MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY ROHTAK

A State University established under Haryana Act No. 25 of 1975
(NAAC Accredited 'A+' Grade)

ABSTRACTS
and
SOUVENIR

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

ICSSR Sponsored Collaborative Conference

On

Public Policies and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences

17th & 18th February, 2023

Organized by

Department of Public Administration

In Collaboration with

Indian Public Administration Association (IPAA)

And

Chaudhary Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Change

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MESSAGE

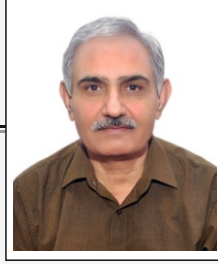**Prof. Rajbir Singh**
Vice-Chancellor

I am delighted that our Dept of Public Administration is organizing a two-day conference on Public Policies and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences. It is further a matter of pride that Indian Council of Social Science Research is sponsoring the conference and it is being conducted in collaboration with Indian Public Administration Association whose President Prof Ajmer Singh Malik is my counterpart at Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa. There are quite big names and acclaimed researchers associated with this prestigious conference.

I am sure this academic exercise shall be of great benefit for the attendees and provide them opportunities to have deliberations over the policies framed by various governmental bodies for the general welfare of the citizenry. The discussions will also be helpful in strengthening the methodologies for filling the gaps in the implementation aspects and making recommendations to the policymakers. This way the conference will provide a suitable and autonomous environment to the scholars to come out with their innovative ideas and transfer these for the beneficial execution in the society.

It is further delightful to note that the University is also bringing out a souvenir to commemorate the conference. Such documents definitely award permanence to the events and keep a tab on the confabulations that take place during such exercises, aside being a document of remembrance of the proceedings.

I am sure the conference and the documentation based on it will be of immense benefit for the participants and the targeted beneficiaries. I extend my best wishes to Prof Sew Singh, the convener of the conference and Head, Dept of Public Administration and his entire team for the events and for the souvenir as well. May both the event and its documentation successfully attain the purpose with which these are being arranged!

(RAJBIR SINGH)

Prof. Ajmer Singh Malik
President, (IPAA) &
Vice Chancellor, CDLU, Sirsa

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to write a message for the Indian Public Administration Association Conference organised by the Department of Public Administration, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak and sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi on Public Policies and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences on 17 - 18 February 2023. As President of the Indian Public Administration, I fully understand the importance of the conference and the relevance of the theme in contemporary times.

The participants attending this conference from all corners of the country would be a feast for new thoughts on the theme. I believe this academic event will provide a fresh and incisive vision and add a new fillip to the discipline of public administration and policy science in the Indian context. I thank the organiser's team and sponsors/collaborators of the events for publishing the souvenir.

With best wishes!

Prof. Ajmer Singh Malik
President, (IPAA) &
Vice Chancellor, CDLU, Sirsa

Prof. Y. Pardhasaradhi
Deptt. of Public Administration, Osmania University,
Hydrabad & General Secretary & Treasurer, IPAA

MESSAGE

Public Administration is the study of how government works and how government can work better. It is the most' applied' of all the disciplines of Social Sciences and is very useful for students planning a career in public service or politics. Students of Public Administration study various aspects of government operations, from how governments make policy decisions to how policies are implemented. The study of public administration include: the style and structure of policy-making, the organizational design of government, the values and ethics of public service, the dynamics of policy implementation, constitutional context and the preservation of democratic accountability, amongst others. Public Administration encompasses all three levels of government (national, state, and local bodies) and addresses the most important contemporary issues in economic, social and political domains. In tune with the changing times and needs of society, the discipline reinvented itself by studying the new areas of studies, particularly public policy, governance, good governance and electronic governance.

With this background, the Department of Public Administration, MD University, Rohtak, Haryana is organizing a conference from 17-18, February 2023 on a novel theme of *'Public Policies and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences'* in collaboration with the Indian Public Administration Association (IPAA).Academic luminaries from various parts of the country and international level are participating in this classy academic conference.

I extend my compliments to the organizers and wish the conference all success.

Prof. Y. Pardhasaradhi

Prof. Inder Jeet
Director, CRSIS&EC

MESSAGE

As the Director of Chaudhry Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Change, it is a matter of pride and joy for me that we along with department of Public Administration are organizing an ICSSR sponsored collaborative conference on "Public Policies and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences" in collaboration with Indian Public Administration Association (IPA) an esteemed organization of public administration professionals and academicians

I am of the opinion that this conference will be of immense benefit to the academicians, scholars as well as the policy makers who will be part of this exercise as the sub-themes that have been chosen for conference are not only contemporary in nature but are also worthy of debate and deliberation to a great length and I am sure that the outcome of this conference would be in form of new insights and good for thought for the participants, new literature for the subject, innovative solution for the society and would help in bringing structural, functional and behavioural changes in present system to make governance more citizen oriented.

I grant my best wishes to the organizing team for the success of the conference and congratulate them for deciding to publish a souvenir too.

Prof. Inder Jeet

Dr. Samunder Singh
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Public Administration,
MDU & Secretary of Collaborative Conference
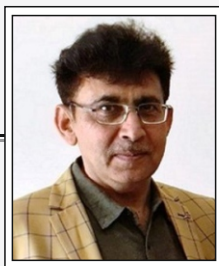
Message from the Secretary

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome the academic luminaries, thoughtful research scholars and dear students to the "Collaborative Conference on Public Policies and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences (2023)" at Department of Public Administration, MDU, Rohtak. The Conference is organized in collaboration with Indian Public Administration Association and Chaudhary Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Change, MDU, Rohtak.

The theme of the Conference draws the inspiration from the fact that Public Policy plays an important role in the Administration. Governance is changing as innovations are taking place in administration day by day to enhance the efficiency of administration. The changes are happening at a global speed and to keep up one must innovate to maintain the pace in the race. Every field needs innovation and as it has been said.

