CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

Souvenir

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLOF SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCINCES

Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi

NATIONAL E-SEMINAR

"Emerging trends in Public Administration: the way Forward"

17TH DECEMBER, 2021

NESPA 2021

https://forms.gle/ByKesZ1PRsnj9pte9

About the Central University of Karnataka:

Central University of Karnataka was established by an Act of Parliament in 2009. It is a new emerging institution striving for excellence in education by imparting quality teaching, and research in Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities, Business Studies, and Engineering & Technology. The University is currently offering courses in Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctoral Degrees. The University has excellent physical infrastructure and more is on the way. For further information about CUK, please visit www.cuk.ac.in.

About School of Social & Behavioural Sciences:

The School of Social and Behavioural Sciences has distinction of excellence and innovation in teaching, research, practice, community engagement and extension services through the academic programmes to study and address the contemporary issues of society. The academic programmes of the School are engaged in crafting young human resources to emerge as leaders in the academic disciplines of Psychology, History, Social Work, Public Administration and Folklore Studies. Uniqueness of the programmes is right integration of behavioural, historical, Governance and social approaches for better understanding of individual, groups, culture, communities, organizations, system, society and global order at large. The motto is to empower students to professionally engage with the issues of behaviour change, human growth, historical analysis, contemporary analysis, and Contemporary debates in Governance, public service delivery challenges, social transformation, human rights, social justice, gender, social development and social change.

About Department of Public Administration:

The Department established in 2019 and offers Post Graduate (Public Administration & Governance) and Doctoral programme. These programmes are aimed to provide a broader philosophical and theoretical understanding of Administration and equip student with practical skills of research on how government works. Students of Public Administration & Governance study various aspects of governance like, how governments make policy decisions to how policies are i mplemented at ground level. Administration & Governance encompasses all three levels of government (federal-state-local bodies) and addresses the most important contemporary issues. In an era of emerging paradigms around realm of governance, there is a need to produce skilled and trained manpower. In an increasingly market-oriented economy, the role of Public Administrators and Public Policy planners has also undergone significant changes.

The offered programmes in the Department of Public Administration, CUK provide a wide range of theoretical and application-oriented inputs on various aspects of managing public policy and public-systems. The program is a unique integration of concepts, tools, and techniques with emphasis on public policy, its thrust is on interdisciplinary approaches in learning, critical thinking, global orientation, and innovation. The program aims to train present and future leaders, functionaries in government and non-government agencies and civil society.

About the National Seminar:

Public Administration is one of the youngest disciplines in social sciences which enables to assess the past in order to provide solutions to resolve contemporary issues. Increased public expectations for positive and self-evident results and enhanced response will require fundamental transformation of government. Where, the roles and existence of some organizations and functions will be at stake. Now public sector organizations are under ever-increasing pressure for more profound changes so that they can tackle the growing pressure from multiple dimensions like poverty, terrorism, development, quality assured governance, leadership, service delivery etc. A concern for efficiency is inevitable for problems of governance, strategy, risk management, the ability to adapt to change, collaborative action, and the need to under-

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stand the impact of policies on society. To respond these challenges, governments need more sophisticated and dynamic strategies for transformation than they have generally had till date.

Most governments have been actively reforming their activities for several decades. Initially, these efforts were relatively concentrated on improving efficiency, reforming management practices, streamlining program operations. One major question in public administration is how public organisations can reflect on challenges and harness opportunities. Thinking in time helps the public administrator to implement current trends which include new governance, new leadership styles, generational change, strategic and performance measurement, reorganized work structure and process, e-government and e-democracy, service delivery, innovation, ethics and transparency.

Perhaps the most important is to integrate widely existing knowledge of the social sciences with quality governmental operation. In the coming years public administration will be evaluated by higher standards of theory cohesiveness and comprehensive performance indicators rooted in a variety of scientific fields. The exploration of new interdisciplinary horizons for public administration is thus essential and inevitable for the successful passage of the discipline into new era.

The proposed National Seminar will bring together academicians, researchers, and practitioners from all over the country through various HEIs, research institutions, civil society organizations and public agencies. This seminar objective has to provide platform for presenting research papers, engaging on topical issues and collaborate with like-minded individuals to address critical issues in governance and policy matters. This forum a ims to initiate ample opportunities for building networks in future collaborations for contemporary issues in discipline of Public Administration.

Themes:

1) Globalisation and Public Administration

2) State and Governance in 21st Century

3) Contemporary Debates in Indian Administration

4) Role of Innovativeness and Technology in Governance

5) Thirty Years of Democratic Decentralisation Experiences in India

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MESSAGE.....

The National e-Seminar on "Emerging Trends in Public Administration: The Way Forward" to be held at the Department of Public Administration, Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi a good academic initiative.

The Department is organising a national seminar with the vision to have a meaningful academic deliberation on emerging trends in public administration across the globe. I am glad to know that the faculty of the Department of Public Administration have taken a right step in realising the aims and objectives of the department and are making attempts to become a role model for the academicians and researchers working in the domain of public administration. The enthusiasm, dedication, and commitment of the organizing committee will make a big difference by organizing a seminar in which the most brilliant academicians participate and prepare an academic document to be implemented for the development of the subject.

The theme of the seminar provides a scope for identifying the existing challenges and suggests a way forward-thinking in the realm of public administration. I am sure that this deliberation on NESPA-2021 comes out with innovative solutions that academia can offer through industry-relevant application-based thinking. Today, we are living in a global era where current treads of administration require new skills and new consideration. This seminar, I hope, will delve into the new frontiers of strategy making, organisational development and innovation in different aspects of administration in particular and governance in general.

This seminar brings the brightest minds from various sectors of the discipline on a single platform and enable them to exchange their experiences, thoughts paving a way for assimilation and dissemination of knowledge.

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Prof. Battu Satyanarayana
Vice-Chancellor
Central University of Karnataka
Kalaburagi

NESPA 2021

"Being the Chief Patron of the seminar, I honestly appreciate all the distinguished speakers, faculty members, research scholars and students for their active participation and I am sure that the seminar will inspire the young scholars to take up academic assignments and make solid contributions to the growth of a new vibrant and viable knowledge system for the nation."

MESSAGE.....

I congratulate the Department of Public Administration, School of Social and behavioral Sciences for organizing this very important national e-seminar on the theme "Emerging Trends in Public Administration: The Way Forward" I am delighted and enthusiastic about the efforts of the organizing team which brought eminent speakers, research scholars and teaching fraternity from various fields into our school. I believe innovation is generally considered as the main force of Administrative thinking.

In the contemporary environment of rapidly evolving global challenges, humankind must be addressed scientifically; today, we are witnessing a new Knowledge-Driven society that requires a unique skillful workforce. I wish this seminar would throw light on these issues. Through the efforts of my colleagues, I found this seminar will strive to introduce an extensive outlook of innovative administrative thinking from literature and field observation. Today we need to convert our demographic dividend into high quality technical human resources capable of doing cutting-edge research on innovating administrative practice.

I hope this seminar will consider these issues for discussion. I sincerely thank our honorable Vice-chancellor Prof. Battu Sathyanarayana, for encouraging us to organize this seminar. I also thank Convener & Co-Conveners for improving the quality of papers to be presented in the seminar. I acknowledge the support received from the seminar organizing committee members. I also thank all the plenary speakers and delegates for participating in this academic deliberation.

