAMING MARKET AND COMPETITIONS POLICIES IN GOVERNMENT: DIFFICULTIES AND SOLUTIONS

Policies are defined by times, by ideologies, group of homogeneous people, groups pursuing certain trades, resources available at a point of time to a certain set of people.

Framing competition policy includes: Individuals with certain experiences and influence in corridors of power do facilitate a policy but do in the larger interests of his groups/class/clan of population; Families Business houses that have a say in the economy at the local/national/international levels do facilitate a policy of competitions; Communities with a history of business and maritime trade links do influence policies during times in history and both in contemporary and past. They continue to run a certain pattern of business and try to influence a policy or create a dent in the economy; Several institutions do emerge and get into thin air, over times and based on needs they come. Parliament do try to develop a national consensus on issues and markets of national and critical importance. Eg India' policy on nuclear power stations; Regions like south and north India have priorities of their own owing to cultural practises and traditional acceptance. Factor of built up value over a period of time and leveraging on past capitals including the social capital of their predecessors have a value addition into the market and competitions techniques; Political ideologies determine the fate of a country for a certain time period, building up the new avenues and making a certain twist that benefits their own tribe in business to overcome competitions – both nationally or globally.

However, with the change of governments in power, such policies do get reversed, or totally abolished, unless a parliamentary sanction is introduced. Postal systems and services are introduced with competitors from private courier systems recently in 1995, which are more efficient. Several ward level politicians, have now added professional courier services as their career besides, others.

Immediate sanctions like those made for disaster management or a crisis in hand, do not have a bearing in the long run; but temporary relief do have a long term recovery in certain cases like the metal box company making recovery or the TVS group establishing its 49.9 cc 2-wheeler market both in India and abroad. Short term Policies are also found in a country like India to address an issue of critical importance and having a bearing on the society. Policy on intoxicating and social drinking policy from permit to open market consumption, in 1980. Medium term policies are raised to give opportunities to sick and poor performing institutions: with the introduction of private competitors into civilian communication the government communication structure has learnt its gaps and issues. Private and community players into education sector is one of the oldest alternative of service providers and certainly found to be better. Long term policies: Social and capital infrastructure related subjects depend on these LT policies. Eg- 1. The golden quadrangle corridor a road network created by the BJPs was not abandoned by the successor and one known for abandoning previous policies, for the simple reason that it benefited all sections of the society both at primary level (secondary and tertiary levels). Eg-2. India's nuclear policies was arrived at a consensus after allowing certain percentage of role allocated into the industries controlled by other political powers other than those controlled or influenced by the ruling congress. Eg-3. Ports, airports, waterways, power generation are being introduced to private competitors and certainly the customer satisfaction is found to be higher than those compared to the ones from the government provided ones.

Econometrics and economics determination are more confined at the bureaucracy level and among the steering committees comprising of bureaucrats and academicians. Whereas when it comes to deciding for or against a policy or a framework, it is purely the extent of benefit that would reach the politically concerned ones, especially, the Indian subcontinent. Failures do have an influence on the economy and the market competitors and take to extreme step of suicide or extremism / terrorism on the state or a certain set of the society. All policies are either oriented with business economics and political considerations than purely welfare and social justice.