"The only way to discover the limits of the possible is to go beyond them into the impossible"-Arthur C Clark.

Thus, innovating and going beyond the impossible is the main motto of this conference. This Two day Collaborative Conference will witness the flurry of "Knowledge Sharing" sessions comprising "high powered panel discussion". In the pre-lunch sessions and parallel paper presentation tracks will provide opportunities to the presenters to showcase their 'academic mettle' under session chairs of eminent academicians.

Dr. Samunder Singh

Dr. S.S Dahiya
Prof. & Head
Department of Public Administration, M.D. University, Rohtak

PREFACE

Governance has emerged as a serious issue in present times. It has a direct bearing with government and the policies framed by it. As an outcome, a paradigm shift has been observed across the world and India government is no exception to it. Indian government took some land mark decisions in the last three decades. In the light of the global transformations the Indian government brought innovative policy initiatives like adoption of citizen charters, passage of RTI Act, computerization of government records, promotion of e-governance, passage of Right to Public Service Delivery Act etc. to make the administration more responsive and transparent.

The Proposed ICSSR sponsored Collaborative Conference on the theme entitled Public Policy and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences is an attempt to conduct a microscopic scrutiny of the government policies and programmes by the scholars and intellectuals belonging to different states across the country in terms of their impact on the common citizens. It would also prove significant for the government for bringing qualitative changes in public policies is inevitable to improve the living standard of the end beneficiaries

The present souvenir comprises the abstracts sent by the delegates abstracts are related to the different sub- themes of the Conference. All these abstracts would be presented in the Five Technical Session as per the title of the abstract on which further deliberations would be held during two days interaction the scheme of these technical sessions is as under:

Technical Session-I :- Public Policy in India: Issues, Challenges, Innovations and Case Studies

Technical Session-II :- Innovations in Governance, Citizen Centric and Good Governance

Technical Session III :- Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Technical Session IV :- Digital Governance

Technical Session V :- Ethics and Accountability

The deliberations that would be held during the above technical sessions would be helpful for the participants belonging to different categories particularly the students, research scholars as well as the academic fraternity to attract their attentions towards the policy related issues across the country. It may lead to open new vistas of research to conduct a deep probing about the problem areas faced by the common citizens as an outcome of the innovative initiatives taken by the government in various fields to make the governance process more effective.

I would like to thank the key note speakers of Inaugural and valedictory sessions and each and every delegate who have contributed directly and indirectly for the success of this Collaborative Conference. My Special thanks to our hon'able Vice Chancellor Prof Rajbir Singh, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi,   President and Secretary of Indian Public Administration Association, Director, Chaudhary Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Change for extending administrative and financial support.

Dr. S.S Dahiya

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Maharshi Dayanand University

Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, established in the year 1976 and accredited as 'A+'grade by NAAC in March, 2019. Since its inception, the university has travelled a long history. Now it is a teaching cum affiliating university with more than 300 affiliated colleges. Currently, there are 41 Post-Graduate Departments and 11 Faculties in the University. In addition to this, it runs Institute of Law & Management Studies (UILMS), Gurugram. At present, the University runs 236 plus programmes and more than 2 lakh students are registered with it. It has been ranked the cleanest government university by the HRD Ministry Under the "Swachh Campus Ranking". The university is first among the state universities of Haryana in the NIRF 2022 Survey conducted by HRD Ministry, Government of India and has been placed at 94thrank amongst Indian Universities in the NIRF Survey.

Department of Public Administration

Department of Public Administration came into existence in 1991 and is one of the most vibrant Departments in the faculty of social sciences. Today it runs M.A.-Two Year (CBCS) and M.A. (Hons.) Five Year Integrated Programs each with an intake of 50 students. In addition to this, it also runs Ph. D Programmes. The M.A.(Hons.) Five Year Integrated Programme is being run on Professional lines with the provision to exit after three years to provide the degree of B.A. (Hons.) Public Administration. It is the first ever Department in India to start the M.A (Hons) Five Year Integrated Programme both at UG & PG Level. The strength of the students in the department is more than 250.

Indian Public Administration Association

The Indian Public Administration Association aims at promoting the study and understanding of public administration as a multi disciplinary field of study. It serves the national and international community with the cumulative expertise and experience of its members drawn from amongst the academics and professionals. The association strives to contribute towards the development of the discipline through extensive academic and research collaboration among major institutions and scholars of Public Administration. It provides pedagogical and networking prospects through seminars, conference and other professional development activities. Currently, Prof Ajmer Singh Malik, Vice Chancellor CDLU, Sirsa is working as its President, Prof. Sanjeev Kumar Mahajan as its Vice- President and Prof. Y PardhaSaradhi as General Secretary cum Treasurer.

Chaudhry Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Change

Chaudhry Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Change is a constituent establishment of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak. The institute is an advanced research centre that focuses on research on social, economic issues with special reference to State of Haryana and also the country as a whole. It also provides a platform for undertaking both micro and macro level interdisciplinary research that yields useful guidelines for policy framing and implementation. The institute organizes and holds seminars, conferences, workshops and extension lectures related to social, cultural and economic concerns with an aim to generating ideas for bringing about suitable socio-economic change both at local as well as national level.