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Prof. Romate John
Dean, School of Social and
Behavioural Sciences
Central University of Karnataka

"I hope this seminar will consider these issues for discussion. I sincerely thank our honorable Vice-chancellor Prof. Battu Sathyanarayana, for encouraging us to organize this seminar. I also thank Convener & Co-Conveners for improving the quality of papers to be presented in the seminar. I acknowledge the support received from the seminar organizing committee members."

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MESSAGE.....

Public Administration as a discipline is expanding its role and scope in a new form and transforming from Traditional Public Administration to Governance in the last Century. A series of initiatives is taking place at global and national level all over the World for providing an effective and efficient administration. The developing economy like India needs to update its administrative systems from conventional approaches to modern strategies and need to enhance the quality of Governance. The emerging concepts like Networking Governance, Collaborative Governance, New Public Service, Post Modern Public Administration, and Emerging Research in Disaster Management which are redefining the relevance of Public Administration in a post NPM era. There is a huge demand for this discipline to build new theories and explore new research areas in the critical areas of administration and will help to provide sustainable governance models.

I strongly believe that Department of Public Administration in Central University of Karnataka which is a new Department with its new team will try to explore the emerging areas in Governance and Public Management through the present Seminar and will try to build a strong academic pillar for the discipline of Public Administration to meet the future demands and challenges. I am conveying my best wishes to the Convener and Co Conveners of NESPA for organising this important academic activity.

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Dr Sandeep Inampudi
Coordinator
Department of Public Administration, CUK

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"The developing economy like India needs to update its administrative systems from conventional approaches to modern strategies and need to enhance the quality of Governance. The emerging concepts like Networking Governance, Collaborative Governance, New Public Service, Post Modern Public Administration, and Emerging Research in Disaster Management which are redefining the relevance of Public Administration in a post NPM era"

MESSAGE.....

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the National e-seminar on "Emerging Trends in Public Administration: The Way Forward" held at the Department of Public Administration, Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi.

With the transitioning of the human civilisation from the pre-digital industrial age to the IT age and beyond, accompanied by the technological trends of the present century, the focus of administration shifting more towards market-centric, this development had a significant impact on the state. The development and modernisation of the state have an evident and vital influence on our politics, culture and society. These changes certainly impact institutions like the judiciary, executive and legislative. As a result, demands on government has increased today; the traditional administrative mechanism must come out of reactive mode and try to adapt to the rapidly emerging economic, social, technological, and cultural environment at the local and global levels.

Today Protecting and advocating democracy, strengthening social and economic development, ensuring environmental sustainability, and managing technological changes are fundamental challenges for humankind. Therefore, governments at all levels must think to transform and modernise its activity to ensure they are well aware of these challenges innovatively and effectively, so as an academic discipline and practise public administration needs to discuss this paradigm shift and bring out suitable intellectual argument and administrative modules to face new challenges of 21st century, I think the very objective of organising this seminar provides a platform for such discussion and deliberations.

The NESPA-2021 aims to bridge the researchers working in academia and other professionals through research presentations and keynote addresses in current trends in public administration. My thanks to our esteemed speakers Prof. Ajmer Singh Malik, Hon'ble Vice-chancellor Chaudhary Devilala Sirsa University Haryana, Prof. Suresh Mishra, IIPA, Prof. Ramanji Kaur Johal, Prof. Suresh KC for accepting our invitation.

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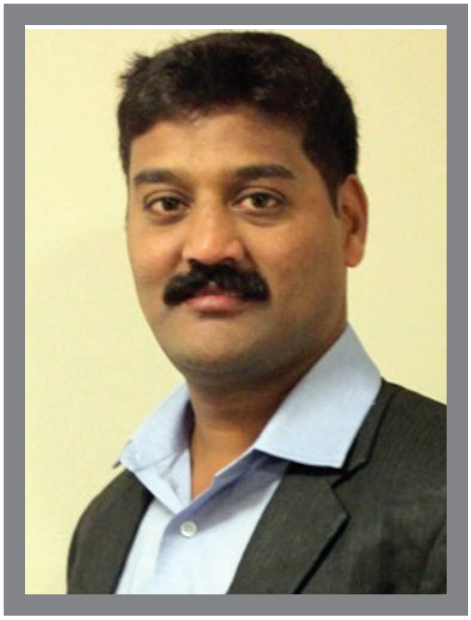

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"I thank our honorable Vice-chancellor Prof. Battu Sathyanarayana, for encouraging me to organise this seminar. I also thank Prof. Romate John Dean, School of Social and Behavioural Sciences & Dr. Sandeep Inampudi, Co-ordinator of the Department, for their immense support in organising this seminar. I remember Dr. Mallikarjun Hugar and Mr Alok Kumar Gaurav for extending helping shoulder to the responsibility at all levels."

Dr. Kiran.M Gajanur
Convener of the Seminar
& Assistant professor
Department of Public Administration,
CUK

MESSAGE.....

On behalf of the organizing committee, partners and supporters, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the First National e-Seminar on Changing Paradigms of Public Administration: The Way Forward being organized on 17 December 2021 by Department of Public Administration, Central University of Karnataka. The idea to organize this seminar came from the felt need of sharing ideas in context to emerging new trends in the discipline of Public Administration. NESPA 2021 is being planned as a major national event aimed at bringing together experts, practitioners and policy makers on one platform to discuss innovative ideas, practices and policies related to Public Administration with focus on its dynamic nature.

We are working towards making NESPA as one of the most exciting and stimulating experience for the participants by including plenary, technical sessions, keynote speeches, experience sharing sessions, thematic side events covering diverse elements of Administration.

The seminar will provide the participants ample opportunities for interactions, discussion and networking with leaders in the field. I thank convenor of the seminar Dr. Kiran M Gajanur for making all arrangement for this seminar. I extend thanks to the Co-Ordinator Dr. Sandeep Inampudi and faculty Mr. Alok Kumar Gaurav for their cooperation and support for making this seminar a reality.

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"We are working towards making NESPA as one of the most exciting and stimulating experience for the participants by including plenary, technical sessions, keynote speeches, experience sharing sessions, thematic side events covering diverse elements of Administration."

Dr. Mallikarjun S Hugar
Assistant Professor
Department of Public Administration, CUK

MESSAGE.....

It gives me immense pleasure that the Department of Public Administration is organizing its first online national seminar on 'Emerging Trends in Public Administration: The Way Forward' on 17th December, 2021. In sync with the Department's objectives the seminar provides an opportunity for meeting Young Researchers, Educators, Masters Students, and Specialists in the field of Public Administration and from various disciplines.

The forum offers a premise for experts to gather and interact intensively on Globalisation, Role of State and Governance, Role of 73 and 74th constitutional amendments. I am privileged to say that this seminar will enhance the horizon of changing dynamics of Public Administration as a discipline and it's application.

I thank Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor Central University of Karnataka Prof. Battu Satyanarayana and respected Dean of SSBS Prof. Romate John for supporting and providing all the necessary formalities for organizing this seminar. Thanks to the Co-Ordinator of the Department, Dr. Sandeep Inampudi and convener of this seminar Dr. Kiran M. Gajanur and Dr. Mallikarjun Hugar, for their tireless efforts in making this seminar as it is presented to all.

Heartiest thanks to our esteemed speakers Prof. Ajmer Singh Malik, Hon'ble Vice-chancellor Chaudhary Devilala Sirsa University Haryana, Prof. Suresh Mishra, IIPA, Prof. Ramanji Kaur Johal, Prof. Suresh KC for gracing the seminar, their valuable addresses and feedback to the participants.

