

MASTER CLASS  
SECTION A AND B  
MCC BOYD TANDON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS  
PUBLIC POLICY IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE SESSION

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The session started with something cool: budgets aren't just about numbers. They're what hold government departments together, helping everyone work toward the same goals. This involves things like how the cabinet is set up, how different teams work together, cooperation between departments, and the levels of power within governments. The session made a point that we often don't realize how much important information support staff (like <sup>assistants</sup>, security guards, and drivers) have. If you create real relationships with these people, you can get more done in government and help companies push for changes that benefit them, even when there's a lot of internal stuff going on.

He emphasized "access" as underrated, that just being around – close to offices, networks, and important duties – can make things happen much faster than going through the normal steps. Looking at the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), they take two years to get ready, which counts as time off. Germany, on the other hand, gets people in after three months, gives them two years of real experience on the job, and then decides who to keep. Changes like getting people hired more quickly could really help India meet its goals for 2047 by growing the number of public service employees.

The session cleared up the difference between politicians (who make policies) and public servants (who carry them out). The government decides where to go, and the administration figures out how to get there. Max Weber's ideas about bureaucracy say that the best system is sensible, efficient, and has clear levels of power. If you want to network, go to conferences, workshops, join clubs, and connect on LinkedIn.

Looking at the rest of the world, Britain industrialized first, flooding the markets, and then Germany and France followed. The US uses tariffs to protect its own factories (Protectionist Policies). Other countries fight back against by banning products, putting high taxes on them, using anti-dumping strategies, and coming up with other ways to block imports, using non-tariff barriers like environmental rules.

The bottom line? Policy connects local and international levels. What matters more than power structures are what people know on the ground, new ways of doing things, and taking action. Access, networks, and relationships are the tools that help us make meaningful change for greater tomorrow.



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