About the Seminar

Concept Note

The concept of governance has emerged as an important issue and received wider attention particularly after the introduction of LPG programs across the globe. As an outcome there has been a paradigm shift in administration that emphasized on transparency, accountability and responsiveness instead of efficiency and effectiveness. In this direction popularization of New Public Management (NPM) Philosophy during this phase proved very significant that argued for the adoption of the institutional pluralism and public choice approach by different countries. It emphasized on democratization and decentralization of administrative system in order to make the public delivery mechanism efficient by recognizing citizens as customers rather than passive recipients of public utilities. This philosophy further advocates for re-inventing government in tune with accountability, transparency, responsiveness and citizen orientation. The popularization of New Liberal Philosophy during the same time led to the exposure of common masses to the qualitative and alternative services as rendered by private sector. Thus, the Indian Government took initiatives to commence the practice of public private partnership (PPP). In the light of the global transformations the Indian government brought innovative policy initiatives like adoption of citizen charters, passage of RTI Act, computerization of government records, promotion of e-governance, passage of Right to Public Service Delivery Act etc. to make the administration more responsive and transparent. In addition to this, the government also introduced the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the private sector to share the responsibility of promotion of social welfare. Replacement of planning commission by NITI Aayog, further proved significant for the government in extending expert advice to adopt various policy initiatives in diverse fields particularly towards the realization of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Despite all these efforts of the government, till date the administration has to go miles away to stand true to the expectations of the common masses in terms of imbibing accountability and responsiveness in the existing machinery. So, there is a need to rethink about the structural, functional and behavioural changes in the present system to make the governance more citizens oriented.

Sub Theme:

- Public Policy in India: Issues & Challenges

- Innovations in Public Policy: Value Creation and Sustainability

- Public Policy in India: Case Studies.

- Innovations in Governance in India.

- Citizen-Centric and Good governance: Service Delivery Mechanisms (Health, Education, Police etc.).

- Public Private Partnership

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- Digital Governance in India: Experiences

- Governance: Ethics and Accountability

Contribution of Conference in Policy Making

The Proposed Collaborative Conference on the theme entitled **Public Policy and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences** would also prove significant for the government particularly in conducting a SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities & Threats) analysis of the public policies launched by the government in the changing global scenario. Public policies are instrumental particularly in shaping the future of ordinary citizens as they have a direct bearing with their lives of everyday. With the passage of time, qualitative changes in public policies are inevitable to improve the living standard of the end beneficiaries.

The concept of governance which has a direct relationship with government and the policies framed by it, has undergone a drastic change during the last three decades. As an outcome, a paradigm shift has been observed so far as the operational working of the Indian government is concerned. A drastic change has been experienced in the public policies framed by the government in the changed scenario. It is an outcome of the emerging citizen centric orientation of the government in respect of the changing global perspective. Therefore, the time bound delivery of services to the citizens has emerged as the main concern of the government. In this regard e-governance has become instrumental in easing the lives of common citizens by promoting transparency, eroding corruption and overcoming the direct interface with the administrative officials.

Present conference would provide a platform for inviting scholars from different states including Assam, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttrakhand, Jammu & Kashmir etc. It would help in inviting wider deliberations on the existing governance process and the resultant output of public policies framed by the government in tune with the changed scenario. The scholars coming across the country will ponder over the policy issues relating to governance in their respective state which ultimately help in conducting the impact analysis of the governmental policies. They may lead to apprise the participants of the Conference about the insight stimulations regarding the governance process of different states. These intellectuals would also deliberate on the innovative ideas in the form of suggestions to overcome the problems of the governance process.

These practical solutions advocated by outside experts would be given a wider publicity by the national news papers as well as social media plateforms like university website, Facebook Page, Twitter etc. which ultimately helps in generating awareness on the part of the government about the actual performance of public policies and the resultant satisfaction of the people from them across the country. The innovative ideas extended by different experts in the form of suggestions would further help the

government in restructuring and reframing of its policies primarily because policy making is a scientific process and constant feedback is its primary requirement.

Contribution of Conference in Society

The Proposed Conference on the theme *Public Policy and Governance in India: Innovations and Experiences* would prove beneficial and fruitful to the society as well. In the present context, the concept of governance has experienced a drastic change in India. As a result, the public policies are also undergoing a paradigm shift particularly in the light of changing orientation of the government towards citizens. In fact, public policies are the authoritative statements with a legal base. These are vehicles through which the government shapes the lives of the common citizens.

In a democratic form of government, government is regarded as an affair of the governed and it is obligatory on the part of the government to ensure the people's participation in the operational working of the government. In other words, the government is expected to involve the common masses in shaping public policies by taking into consideration the public opinion. Media can play an instrumental role in this regard.

Present conference is an attempt to conduct a microscopic scrutiny of the government policies by the scholars and intellectuals belonging to different states across the country in terms of their impact on the common citizens. This analysis would be given wide coverage by the national news papers as well as the social media plateforms like university website, Facebook Page, Twitter etc. which ultimately helps in the generation of mass awareness about the strength and weaknesses of these policies across the country. The innovative ideas generated by different scholars in the form of their suggestions would help the government in bringing necessary changes in the existing policies in the light of the changing requirements of people to make them more futuristic and result oriented.

Moreover, these deliberations would further be helpful for the participants belonging to different categories particularly the students, research scholars as well as the academic fraternity to attract their attentions towards the policy related issues across the country. It may lead to open new vistas of research to conduct a deep probing about the problem areas faced by the common citizens as an outcome of the innovative initiatives taken by the government in various fields to make the governance process more effective.

In addition to this, the published proceedings of the Collaborative Conference would also prove beneficial for the ordinary citizens to get acquaintance with the latest development that are going on in the governance process and their resultant impact on the society. It may further lead to generate mass awareness which ultimately helps in formulating public opinion either in favour or against the government. In the latter case, the government can sense the cause resentment and try to carry out necessary amendments in the existing policies in accordance with requirements of the common people.