Congratulation to all the presenters for their hard work and valuable research inputs in the seminar. There have been several quality papers that were presented in the seminar. The occasion provided a conversant environment for the researchers and academicians to freely exchange their views and ideas with others. Thank you and all the best to all the presenters and participants.

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Mr. Alok Kumar Gaurav
Assistant Professor
Department of Public Administration,
CUK

"The forum offers a premise for experts to gather and interact intensively on Globalisation, Role of State and Governance, Role of 73 and 74th constitutional amendments. I am privileged to say that this seminar will enhance the horizon of changing dynamics of Public Administration as a discipline and it's application."

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Concept Note: Emerging Trends in Public Administration: A Way Forward

Public Administration as a Discipline and Practice has been transforming many phases since Wilson's contribution in his 'The Study of Administration' Paper in 1887. Many Scholars from various countries and disciplines have been contributed a diversity of theories to improve the theoretical base for the discipline, after the Second World War the approach towards Public Administration has been changed and its relevance and impact is visible in nation building of newly emerged nations in 1950's. Inspite of various limitations and challenges in application and relevance of many theories which are taken from West and implemented in the developing countries, many reforms have been taken place in the last century in the field of Public Administration for improving efficiency and effectiveness through various initiatives like Minnowbrook Perspectives discussed in 1968-1988-2008.

Changes in the field, the maturation of the profession, and entry into thediscipline by scholars and practitioners who were trained in a range of fieldsand with diverse specialties gave rise to a robust and fragmented professionallandscape. Although since 1990s, the traditional Public Administration Discipline is slowly shifting towards new concepts like Good Governance, New Public Management, LPG based Governance mechanisms. Many reforms and transformations have been happening in the Public Service Deliverywhich aims in improving the quality and quantity of services.

The role of State, Globalisation, Technology, Post NPM scenario, Concept of Democracy, Relevance of Ethics, Importance of Leadership Theories, importance of Urban Governance, Disaster Management, revisiting the conventional management practices in Public Sector Organisations and growing demand for Public Private Partnerships, and priority of Governments to shift from Governance to Privatisation in the name of Financial

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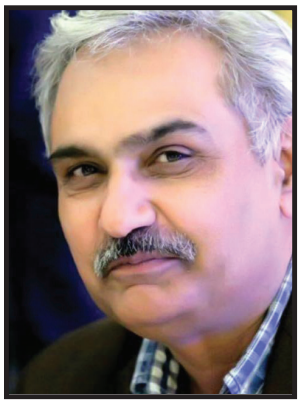
Management have been dominating the contemporary Public administration Literature. The role of Public Institutions and their approach towards Governance has been redirected towards alternative mechanisms most importantly in transition country like India.

In this regard, while there will be a wider discussion and consultations will be happened in the upcoming Seminar on Emerging Trends and Contemporary Debates in Public Administration, the scholars and practitioners will try to understand the dynamics of shifts happening in Public Administration and will propose better suggestions in improving the Governance and Administration to achieve overall development of citizens.

Dr. Sandeep Inampudi
Co-ordinator
Dr.Kiran.M. Gajanur
Convener
Dr. Mallikarjun Hugar, Mr. Alok Kumar Gourav
Co-Conveners

PROFILE OF SPEAKERS.....

Dr Ajmer Singh Malik



Dr Ajmer Singh Malik is the Vice Chancellor, Chaudhary Devi Lal University Sirsa (Haryana) and earlier Professor of Public Administration in the Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra (Haryana) India. He is former Chairperson of the Department of Public Administration (2009-2012) and Coordinator, UGC's Special Assistance Program (SAP) in between 2012-2015. He has also held the position of Director, Mahatma Gandhi All India Service Coaching Institute and Coordinator and directed the Certificate Course in Panchayati Raj and Rural Development in his university.

He is the Chief Editor of the Public Affairs & Governance – interdisciplinary journal in the field of social sciences and is also Coordinator of Massive Open Online Course on State and Local Governance: Machinery & Processes in addition to this MOOC on Introduction to Public Administration.

He has also been associated with the University Grant Commission and other national level bodies and connected with almost all public and many private universities of north India as subject expert or as member of their academic bodies.

Outside India, he has also been empanelled as an External Foreign Reviewer by the University Grant Commission, Bangladesh and acted as convener of the review process of many science, engineering and arts and humanities departments of public and private universities. Recently, the United Nations Project Office on Governance and Korea Institute of Public Administration invited him for a presentation in an international webinar.

Above all, he has a rich and varied experience of 30 years of teaching, research and extension work. He has supervised 19 Ph. D students for their degree and published two books and 30 research papers in national and international journals of repute.

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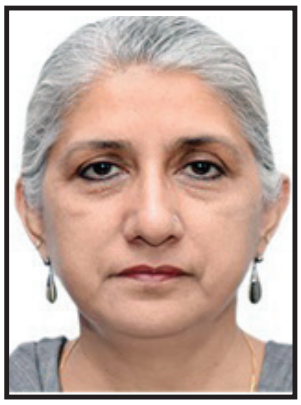
PROFILE OF SPEAKERS.....

Prof. Ramanjit Kaur Johal



Ramanjit Kaur Johal did her Masters' and Ph.D. in Public Administration from the Department of Public Administration, Panjab University, Chandigarh following a BA Economics (Hons) from Lady Shriram College for Women, Delhi University. With over 30 years of higher education teaching and research experience Prof. Johal's areas of teaching and research interest include Public Policy and Administration including substantive aspects like environment and agriculture policy, social policy, education, health, urban development, civil society participation and administration of NGOs. Her interest in studying Higher Education Administration has converged with its practice.

She has held various administrative positions in Panjab University including Dean International Students, Director Research Promotion and two terms as Chairperson of the Department of Public Administration. Prof. Johal's international education and research involvements include being the Principal investigator at PU for the UK Research Council's project (TIGRE2SS)lead by the University of Cambridge (2018-22), Fulbright-Nehru Education Administrator Program Participant (2016), Fulbright Visiting Lecturer (2011-12), and a Shastri Applied Research Project awardee (2003-06). She is currently consultant with the UNDP Cell, Department of Planning, Punjab Government and has also been a consultant to the Commonwealth Youth Asia Center on participation of youth in governance. She serves on various committees and boards of the government, universities, bilateral agencies, not-for-profits and research institutions in India including the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and Member, Executive Committee, Shastri Indo-Candadian Institute (SICI).

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Dr. Suresh K.C

Dr. Suresh working as a head of the department of Public Administration University of Thumkur, Karnataka, He has accomplished assignments of various organization and Universities He has also represented University and Institutions on National and International platform.

PROFILE OF SPEAKERS.....

Dr. Suresh Mishra

Prof. Misra is an expert on consumer issues is currently the Chair Professor (Consumer Affairs) and Coordinator, Centre for Consumer Studies, IIPA. He holds his Bachelor's degree from University of Mysore, Master's in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Masters in Human Resource Management from Pondicherry Central University, D.Phil. from Allahabad Central University and Post Graduate Diploma in Journalism and Mass Communication from Calcutta. Before joining IIPA in 2007 Prof. Misra was Professor of Public Administration and Entrepreneurship Development at Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurgaon (ATI Haryana).