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Efficacy of Citizen Centric Administrative Measures in India: A Critical Analysis

Dr. S. S. Dahiya

Prof & Head, Deptt. of Public Administration, M.D.U. Rohtak

Abstract

Element of citizen centricity gained momentum after 1990s when international funding agencies like World Bank and IMF imposed aid conditionalities to promote good governance in developing countries including India. As an element of good governance, this concept was advocated in favour of economic liberalization to overcome state monopolies in the delivery of public goods. The emergence of new public management (NPM) philosophy further led to a paradigm shift in the model of governance. It considers citizen as customer rather than passive recipient of public utilities. This concept revolves around the philosophy of consumer satisfaction and it advocates for democratization and decentralization of administration to promote the efficiency of administration and to make administration more responsible. However in the later intellectual discourses, the term citizen centric governance & administration was refined in terms of inclusive growth and social equity. As an outcome, promotion of good governance emerged as a serious compulsion of the developing countries and India was no exception.

In this direction, Indian government took certain initiatives towards the involvement of the common masses into the administrative working. The passage of certain Acts during the last three decades like Right to Information Act, introduction of Citizen Chartres, right to public Services Act, Lok pal Act etc. to make administration more accountable. Despite all these efforts of the government, till date the administration has to go miles away to stand true to the expectations of the common masses in terms of imbibing accountability and responsiveness in the existing machinery. So, there is a need to rethink about the structural, functional and behavioural changes in the present system to make the governance more citizens oriented.

In this paper an effort has been made to conduct a critical analysis of the efficacy of citizen centric measures initiated by the government with special reference to RTI Act, 2005, Adoption of citizen charters by various departments of the government, Implementation of Right to Public Services Act and the Lokpal Act.

Keywords: New Public Management Philosophy, Democratic Decentralization, Citizen Charter.

Citizen Satisfaction Regarding the Services of Antoyadaya Saral Kendra, Rohtak

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Abstract

In the new era of governance, a clear shift from Bureaucratic-centric model to Citizen-centric model has been recognized. Citizens are the nucleus of governance and all other elements revolve around it. E-governance is the application of Information communication technology to make the government functioning transparent, accountable, efficient, responsive etc. In this direction, Haryana government has established Antoyadaya Saral Kendra to deliver all government services to the citizens through online platform. At present 658 government services are delivered through Antoyadaya Saral Kendra of Rohtak. Therefore, the research team tried to study the citizen satisfaction with the services of Antoyadaya Saral Kendra. This paper is based on primary as well as secondary data. The main objectives of the paper are to examine the citizen satisfaction regarding the services of Antoyadaya Saral Kendra and to analyse the problems faced by the citizens while using the services of Antoyadaya Saral Kendra. For the purpose of the study, 100 respondents have been selected through random sampling method. To conduct the study, a well structured interview schedule and observation method has been used to collect the data.

Keywords: E-governance, Antoyadaya Saral Kender, Citizen Satisfaction, Government, Accountable.

<div align="right"><u>**CC-3**</u></div>

District Administration and Rural Local Bodies: The Relationship Revisited

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Abstract

Commencing with the Community Development Programmes and National Extension Service Programmes, which were launched on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in 1952 and 1953, respectively, to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the rural people, Indian administration launched several such programmes during the last more than 70 years.

Indeed, as a consequence there has been appreciable improvement in the life of the rural people and their socio-economic condition has improved. However, given the quantum of investment involving these efforts during the 'Planning Commission' era, and subsequently also, the achievements are far from satisfactory. Lamentably, sizeable portion of the rural population is still living below poverty line and there is massive unemployment in the rural areas.

In fact, the programmes almost invariably met the same fate of shortfall in their achievements. Ironically, instead of setting the things right, Indian administration preferred to bring in some new programmes in place of the existing ones. But since the fundamental issues were not addressed, these proved to be 'old wines in new bottles'. Even though several commissions and committees have been constituted to suggest measures but the suggestions offered by them were seldom implemented.

The problem lies with the model adopted for rural development by the Indian administration which has been bureaucracy-centric if not purely bureaucratic.

The problem lies with the model of development adopted by the Indian administration which has been bureaucracy-centric if not purely bureaucratic. The bureaucracy-centric model has even thwarted the

two major attempts in late 1950s and in 1993 to give power to the people and to increase their (peoples') participation in the process of formulation and implementation of development plans at the local level. Consequently, bureaucracy continues to control the affairs at the local level with almost negligible participation of the people. The administration dominates, directs and even supervises the peoples' representatives at the local level which militates against democratic principles. Since administration enjoys hegemonic status, it is not ready to yield powers that it has been enjoying since ever.

However, the economic scenario of the country is changing; Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies and slated to become '5 trillion strong economy' soon. This is bound to trigger changes in all walks of life and the local administration cannot be an exception.

In the present article, the existing structural-functional arrangement and relationship between district administration and the rural local bodies has been revisited in the context of our own experience and the scenario in other countries and on the basis thereof an alternative model of administration at the district level vis-à-vis rural local bodies has been suggested so that the local bodies night become and function as truly democratic institutions.

<u>CC-4</u>

Reservation in Higher Education for the Economically Weaker Sections of Haryana

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Abstract

Reservation as a concept is quite old in the Indian administration, which plays an important role in uplifting the marginalised section of the Indian society. Reservation plays an important role in educating the marginalised people. Even in the Indian constitution the 1st Amendment (1951) mandated the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by reserving quotas for them in Educational Institutions. Over the years reservation system has been changed and revised in the constitution for providing social justice to the economically weaker sections of the country. In this series the latest 103rd amendment 2019 made an attempt to provide reservations for the economically backward sections of the society which is seen as an act of economic justice too. This study deals with the awareness and perceptions of the Post Graduate students of universities of Haryana state about the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019 (Providing 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections of the general category). This study indicates the awareness and perceptions of the people about uplifting the economically weaker sections of the society.