Prof. Channaveer R M

Channaveer R M working as a Head and Professor Dept. of Social Work school of School of Social and Behavioural Sciences Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, He is also Serving as Dean School of Media Studies, Central University of Karnataka

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Central University of Karnataka
Department of Public Administration

NESPA-2021: Programme Schedule

17th December 2021

One day E-National Seminar on
"Emerging Trends in Public Administration: The Way Forward"

Session-I

17th December	:	Program details
10.00AM	:	Inauguration
11.30	:	Keynote Address
11.45	:	Vote of Thanks
12.00 to 1.30	:	Panel Discussion
1.30 to 2.00	:	Lunch Break

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Session-I I

17th December	:	Program details
2.00	:	4.30
		Paper Presentation
Session I	:	2.00 to 4.30
Session II	:	2.00 to 4.30
Session III	:	2.00 to 4.30

Session-III

17th December	:	Program details
4.30	:	4.30
		Valedictory

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AT THE GRASSROOTS: A STUDY OF 2 VILLAGES OF DISTRICT KINNAUR, HIMACHAL PRADESH

Dr. Ramanjit Kaur Johal1
Shailja Bhandari 2

ABSTRACT

The paper presents how varied and innovative ways to promote people's participation at the grassroot level is an emerging trend in development administration. This is based on data collected from the interior villages of Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh; namely, Batseri and Sangla.It also discusses how decentralization plays a crucial role in attaining the true sense of both democracy and development. This is further strengthened when paired with dynamic local leadership and direct involvement of people in the development of their areas. All these factors when put together with innovative incentives result in escalated development of an area. This paper also expands on the role of the state government in implementing various government schemes with innovative incentives and perks in a way that people are coming forward to contribute to development of their areas. The state government is also focusing on awareness drives engendering a spirit in people that they themselves are capable of bringing desired changes. The paper also flags the participatory paradigm of development having gained currency in development research circles, as opposed to the belief of beneficiaries as passive consumers. This, however, is not always seen in practice.

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Need for Public Service Delivery Approach in the theory of Public Administration

Sriram Divi
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The term 'Public Administration' attained academic attentionin 1887 through a famous article 'Study of Administration' by Woodrow Wilson. Since then, Public Administration went through many phases that focused on efficiency aspect, productivity aspect and also after facing criticism considered the humanitarian aspect in administration. Public administration developed plethora of theories like motivational theories, management theories, classical theories and contemporary theories.Besides these many views of various eminent thinkers,it seems that Public Administration is somewhere lacking to focus on the 'Public' aspect of administration. Any work that a Government entity undertakes or involves a third party in the delivery of service should be revolving around giving quality services to the public. The study of Public Administration has evolved into New Public Administration which is inter-disciplinary in nature and is also flexible. It went into more depth when it evolved into New Public Management that brought aspects of business administration about treating people as customers and focused on improving their service delivery.

The major breakthrough in Public Administration is the 'Public Choice Approach' which came in existence in 1960s. This approach is about institutional pluralism that gives preferences

to the customers. The highlight concept in 'Public Choice Approach' is 'Democratic Administration' given by Vincent Ostrom. This promotes people's participation and economic logic in public service delivery and also brings the third party institutions to reduce wastage of the resources. In present times, the aspirations of people are changing and they are not just looking for getting their work done but are looking for quality services that can facilitate their demands. Looking at the existing scenario in public delivery approach, it becomes imperative to pay attention in improving the quality of service with the increasing expectations of people. After 'Public Choice Approach' there is no such approach that focuses on further advancement of the delivery of public services. This paper talks about the importance of 'Public Service Delivery Approach' in Public Administration that accomplishes the demands of three sections of society which are customers, receivers and beneficiaries.

Key Words: Public Service Delivery, Customers, Receivers, Beneficiaries, Satisfaction, Quality of Services.

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Public Governance and Chief Minister's Good Governance Associates in Haryana: An Analysis

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Abstract for National E-Seminar
on
Emerging Trends in Public Administration: The Way Forward

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Kundu
Assistant Professor
Department of Public Administration
Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

Abstract for National E-Seminar

Public Governance and Chief Minister's Good Governance Associates in Haryana: An Analysis Public governance is one of the dimensions regarding evolutionary perspectives of good governance and new public governance. It observes that how formal and informal public decisions and actions are being made and carried out under the purview of constitutional values with facing different operational problems. Thus, the evolving role of State needs a flexible approach in designing and implementing the process of public governance by considering the principal elements of good governance. In this context Government of Haryana has initiated in 2016to assess the public governance process through appointing good governance associates.This paper is exploring the background of Chief Ministers team as the agents of good governance in India and based on the empirical analysis and observations gathered through direct interaction with good governance associatesin Haryana. The primary objective of this paper is to highlight the ground realities of public governance and governmental efforts in the name of innovations.

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GLOBALIZATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH THE EYES OF F.W RIGGS

Dr. Bharati Garg
Purnima Kapoor

Abstract:

The paper deals with the impact of opening up of the economies on the public administration keeping in sight the theory given by F.W Riggs who extensively lists the problems of developing countries in dealing with the changing scenarios. The trends in socio-economic and politico patterns started to change in the eighties with the countries opening up their economy and moving towards globalization and liberalization. Administration within the same time had to switch its functioning for the betterment of the people. The coming of the new trends also made Privatization a norm to be followed by the governmental agencies. The Governmental agencies were cut down from being providers to regulators. The pattern of the above-mentioned switch was different in developed and developing countries. The public administrators all over the world had an important role to play. Merely copying the developed countries, the developing countries couldn't serve the need.

With the coming up of globalization, Comparative Public Administration came into prominence. F.W Riggs is known to be a major contributor to comparative administration. He introduced the administrators to a new model based upon ecological and structural-functional approaches. Dividing the society into Agrarian, diffracted and Prismatic society. The paper focuses on the features of the Prismatic society. The features laid down of the prismatic society show the varied challenges faced by the developing countries to cope up with the increased interconnectedness among the countries. The effects and the challenges of globalization as a process have been laid down at length.

Keywords: globalization, public administrators, developing countries, Prismatic society, F.W Riggs.

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Ms. Purnima Kapoor is currently pursuing M.Phil., Department of Public Administration, Arts Block

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Architecting Future Ready Civil Services: Confronting21st Century Governance Challengesthrough Capacity Building

Dr. Venkat Ram Reddy Minampati, Assistant Professor,
School of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Energy University (PDEU), Gujarat.

Abstract

The 21st century is a digital age, the challenges facing us as individuals and institutions is how to make best use of technology. Public servants and citizens alike agree that the application of information technology to the challenges of public administration and effective service delivery has been one of the most powerful and transformative governance trends throughout the developing world. There is a growing realization that many agencies of government are functioning dissatisfactory, and government programmes have not always yielded the desired results. While the achievements of the public services are admirable in dealing with the vast expanded responsibilities since Independence and especially during difficult periods of crisis, they are often deficient in crucial areas such as productivity, responsiveness, accountability and integrity. Authority frequently appears to be divorced from accountability, leading to a system of realistic and reasonable excuses for non-performance. Inefficiency, corruption and delays have become, in public perception, the symbol of public administration in India. Administration should be reformed to bring about improved transparency, greater accountability and streamlining of the structure of government, based on decentralization, civil services reform, an open and responsive government, rule of law, fiscal and environmental sustainability and elimination of all forms of corruption. Public servants today are at the helm of complex challenges of administration in critical sectors like policing, education, healthcare, transportation, land management, infrastructure, skill promotion, employment generation, rural development and urban management. All these are intricate issues, which call for domain expertise, long experience in the sector, and deep insights into the social and economic realities, besides qualities of leadership and the capacity to manage and respond to change. Processes of civil service periodic training, promotion and posting methods and career management have to be reformed urgently to help the public servants develop such skills. There is need to foster excellence in the public systems, and attract continuously the best talent and expertise while ensuring that they are built strong to serve nation. This paper would analyse the existing weaknesses in attracting required skills into the Civil services and to explore the newly designedIntegrated Government Online training (IGOT) Karmayogi platform.