Keywords: Reservation, Economically Weaker Sections, Amendment, Marginalised

A Study of Big Data in Public Policy Deliberations in India

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Abstract

While Public policies decide the progress of a nation, big data decides the quality and viability of a public policy. Clearly big data today, is the inalienable part of public policy making, implementation and related processes. This is particularly true for launching and proceeding with development policies that help promote socio-economic development of a country. Big data is already having a global reach and exerts a fundamental and structural impact throughout the world. While the use of data is not new, the potential and actual use of big data applications affects the theoretical and practical considerations of decision making in public sector. Further, application of advanced analytics along with big data makes public policies more scientific and reliable. The public services are currently undergoing transformation with replacement of robotics and machines against men and manual work. Paperless governance is another ongoing development better described as e-Governance. Hence there is a dire need to embrace big data and technology that is reshaping the workforce completely across the globe. The current challenge however is about making better use of big data for improvement of public services that would help to serve the citizens better. Governments across the world and in India, in particular, are yet to capitalize on usage of big data applications in their respective administrative settings that would lead to increased efficiency and effectiveness of public policies and their processes. The present study focuses on the effective use of big data and technologies in public policy cycle for improving their efficiency and reliability.

Keywords: Public services, advanced technology, e-governance, development policies, public sector

Innovation in Public Policy: India's Tryst With the Aspirational Districts Programme

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Abstract

India has implemented several innovative public policies and governance initiatives in recent years, aimed at reducing poverty, improving access to healthcare and education, and promoting sustainable development. One example is the implementation of the Aadhaar system, a biometric-based digital identity program. Another example is the Jan Dhan Yojana, a financial inclusion program that aimed to increase access to banking services for underserved populations. The government has also launched the

"Digital India" initiative, which aims to increase the use of technology in government services and to make them more accessible to citizens. The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) is a flagship program launched by the Government of India in January 2018 to accelerate the development of certain districts that have been lagging in key socioeconomic indicators.

The program focuses on improving performance in five key areas: health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development, and basic infrastructure. The ADP aims to create a "competitive and collaborative" environment among districts, where they can learn from each other's best practices and innovations. The program uses a data-driven, performance-based approach to track progress and identify areas for improvement. One of the key innovations of the ADP is its use of technology to track progress and measure impact. The program uses real-time data and analytics to monitor the performance of districts and identify areas where interventions are needed. The program also encourages district-level planning, with district Collectors as the nodal officer, responsible for the overall development and progress of the district, with support from various central and state government agencies. Overall, the ADP is a unique and innovative program that aims to accelerate the development of lagging districts by using a data-driven, performance-based approach and promoting citizen participation and collaboration among districts.

Keywords: Aspirational, Public Policy, Governance, Sustainable Development Goals, 3C Approach

Challenges Ahead in Sustainable Development and the Preservation of Soil in the Domain of Public Policy

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Abstract

It is not because of our presence that the soil exists; instead, the soil's presence has led to our presence. People discuss life and the progression of life everywhere we go, but people need to discuss the origin or atmosphere of life. The ups and downs of the stock market and the economy's expansion are not the reasons for the happiness in our lives. Our lives would be much more fulfilling if we consumed nutrient-dense foods, inhaled pure oxygen, and drank clean water; even though these items are a fundamental need for a happy and fulfilling existence, they are disregarded mainly nowadays. What we should consume, what we should drink, and how we should breathe is our first concern; in the event of a catastrophe, this is not a topic that should be the focus of scholarly inquiry. We are not descended from our parents; our ancestry may be traced back to the topsoil and then to our parents. The recklessness of the people and the government has led to the current predicament in which the soil finds itself. If there are not at least 2 or 3 per cent organic substances present in the soil, then we cannot correctly refer to it as soil. When fewer than 2% of organic substances are present in the soil, we refer to the environment as

a desert. As a result of ineffective public policy, such topsoil is becoming a catastrophe. The government has not been formulating public policies for the conservation of soil, and the government is also not implementing the public policies already in place. Degradation of the soil takes place constantly for a reason described above. At this point, the formulation of public policies connected to soil conservation has reached its zenith; the country's residents are also responsible for preserving the soil. A foundation for sustainable growth must be created in protecting the soil through appropriate actions taken by humans and the government. So, wise ecological policies must come up. The conservation of soil cannot take place in the absence of individual care.

Keywords: Sustainable Growth, Ineffective Public Policy Social Responsibility, Responsible Governance

"Women Entrepreneurs Status in the State of Gujarat"

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Abstract

In India, the status of Gujarat has its special place when it comes to entrepreneurship culture. Today women are more willing to take up the activities that were once reserved for male counterpart only. The current paper focuses on the status of Women Entrepreneurship and government intervention in the state of Gujarat. The contribution of women which are almost half of the population often ignored, but women's entrepreneurship is an integral part of any country's economic and social development. It is to mention that the efforts and policies/schemes of the government to strive these women to take up Entrepreneurship as their career. Different government agencies and other stack holders are relentlessly working to uplift the status & address the challenges faced by women in their entrepreneurial journey in different sectors is also being discussed. Entrepreneurship is the way forward especially for women, to be self-reliant as they do not earn profit and accomplish their goal but also contributes to the overall development of the state, hence the nation with social change. This growth can be attributed to the state government's various initiatives to promote women's entrepreneurship. This empowers women in their decision making for the family at large and being independent economically equips them to get rid of traditional exclusion socially, economically and politically.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur, Gujarat, Entrepreneurship, Development, Government Initiative, Entrepreneurship Development Program

Status of Cyber Crime in Punjab: An Overview

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Abstract

19th largest Indian state by area among the 28 Indian states (20th largest, if UTs are considered). With over 27 million inhabitants, Punjab is the 16th largest Indian state by population, consisting of 23 districts. According to NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020-2021, Delhi and Punjab have the highest number of internet subscribers. With this status, Punjab is no exception to a growing digital village. While greater connectivity through the World Wide Web promises great progress, it also leaves our digital societies open to new vulnerabilities.

Cyber-crime knows no boundaries and has evolved as fast as emerging technologies. The increasing criminalization of daily life with information technology shows a four-fold increase in cyber fraud cases in Punjab last year, from 24 in 2020-21 to 98 in 2021-22. This paper will try to highlight the status of cybercrimes in Punjab, the level of awareness among the people and the efficiency and effectiveness of the mechanism established by the government to deal with it.