Key words: Civil services, Capacity Building, Citizen services, Governance.

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Reinterpreting Public Administration in Prismatic SocietiesFrom Wilsonian Perspective to PostNPM Era: With Reference to India

Dr Sandeep Inampudi
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Woodrow Wilson's views on Public Administration had discussed in-depth in his 'The Study of Administration' paper a century ago and his major focus on Politics-Administration Dichotomy has been critically analysed through out the century in different perspectives. Most importantly in mid 1950s many countries like India got Independence and can be considered as developing economy and can be relate to Riggs Prismatic society. Riggs in his classification of societies into three categories, Prismatic Society has been considered as emerging and transitional society which will have mixed features of both Fused and Diffracted characteristics. Woodrow Wilson views on dichotomy has again raised a big debate in such societies in identifying the politics and administration role. As transitional economy India started its journey with a Welfare State characteristic with democratic principles and sound public sector undertakings till 1990's, slowly we have shifted our focus from Wilsonian Administrative state and Weberian model to new public management scenario, there are rapid transformations happened in the structures, process and procedures of Administration.

Public administration in the 21st century is undergoing dramatic change, especially in advanced economies, but also in many parts of the developing world.Across this country and around the world, both elected and appointedpublic servants are acting on this principle and expressing renewed commitmentto such ideals as the public interest, the governance process, andexpanding democratic citizenship. As a result, they are learning new skillsin policy development and implementation, recognizing and accepting thecomplexity of the challenges they face, and treating their fellow public servantsand citizens with renewed dignity and respect. This paper mainly focus on analysing the concept of Wilsonian dichotomy in Indian context and how the shift has been moved from strong Welfare State to New Public Management practices in post LPG era and will try to study the possibility of transformative role of Prismatic Society to Diffracted Society.

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A Policy Review on State of Public Health Governance in India: With Special reference to Ayushman Bharat-Yojana

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Health is a basic need for every human being. Providing health care facilities to the citizens is the primary responsibility of the Government. Governments across the world have to allocate massive amounts in their budgets to improve public health. It is useful to the citizens especially the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. According to the Indian Constitution, health isastate subject, but the Centre and State Governments have taken concrete steps to provide better health facilities to the citizens. In India, the expenditure on public health increasing steadily since a decade above as per the requirements of the growing population. It accounts for 1.3 per cent of the GDP as per budget estimates of 2018. But these efforts are not

adequate to fulfill the needs of citizens.

According to the Economic Survey 2019-20, the doctor-population ratio in India is 1:1456 against the WHO recommendation of 1:1000. So, the initiatives have not met the requirements of the citizens and citizens suffering from insufficient infrastructural facilities in many public hospitals. To address the challenges, the Government of India has introduced the Ayushman Bharat Scheme for providing health care services to the citizens and meet the Sustainable Development Goals. It is also recommended by the National Health Policy 2017. A large number of citizens have benefited through Ayushman Bharat cards for three and half years in rural and urban areas in India. In this context, the present study examines emerging pattern of health care services in India, especially, analyses theimpact of Ayushman Bharat-Yojana to provide health care services to the citizens.

■

Emerging Issues in Public Administration in India

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Abstract

Public administration in India has witnessed many historical changes from time to time. Every change has brought in some new dimension to the practice of public administration in India. Different rules have contributed something or the other to the institution of public administration, from the ancient times to the modern times, and it is such contributions that have led to the gradual establishment of the institution of public administration in India. India witnessed the advent of successful functioning of the parliamentary democracy at the central, state and local level on one hand and the spread of public administration network to every part of the country with diverse social, cultural and economic conditions on the other. Although there are a myriad of issues that have been plaguing public administration, efforts are on the in the same direction to make public administration more citizen centric and make it a tool for the delivery of goods and services. However, the course and functions of the state and public administration altogether changed in the early 1990s with the adoption of liberal policies and programs aimed at more integration with the global world. The LPG has set a new agenda for public administration in the country with the gradual shedding of many commercial activities by the government. The public sector which enjoyed the patronage of government has been exposed to global competition.

The major developments affecting administration include globalization, increasing disparities, transformation of world into a global village, deregulation and privatization trends and increasing awareness about human rights. The state formerly an interventionist, producer, regulator and seller is now called to be a facilitator, promoter and partner the emergence of powerful technological solutions and increasing expectations from governments to "perform" are the realities of current day administration. The process of governance bundled together the political, social and economic aspects including formal and informal actors in decision making. The government (state) one of the main actors in governance also took along with itself other actors that included the civil society and the market (businesses).

The Indian Public Administration system has entered a different phase. One of the major reforms in public administration in India in mid 1990s was the conference of Chief Ministers in May 1997 in which an action plan was drawn to make corrective steps to restore the faith of people in fairness, integrity and responsiveness of administration. The key themes of the plan include- Accountable and citizen friendly government, Transparency and Right to Information, Improving the performance and integrity of public service. The expanding role of Public administration affects the lives of citizens because several goods and services are provided by the public agencies. However,

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the quality of such services is questionable because the bureaucratic behemoth has not been able to effectively and efficiently deliver those services. The citizens as the customers are paying for the services being provided by the government agencies; therefore all such agencies are accountable to the citizens for their act of omission and commission. However, in India one finds poor awareness of consumer rights and citizen privileges. Organizational accountability is weak and is in shambles, resulting in poor external accountability i.e. to the citizens. Although, the role of government has been constantly increasing as it tries to reach a vast majority of people through its welfare programs.

Social and environmental issues have gained spotlight in planning programs and projects in India. Displacement is another issue with more and more corporate entities seeking land for their mega projects in tribal belts and forest lands. Financial inclusion of certain sections of the society including women is the priority issues that need attention of policy makers. It will take centre stage in public administration in India. Public administration in India faces a major threat from processes that promote corruption in service delivery in government. One of the high priority areas for the government of India is to design appropriate strategies and operational procedures for combating corruption practices in the Indian Administrative system. The paper will address the above said issues. ■

Inclusion of Excluded in Democratic Decentralization : A study of ST Women Headed PRI's in Nashik District.

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Abstract

The dawn of 21st century marked by decentralized governance both as a strategy and philosophy of bringing about reforms and changes in democracies. These changes led to such virtues of transparency responsiveness and accountability and ensure good governance. Today decentralization and democracy are the most significant themes in the development discourse. In the present context of rapid change in social change and development activities, deburacratization and decentralization have been found to be much more appropriate to deal with contemporary trends of globalization, liberalization and privatization.

The words 'democratic and decentralization form the key to the understanding of the expression 'democratic decentralization'. The word democratic explains the nature and purpose of the concept as also its basic claims are an institutional set up. The word decentralization is essentially indicative of the method to realize the end as contained in administrative authority from the central government to its field Organizations like local administrative units. Decentralized governance is good for the people. The people will have a better understanding

of what the government does. It is a concept based on the right of the people to initiative and executes policy decisions in an autonomous manner. It is a more effective way meting the local needs. It also provides a mechanism responsive to the variety of circumstances encountered from place to place. Decentralize governance enable poor and neglected people to take part in

politics which is necessary for successful implementation of constitutional values and guarantees.

In india the Panchayati Raj Institutions can set an example for the world for to emulate is the matter of democratic decentralization and participatory governance. Most the state have

adopted the provisions of 73rd constitutional amendment and sated the structure of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Maharashtra is one of the states amongst that. The state is not only known for its economic development but the social and political developments too. The units of PRI are considered most developed entities of the democratic decentralization which have achieved its goal within a very small span of time. These PRIs in Nashik district have done notable change in the socio-economic and political life of the people. Some of the panchayats are headed by tribal women. Present paper will explore some facts about the ST women's leadership in selected village panchayats of Nashik District.

■

Analyzing Street vendor's challenges & expectation in Ahmedabad – Evidence from field study.

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Abstract:

Street Vending provides dignified means of livelihood to an urban individual who lacks education or skills for formal employment and is often socio-economically marginalized &migrant to cities. It requires less investment and low skills to start street vending as a livelihoodactivity.

Street vendors are people who utilize public streets & pavements for, hawking, trading andselling goods and services. Street vendors propel the urban economy and play an essential role by offering goods & services to urban poor & masses at affordable rates. Regulation of street vendors & Street vending as an activity, is an urban governance challenge for municipal corporations, across the nation even after the enactment of the "street vendors [regulation and protection of livelihood] Act 2014".

Urban local bodies perceive them as a necessary nuisance, as street vending creates traffic congestions, parking problems, and encroachments of public places, footpaths & pavements. This paper aims to understand the challenges of street vendors of ahmedabad city, in pursuing street vending as a livelihood activity, understand their expectations from stakeholders.

The primary data for the study was collected from seven zones of ahmedabad municipal

Corporation & flea markets of the city. A sample size of 60 street vendors from all the zones was taken and the survey was conducted by questionnaire, schedule method, using google form. After quantitative data, qualitative data was captured by conducting semi-structured interviews with stakeholders i.e. police constables, NGO staff, municipal ward staff, subject experts, and citizens to understand their perceptions of street vendors and to explore ways for efficiently managing, regulating & protecting their livelihood.

Keywords: Street vendors, challenges & expectation, stakeholder perception.

■

Abstract

This paper deals with the interconnections of public administration and globalization in the light of "Public Administration" as a discipline. The globalization phenomenon predominantly paved the administrative changes in structural and behavioural aspects and raised the relevance of discipline in the academic bowl. From an inclusive perspective, the term "Administration" is a debatable one in the globalized world. As part, the paper looks in a different perspective which it inquires how "globalization" affected or influenced the public administration in the academic discipline. The globalized world trying to drive the entire system under one umbrella through economic innovations, liberalized regulatory policies, innovative privatization, and trading across the globe as one village. These stupendous changes required the discipline's structural changes and the behavioural approach of state, bureaucrat, academicians, and scholars to meet the new normal administrative issues. The globalized world seeks "Public Management" rather than the "Administration" by way of management is significantly collective, inclusive, and participatory in the functions of an organization. In the problem-oriented world, many public sectors adopt inclusive approaches in the structural and behavioural working style such as Disaster Management, Water Management, and others instead of the "Administration". Specifically in developing countries, the research and academic outputs should encourage in public policies to explore the various dimensions, consequences, and impact of globalization in the public managerial dealings. The "Management" discipline greatly influenced the shaping of the public administration discipline during the early time of globalization, the growing time of globalization, and the current new normal globalized phase and these viewpoints prompted the shaping of theoretical and practical perceptions of public policies and administrations. All of these are interconnected with the expansion of globalization across the world. Overall, the paper will address the interrelationships and influence or impact of globalization's journey in shaping public administration and public policies as an academic discipline, focusing on the effective changes needed for the discipline to reach out more holistic and problem-oriented perspectives in the new normal globalized time.

Keywords: globalization, liberalized economic system, public administration discipline, new normal time, public policy, academic potentiality, research outputs

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E-GOVERNANCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE: EVALUATING ITS RELEVANCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC CITIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The paper's objective is to understand relevance of e-governance systems towards efficient management and Good Governance system within historic Indian cities. The paper shares few innovative e-services showcasing use of e-governance and ICT platforms to improve the aspects of information dissemination, operational transparency, and participatory governance of any historic core

India is observing a significant advent of e-Governance systems, but it is still an emerging concept within cultural heritage sector. However, many researchers have shown benefits of eGovernance in cultural heritage to create an inclusive system of heritage management and governance. But walking the talk has been challenging! Although there a few initiatives are largely to support cultural tourism, showing an evident lack of adopting ICT-enabled participatory approaches, and understanding the specific needs of local heritage community.

The majority of historic cities are facing issues due to loss of cultural identity, diminishing built heritage, illegal building activity, lack of awareness about the cultural heritage amongst residents and visitors, and unawareness about heritage policies and incentives. E-Governance and ICT platforms can be beneficial in overcoming these hurdles.

This paper suggests usage of e-Governance for – 1. enabling community participation in heritage management; 2. Generating awareness about incentive and conservation programmes; and 3. allowing locals and tourists to learn about cultural heritage at a given place and also contribute to it. Apart from managing, these platforms also support good governance in cultural

heritage by allowing transparency, accountability, stakeholder participation, and equity. Objectives have been achieved by identifying current issues plaguing our historic cities through stakeholder surveys and in-depth discussions with prominent citizens of the community, exploring the possibilities of how the identified issues can be addressed by using ICT and GIS. The paper also shall address other possibilities and avenues that can be addressed through the three platforms.

Keywords: e-Governance; Cultural heritage; Good-Governance; Stakeholder participation; Heritage Management Systems;Information and communication technology (ICT), Open source GIS

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Lessons for Effective Governance of Road Safety in India: A Systematic Literature Review

Keerat Pal Kaur

Abstract

The rising number of road accidents is one of the most pressing public health and development concern of the present time. Despite various efforts, India reports the world's highest number of road accident fatalities. Road accidents claimed the lives of more than 1,50,000 people in 2019. Studies have shown that research based policies, programmes, and interventions have tremendous success in flattening the curve of road accidents and fatalities. This paper employs the Systematic Literature Review technique to analyse existing road safety research in India to draw lessons for effective road safety governance. Key focus areas in road safety governance are: road safety management, safer roads and mobility, safer vehicles, safer road users, and post-crash response. Three databases—ScienceDirect, PubMed, and JSTOR were searched and 6,293 articles were screened. A total of 86 articles were included.

It was found that, in line with global trends, the majority of the victims of accidents are males, belonging to the economically active age group (18-45 years), and vulnerable road users are the worst affected in India. Driver error, poor road engineering and poor enforcement of lawsare the main reasons for accidents;over-speeding and drunk driving caused 71% accidents in 2019.In addition, a lack of immediate care for the injured increased the number of fatalities.

A multi-sectoral approach to integrate the efforts of various areas like road engineering, vehicle engineering, urban planning, enforcement, emergency care, and so on is the need of the hour. The findings indicate that for effective road safety governance, a lead agency with the capacity to develop and coordinate road safety measures supported by data for evidence-based policies and strategies is the most pressing requirement.