Public Policy in India: Issues &Challenge

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Abstract

Public policy-making in India has frequently been characterized by a failure to anticipate needs, impacts, or reactions which could have reasonably been foreseen, thus impeding economic development. Policies have been reversed or changed more frequently than warranted by exogenous changes or new information. This paper is concerned with why India's policy making structures have so much difficulty in formulating the "right" policy and then sticking to it. It goes on to ask, and make a modest beginning in answering, the question of what can be done to improve the structures and systems involved in the making of public policy in India. The problems highlighted in the analysis can broadly be divided into two types. The first of these is structural—too much fragmentation, too much implementation work load on policy-makers, poor structure and process for involving outside experts and stakeholders. The second kind of problem lies with the competence of the people who man the structure—inadequate professionalism of the policy-making staff, and inadequate competence of the specialists. The next

section of this paper makes specific reform suggestions on the first of these issues—institutional structures and processes.

Keywords: Public Policy, Policy Making, Stakeholders, Structure.

Training and Capacity Building of Self Help Groups: An Analytical Study of Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract

SHGs are voluntarily formed informal groups by members of similar socio-economic background to promote the habit of savings and achieve formal financial services for economic growth and development. They started as groups that develop credit discipline amongst the poor women and provide accessibility to financial services but later expanded its role to encompass formation and development of micro enterprises along with convergence of various welfare policies and social services of the government. Notably, more than 84 percent of these groups are exclusively women groups (NABARD, 2020) with meager or no financial income from any other source. Thus it is important for them to be profitable and long-lasting. In order to reap these benefits of SHGs, there is a considerable need to provide training and capacity building to the members. Hence, stress is laid on empowerment of the beneficiary by providing them with entrepreneurial training and opportunities for livelihood development that consequently equips them towards empowerment. The SHG members are thus imparted with trainings, capacity building and skill development to better their skills and apply the traditional knowledge for economical advancements. This paper attempts to study the status of training and capacity of SHGs in Himachal Pradesh. It relies on secondary data. It highlights that the training and capacity of SHGs are not equivalent to their counterparts in the southern states of the country.

Keywords: Self-Help Groups; Training; Capacity Building; Himachal Pradesh

Bihar's Alcohol Ban Policy: An Incompetent Execution or an Ineffective Policy Formulation

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Abstract

Temperance movements in India have its roots in Gandhian philosophy of social equality. Gandhiji considered consumption of alcohol as monstrous social sin and while recommending legislation in favor of prohibition he ensured that role of state is pivotal in effectuating potential welfare. Liquor prohibition has always been a debatable agenda for policymakers associated with considerable loss of revenue

causing serious impact on economy. However, policymakers in Bihar enacted *'Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act, 2016'* prohibiting manufacturing, bottling, distribution, transportation, collection, storage, possession, purchase, sale, or consumption of any intoxicant or liquor. Act ensured complete chain of process to be criminalized but even draconian sections of act have utterly failed to accrue the potential benefits giving rise to a chorus of questions, about its execution & efficacy and science of policy formulation process. Through a thematic analysis, current paper looks into matter of policy formulation and policy implementation of this policy. Findings of the study have shown severe deficiencies in policy execution leading to illegal supply and rampant consumption of alcohol across the state and for worse, incessant hooch (spurious liquor) tragedies. Entire scenario seems to have muddled up due to repercussions of lackluster policy execution which have grievously impacted people from backward community, exacerbating caste inequalities due to inability of the government to provide alternate livelihoods to communities traditionally engaged in liquor production and trade. Since 2016, over 2 crore litres of liquor have been seized, more than 4.5 lakh arrested leading to high pendency rates in courts with less than 1% conviction rate describes the entire story. Several amendments in the act make it obvious that there was serious lack of policy studies and stakeholders participation during policy adaptation. In the final section we focus on the rationale of policy impact assessment.

Keywords: Policy, Execution, Liquor Prohibition, Bihar, Police

An Analysis of Public Policy Innovation: Sustainable Value of Innovative Public Policy

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Abstract

The term 'innovation' very much used in scientific and technological debate. When it is particularly in public administration, enhances the knowledge flow on public policy. Innovation in public policy force actors for being more value creative and, having sustainable framework which can be catalyst for being socio-economic development in society. Administrative development and development of administration need innovative public policy for efficient utilization of resources. Creative policy are mainly disposal to the institution, those are in authority of decision making of policy and its implementation. Developing countries seem to be in dire need of culture of institutional innovation in field of academic and practices, so that they can address the issue related to scarcity of resources and, can tackle the problem of society, well within their local environment. Copying the policy from strange environment will be invasive, in later period; it can be hazardous for developing nation. In recent times, we have seen most of South Asian countries facing different type economic and environmental challenges like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Accountability and responsiveness of public institution depend on implementation of policy on temporal perspective. The paper will analyze the environment of innovation

in public policy in general. But specifically compare the culture of innovative public policy in developing countries and developed nation based on secondary data and information.

Keywords: Public Policy, innovation, sustainable, culture, environment, institution, society, economic, creative, temporal, framework

Public Policy in India: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Early in the 1950s, the academic field of "public policy" began to take shape. Since then, it has expanded and is currently making efforts to become recognized as a discipline. Political science, public administration, economics, and management all heavily incorporate the study of policy as it pertains to governmental outputs. Public policy has grown academically quickly and many scholars, educators, and public officials today believe it is growing more difficult. Public policy-related subjects span all previous disciplinary boundaries in academia. For public policy to have the desired impact, good governance is necessary. The international development community, scholars, and policymakers have recently given governance challenges substantial consideration. Today, "governance" is not only at the forefront of the development debate but is also seen as a key component that must be included in the development plan. The study's primary areas of interest include Indian public policy and good governance. This research paper highlights the characteristics of public policy making, types of public policy, reasons for formulation of public policy, challenges to public policy and good governance, and suggestions for public policy and good governance have been highlighted in detail.

Keywords- Public policy, Good Governance, People, Participation, Government

Suggestive Policy Ideas for Improvement in the Domestic Violence Legislation: A Review

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Abstract

Intimate partner violence, Domestic violence and non-partner violence rates serve as two indices of progress toward Sustainable Development Goals target 5, which aims to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls. In India, domestic violence is pervasive and deeply ingrained. According to the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS 2019–21), more than three out of every ten (30%) Indian women experience domestic abuse. With the adoption of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) in 2005, domestic violence was officially recognized as a criminal offence in

India. This Act was milestone legislation in women welfare because it recognizes the domestic abuse as a human right issue. This paper contributes to the task of reimagining alternative policy ideas to response domestic violence and also suggests some innovative concepts for the improvement of the DV legislation. The evaluation of related literature is discussed and the contribution of the Act is highlighted with some lacunas. This study will evaluate the innovations that help in better dealing with domestic violence cases. The paper concludes that it is a significant legislation for protecting the women from domestic violence. It provides a platform to women to raise their voice against any cruelty but it also has some flaws. The paper ends with suggestive ideas that should be added in PWDV Act 2005 to overcome the flaws in the light of current scenario.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Innovative Ideas, Policy, Women, Legislation

Citizen's Charter: Customization of Public Services Delivery Culture in India

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Abstract

Era of New public management (NPM) reforms and public choice approach led to structural changes in the service delivery to public/clients, resulting in development of more people oriented and time bound services from government officials. Evolution of Citizen Charter (CC) in public sector is the most obvious and prominent mechanism for decentralized and citizen centric governance tool. Since 1997, Citizen Charter in Indian context has evolved significantly and still being modified to match the practical aspects of governance. In stages, it has been consistently institutionalized prominently in the central and state governments to develop a more transparent, service oriented administrative culture with a clear focus of enhancing current efficiency levels. However there have been severe issues and deficiencies with the theoretical aspects of charter formulated by governments and the execution, starting with those ministries and department that have large public interface. From this perspective the paper critically appraises and evaluates the citizen's charter(s) formulated by ministries and departments of central government and state governments. These issues have been analyzed through conceptual and analytical framework. For this purpose, the study has been conducted, referring particularly to the quality standards and service delivery mechanisms initiated by these charters. On the basis of findings, the study concluded that the lack of awareness and less publicity; absence of stakeholders' participation; institutional and administrative inability to ensure supervision and monitoring mechanism and almost non-existent periodical review of charters has affect edits potential effectiveness. Finally, the paper qualitatively measures the competency of charters on the assessment criteria articulated in *Sevottam Model*. Ultimately it becomes mandatory on the part of administration to ensure necessary modification in CC implementation by promoting citizen-centric administrative culture.

Keywords: Citizen Charter (CC), Department, India, Ministry, Participation, Sevottam

Model, Service Delivery, Vision, Administrative: Financial Inclusion as a Tool for Economic Empowerment of Women

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Abstract

Financial inclusion enhances the accessibility of financial services. It is a process which ensures to the weaker section of the society and low income groups have access the financial services timely and provide adequate credit when needed at a reasonable price. The Reserve Bank of India has also encouraged the banks to make financial inclusion one of their top priorities. In order to enhance financial inclusion in India, various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India such as introduction of priority sector lending requirements for banks, establishment of regional rural banks and self-help group bank linkage programmes. NABARD acts as a facilitator for promoting the financial inclusion and mutual cooperation all over India. NABARD refinance support to the Co-operative and Regional Rural Banks to supplement the resources of banks and to improve the flow of the credit at the ground level. In this way, it also supports the Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).An attempt has been in this paper to assess the Role of NABARD as an agency facilitator for the promotion of financial inclusion and Self Help Groups in India. It has been concluded through data analysis that financial inclusion through DAY-NRLM have increased their saving and helped some of them to set-up their small business which has aimed the way towards sustainable livelihood. The Policies should be designed to enhance skill-based training, motivational training and educational opportunities, vocational training on marketing and promotional services and management skills towards the borrowers.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Self-Help Group, Women empowerment, Day-NRLM, NABARD

Citizen-Centric and Good Governance: An Empirical Study in the Context of "Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools" In Rajasthan

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Abstract

Governance is simply the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not. The term Good Governance adds the goodness of the government in the implementation of decision-making and makes the state a Welfare State. Welfare State is a state that ensures fulfillment of the basic needs of human beings so that they make their life better and develop

themselves. Among other basic amenities like food, shelter, health, etc., Education is also important for a human being.

As a Welfare state, India has a detailed legal framework and Institutional Structure by our constitution which circulates better education facilities for citizens of the nation. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Even Fundamental Duties say a lot about education. On this basis 'The Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools Scheme' by the Government of Rajasthan expands the right to education in a unique and good way. Under the 'MGEMS' plan govt. is trying to increase the G.E.R. in govt. schools and to provide free English medium education to needy students which can't afford the high fee structure of private English medium schools. This plan is a developing plan initiated in 2019 on the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Currently, there are 1494 MGEM Schools in Rajasthan with a huge 2.5 lakh enrolments.

In this research paper, the concept of Good Governance, the provisions of the right to education in the constitution of India, and the provision of Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools in Rajasthan Plan have been reviewed with a Case Study of Mahatma Gandhi English Medium School, Jodhpur.

Keywords: GER- Gross Enrolment Ratio, MGEMS- Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools.