Key words: Governance, road safety, evidence based policy, road traffic injuries. ■

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THE SURGE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA DURING COVID19-THESHADOW PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Domestic violence against women is a worldwide epidemic that has a negative impact on all nations. Nationwide, the current Covid19 epidemic and associated lockdown period has seen a significant surge in domestic violence. If a shadow epidemic goesunchecked, it will destroy civilization, and we won't even be able to assess the true economic and social costs.Any kind of violence that is happening within the 4 walls of the house like in marriage or live-in relationships is called Domestic Violence. It is abuse done by family members. Most of the research says that it is mostly done by intimate partners. It could also be between same-sex relationships or Heterosexual relationships. Scope of domestic violence includes psychological abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, religious abuse, financial abuse, etc. Domestic homicide is also included in domestic violence like burning the bride, Honour killing, etc. In its broadest meaning, domestic violence might encompass hostility toward children, teenagers, or adults. This study aims tolook at the frequency and changes in domestic violence cases before and after the Coronavirus epidemic. A comparison of the twotime periods is also carried out to see if there is any link between Covid 19-related lockdown and recorded domestic violenceinstances.

Keywords: Shadow Pandemic; Domestic Violence; Covid 19; Lock Down ■

EMERGING TRENDS OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) IN SCHOOL EDUCATION IN PUNJAB (INDIA)

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Ramanjot Kaur

Abstract

Education is one of the most important services to be provided by the government to its citizens. In recent times, there have been significant efforts by the government to improve access to education across the country which includes Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Framework. PPP is a tool which governments commonly use to fulfill their responsibilities for public infrastructure and services. In education sector, PPPs are increasing access to good quality education for all, especially for poor children who live in remote, underserved communities and for children in minority populations. The paper attempts to study the working andadministration of two Adarsh schools (PPP) in Ludhiana, Punjabmanaged by two private partners - Bharti Foundation and Chief Khalsa Diwan Charitable Society. The study is significant because it talks about a potential mechanism that can help in improving the school education in terms of learning outcomes. The study also explores the efficiency of online classes held during the COVID-19 lockdown in selected schools.Primary data is collected through an observation checklist, questionnaire and interaction with various stakeholders and school surveys.The result of the study varies according to the different administrative approach of both private partners. The PPP regulatory and legal frameworks have resulted in enabling access and inclusiveness, efficiency, quality of service delivery, and sustainability.

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NESPA 2021

Globalization and National Policy Framework- An analysis of global determinants.

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Abstract

The process of policy making involves the forces in the government as well as outside the realm of government which has perceptible influence on the policy making process, converting their demands into actions which are perceived as problems. These range from political parties, interest groups, Non-governmental Organizations within the country to events, agendas, issues and institutions which work at the global level. These form the crucial elements which influences the policy agenda in a nation, and especially in the age of globalization, the global elements have compelled the nations to include in their national policies. The global political, socio- economic elements impact the national policy framework and have moved to the extent that the success of nation's policy have depended upon the global policy concerns. The forces within the nation which are non-governmental in nature are also exerting pressure over the administration, governmental institutions or actors who are part of the policy making process to include the global agendas into the national policy framework. This paper tries to trace the changing nature of a nation's policy framework in the age of Globalization and to identify the global actors which have become the important determinants of the national policy agenda.

KeyWords: National Policy, Global actors, Agendas, Institutions, Issues.

■

Good governance of H D Devegowda as a Prime Minister

Abstract:

Good governance is associated with efficient and effective administration in ademocratic framework. It is equivalent to purposive and development orientedadministration which is committed to improvement in quality of life of the people. It is alsodefined as the rules which used to describe the proper functioning of political institution i.e.Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in their rule making function, rule application functionand rule adjudication functions respectively.

The people of Indian democratic system, who are always aspire their representative in the government has to emerge as a good leader, while they are casting their vote during the election. But leadership is important ingredient of the good governance, the art of good governance is followed by the smarter work not harder one. The work is always based on the principles, which are aimed to achieve the objectives of the people.

During the regime of H D Devegowda, though he worked as a Prime Minister for a short period, he succeeded to give the clean administration which is away from any scandals. When he was elected as a consensus leader of different political parties, the leaders of these political parties trusted with the hope of 'pure and clean administration' which is one of the important ingredients of the good governance.

As Prime Minister of the country and leader of UF (United Front) government he took important and landmark decisions in the field of Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Infrastructure, Commerce and Industry in the Indian foreign policy, Health sector and Finance management etc,. To achieve these objectives in the list of Common Minimum Programme (CMP) of the UF government, he constituted an administrative body under the leadership of then cabinet secretory T S R Subramanian, who has become a forceful advocate of governance reforms towards the road to good governance.

How, the different stages of good governance came into force in the whole administration during the regime of H D Devegowda as been discussed and analysed in thisarticle with the reference of the books written by T S R Subramanian.

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THIRTY YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION EXPERIENECES IN INDIA

The 1992 Acts ensured decentralized and grassroots democracy where people are directly responsible for development administration and attempted to make institutions stronger and transparent. Decentralization is serving as an instrument of social change and social justice. PRIs empower weaker sections. Second generation reforms have changed Panchayats from an agency of development into a political institution. Use of ICT enhanced efficiency, transparency and accountability. SHGs have contributed rural women in developing from symbolic participation to empowerment. NGO's are heading towards declining the legitimacy of the state. Social Audit has lent a critical edge to the implementation of programmes such as MGNREGA. Even after three decades,local governmentsstill faces a number of problems to make it a strong and vibrant unit. Corruption is more of an environmental problem.Fiscal indiscipline is accentuated through a system of transfers between states and local governments.Rural development programmes have failed to effectively address the problems of small and marginalised farmers. India's seven mission programme aimed to fund cities to address the problems of management of urban development.Neo-liberal reforms were adopted by generating resources within cities like levying user charges etc. New Localism impacted centre-state-local relations in the era of LPG, defected its very purpose. Ward committees have remained mere paper tigers. Effective people participation in collaboration with local functionaries is still in the pipeline, creating a gap between theory and practice. They are perpetually afflicted with lack of financial autonomy and starvation of funds, plagued by the state control, and domination of bureaucracy has failed to bring the desired results which ruined their potential.Thegoals of good governance will remain utopian if local governments'responsibilities of providing all basic services directly to the citizens are not empowered as mandated by the 1992 Acts.

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Digital Transformation : Effective tool in strengthening governance and its challenges

The aim of this paper is to provide insights regarding digital technology and tools usage tomake more effective and gradual progress in strengthening governance as well as highlighting challenges in adopting digital technology and tools in India. Digitalization aidsin promoting transparency, time-money saving process, quicker and faster communication between citizens-state. In the past few years programs like digital india have made remarkable progress in grabbing the attention towards digital tools & internet usage in the public sector as well as government machinery working. However, as per a world bank report in 2020, more than 60% of India's population lives in rural areas and only 50 % of citizens have access to the internet and smartphone. Here we will examine the effective manner to improve the digital literacy and ecosystem to adapt the digitalization especially in rural areas. The public-private cooperation in Unified Payment Interface (UPI) developed by NPCI has gradually increased digital payments. The UPI transactions have increased from nearly 50 crores to 771444 crore worth of transactions in the span of last 4 years, and about more than 100% growth from 2.42 billion to 3.46 billion compared to last year. This observation suggest that creating the common gateway and easy to use payment method for users by partnering with all available private player like

Bhim UPI, G Pay, Phonepe, Paytm leads to promoting a positive environment regarding digital payment as it is easy to use, faster, rewarding and at same time providing many alternatives to the user by reducing the burden to state without compromising user requirement and needs.

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Intersection of Genders: Feminist Critique of Public Administration

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The palpable transformation of Social Sciences like Political Science, Sociology,Economics, Anthropology, etc. in the 20th century can be called the hinge of history that gave a new perspective to social equity of genders. Similarly, Public Administration has expanded in its boundaries and reassessed its norms in the light of feminist exploration. Yet public organizations in terms of leadership, rationality, competition, efficiency, expertise, autonomy and control are masculine and gendered. The parlous theories of Public Administration like Weber's Ideal Bureaucracy, Taylor's Scientific Management or Simon's Rational Choice are tantamount to the patriarchal image of public organizations and power relations at home, society and family at large. Hostile Administrative state is in a dire need to identify and shrink gender-based inequalities and materialistic realities that oppress women and pave way for a more inclusive and equitable analysis in governance and public administration. Pertinent factors that are pivotal in accessing if public institutions are gendered or not are: participation of women in administration, non-gendered policies in governance and change in the panorama of issues related to gender in administration. This article would provide insights into the Liberal, Radical and Post-Modern Feminist approaches and its relevance today and would ponder on the egalitarian concepts of leadership, virtue, participative, cooperative, deliberative and shared vision of public administration. It would attempt to dissect the overtly masculine public administrationand establish an interrelation between public (workplace) and private(family) realm that would succour in re-formulating administration and organization theory and make it multifaceted and public spirited from the gender lens.

Abstract:

Revisiting Changing Dynamics of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India in the Post 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

Dr.A.Srinivasacharyulu

PanchayatiRaj Institutional in India has been a significant role in the decentralised democracy. These institutions have been providing different types of services to the citizens. But the development of these institutions is based on the state governments because the local government is the state subject according to the Indian Constitution. After Independence, the Government of India has appointed several committees which havemade recommendations for the development of Panchayati Raj Institutions.However, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions. The state governments have framed new acts in the lines of the 73rd CAA. But in the implementation, many state

governments neglected the devolution process. There has been very little devolution of authority and functions in the last 30 years.Because these functions were never devolved, state executive authorities have proliferated to carry out these functions. As a result, PRIs suffer from inadequate powers, functions and functionaries. Due to lack of funds, these institutions are unable to perform the basic services to the citizens, on the other hand, PRIs face problems with the interference of MLA and MPs in their functioning, whichcreates a negative impact on their performance. Another issue is parallel bodiesand Community Based Organizations (CBOs) i.e., Water User Groups (WUGs), Janmabhoomi Committees and Village Volunteers, etc. weakened the Panchayati raj institutions as well as the significance of Gram Sabha. In many cases, PRIs face problems withthe overlap in the in function of PRIs due to the emergence of parallel Institutions.In this context, the present study analyses the major challenges and emerging issues of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India.

■

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY TO ASCERTAIN THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MSMEs OF IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT, MANIPUR.

For years, governments across the world have followed a soft intervention policy towards its small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Justification for government intervention to promote SMEs has often been made on grounds of its potential to generate high employment with minimal capital and technological investments. Governments in developed as well as developing countries intervene in this sector to achieve a combination of equity objectives and efficiency objectives. However, these interventions are severely hampered in cases of an exogenous events such as the Covid-19 pandemic, which curtails the ability of a government to intervene effectively. Intervention for the MSME sector came in the form of the Emergency Credit Line Guaranteed Scheme (ECLGS) and the Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which came at a cost to existing schemes that saw drastic reduction in allocation of financial resources. A scheduled interview was conducted to explore the impact of Covid-19 on the MSMEs of Imphal West District, Manipur. For decades, the state of Manipur has been plagued by its geographical isolation, infrastructural and transport bottlenecks, and insurgency issues amongst others. The MSMEs of Manipur plays an important role in the state's economy to generate precious employment in a state where the presence of private firms is non-existent. During the research, it was found that the MSMEs suffered extensively due to prolonged lockdown in the state, with most business coming to a halt for more than six months, and informal business suffering from lack of access to credit from financial resources. It was also discovered that only a measly 26% MSMEs were credit linked under the ECLGS programme. (RBI Imphal data as on June, 2021) The impact could dent progress made over the past years, where intervention of state government has greatly accented the development of MSMEs. There is urgent requirement for MSMEs to have access to credit, and a hand holding support from the government to ensure return to normalcy.

Keywords: Covid-19, MSMEs, Manipur, ECLGS.

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NESPA 2021

"Role of Cooperatives in making India Self Reliant-A study of Gujarat Cooperative Model"

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"Of the people, By the people, For the people" quoted by Mr. Abraham Lincoln is the motto that India's government goes with. India is the world's largest country where the democracy is practiced through cooperatives. In India Cooperatives goes back to 19th Century putting the act in enactment from 1904.

Cooperatives play a significant role in expansion of India's economy. In India, agriculture and allied sectors have flourished through Cooperatives. India has large number of cooperative societies of all kinds. India has found out way to simultaneously evolve agriculture and allied sectors with the industries and that is infusion of Cooperatives in the system. Infusing the cooperatives in system can fetch great results in developing the sector.

The Cooperatives have started being so impacting that an altogether a new Ministry has been formed for the effective functioning of the system. The concept of Cooperatives have always been empowering to the people at ground level. Cooperative entities have not only flourished into agriculture and dairy but also banking, food industry, animal husbandry, medical sciences, apiculture and so on. The aim of cooperatives is primarily at making the people connected with it and others self dependent, self reliant. Cooperatives works in a circle keeping the internal and external factors connected in loop with each other. Cooperatives have also ventured into preserving the environment on priority basis. Here aim to analyze how the Cooperatives have tremendously worked as a successful model in Gujarat to overcome crisis in various forms and make the sector Self sufficient and self dependent. We also aim to highlight how different and effective is the cooperative administration from corporate administration.

Key Words: Cooperatives, Cooperative administration, Self Reliance, Gujarat Model of Cooperative

"META-GOVERNANCE: A REBOOT TO THE INDIAN GOVERNANCE SYSTEM".

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ABSTRACT:

In the outset of change from "Government to Governance i.e., Minimum Government-Maximum Governance" by Government of India, striving for Good & Smart Governance and the raising influence of LPG & Market forces leading to a Governance Orchestration (Indirect Governance). In such a scenario, there is a dire need of pro-active & probono reforms in the system. Therefore, Meta-Governance fills the gap in the system, coined by Jessop & Kooiman in the mid -1990"s is an umbrella concept with the tagline- "Governance of Governance". It is an advanced robust strategic tool, by combining other Governance models in a much Coordinated & Collaborative way, can troubleshoot the complex governance problems & failures in the Time's of welfare-state crisis, taking the shape of "Organization of SelfOrganization", "Regulation of Self-Regulation" thereby rebooting the system & solving the Governance failures.

In case of India, Central Government as a "Meta-Governor" chooses the ideal type Governance situationally, controls & steers the entire Governing process. Thus, MetaGovernance is Government & Governance in itself, a mechanism to resist any non-state actor, handles Governance failures & crisis. It seeks to manage complex problems systematically to realize the goals of Governance. All ideal concepts of Governance (Hierarchy, Market, Network Governance) and their dimensions are subsequently operated under it.

Meta-Governance, already proved to be an effective approach in developed Economies & Scandinavian countries, Even though, there is no profound practice of MetaGovernance in Asian & developing countries, also their models can't be easily adaptable to developing Economies. It can be exempted here, as its characteristic feature of adaptability to any culture & society makes it to perform intelligibly in all conditions to provide solutions to the problems of Governance. The question of, if just proved to be effective in developed Economies, how can it address the issues of a developing country, India. If so, in what areas does it applicable and how? This Article tries to address & raise such questions, issues, limitations etc., in the above context

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