<u>**CC-19**</u>

Green Banking in Public Sector Banks: Initiatives and Experiences

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Abstract

Climate change and environmental deterioration pose risks to the prosperity of our economies as well as to the welfare of our society. Sustainable development can be accomplished in the greatest way is to let markets operate within an adequate framework of cost-effective regulations and economic instruments. The Banks are one of the main economic agents influencing overall industrial activity and economic growth. Banks may undertake various initiatives to which help to reduce its carbon footprints and ensure that businesses adopt environment-friendly practices. All these initiatives are referred as green banking.

Green banking consists of two parts: supporting and funding only environmentally sustainable investments means banks adopting finance in an environmentally friendly manner and making use of all resources and minimizing carbon footprints means green revolution of internal operations of banks. With the help of green banking, financial risks related to the environment and climate change can be effectively identified and managed. Additionally, it intends to integrate environmental and climate change issues into the banking sector. It also aids in promoting financial stability by considering risks other than just environmental ones.

As of the end of March 2022, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) accounted for 62 per cent of total outstanding deposits and 58 per cent of total loans and advances extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks and play an important role in Indian banking sector. Under this background this paper covers green banking initiatives, innovations, and experiences of banks particularly PSBs.

Collaborative Governance: A New Approach of Administrative Solution to the Pandemic (COVID-19) Situation

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Abstract

Pandemic outbreak throughout the world led to multidimensional changes in terms of administration, economy and society. Entire politico-administrative system was on stake to prove its ability to deal with COVID-19 Pandemic. Hence, it can be stated that COVID-19 will potentially have intellectual and administrative changes and some potential effects on people's life. Need was felt to reinvent the administrative system. Now New Public Management Approach was insufficient to solve the problem. Globalization Approach becomes debatable. More focused approach is to develop local administrative structure and process. Collaborative approach becomes more solution oriented. Public Administration in collaboration with Civil Society serves the community better in pandemic situation. This paper wills discuses the governance mechanism and its evolution in Pandemic situation. Main objective of the Paper is to- 1. Relook the New Public Management in dealing with the pandemic situation. 2. Anlyse the relevance of globalization in pandemic situation.3.Understand the collaborative approach as solution in pandemic situation. 4. Examine the sustainability of collaborative approach in Public Administration.5.How collaboration with Civil Society helps the governance mechanism in dealing with pandemic situation. 6. Suggest new solutions and improvement in public administration to mange pandemic.

Keywords: Pandemic, Globalization, Governance, Civil Society, Collaboration

Citizen-Centric Administration: Need for Initiatives

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Abstract

Over the years, the exigency of a citizen-centric administration has been gaining the ground to ensure citizens' welfare and satisfaction thereof. In fact, it helps in the establishment of greater trust not only in the government but also in the higher and lower levels of democracy. Efforts are on for making the administration more efficient and accountable to the citizens to achieve the aims of good governance through active people's participation, transparency, accountability, e-governance, responsiveness, grievance redressal system, time schedule, etc. The general perception emerged from some of the studies include unhelpful attitude of lower level officials, inordinate delay, favouritism, need of brokers to get

the work done, citizens' ignorance about procedures involved in getting the things done and rich-poor discrimination, Bhattacharya (2008:257). The Second Administrative Reforms commission has also identified five barriers to the citizen-centric administration: wooden, inflexible, self-perpetuation and inward attitude of civil servants; lack of the accountability: red-tapism; ineffective implementation of laws and rules; and low level of awareness of rights and duties of citizens. The present paper has been devoted to focus on citizen-centric administration with a view to examine the need and relevance of the approach and ultimately suggest suitable initiatives necessary for strengthening of citizen-centric administration. These include "re-engineering process to make grievance citizen-centric; adoption of appropriate modern technology; RTI; citizens' charters; independent evaluation of services; grievance redressal mechanism; and active citizens' participation through public-private participation." Moreover, sincere efforts are required for simplification of processes, fairness of civil services, making administration responsive, accessible and accountable, delivery of services through use of IT, decentralized and flexible system and taking help of civil societies.

Examining Collaborative Governance in Countering Complex Health Crisis

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Abstract

The explosion of any outbreak will challenge the existing governance mechanisms of a nation. The unprecedented global health crisis has a devastating effect on the public health, states' economy and environment. The latest pandemic COVID-19 demonstrated that nations across the world are placed on equal terms in dealing with this global health concern. The discrepancy of global states on economic lines like the West and the East has been blurred with each nation encountering the similar, rather same financial and health crisis due to this pandemic.

In this public health chaos, democratic nations experienced a confrontation among national and sub-national governments. In claiming legitimacy and control to handle the situation in a better manner, the two began to assert the authority with coercion and authoritarianism. The cooperative federalism was replaced by combative federalism. There need to be innovative governance approaches to counter the challenging situations to transform the crisis into an opportunity.

Encountering complex environment requires a stable and consistent mechanism with network of actors to address the situation. An omnipotent state will be ill suited in a place where public policies are formulated with mutual deliberations, consensus and priorities accorded by the actors. Collaborative governance, an innovative governance model will be a suitable approach to study complex systems. The model helps to overcome discrepancies among actors, stakeholders and policy formulators and encourage collective decision making.

This paper discusses on the democratic nations that stood unnerved to the health crisis by practicing collaborative governance approach. It attempts to analyze the synergy among the several actors in

containing the spread of pandemic by operationalising the better utilization of available resources. The teamwork in crisis times proved successful and reinforced the relationships among the actors.

Good Governance and Inclusive Development: Expectation and Challenges in India

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Abstract

The society functions within the boundaries of state. As state is a political institution that has sovereign jurisdiction within defined territorial boundaries and exercise authority through a set of permanent institutions including parliament, judiciary, bureaucracy and so on. Government is one of the key institutions of state and society liable for ensuring equity, rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsiveness and development through appropriate policies and programmes regulating the activities of the private sector. With the introduction of liberalization, privatization and globalization the activity of the government has expanded to such an extent that certain problems have emerged which includes the failure of government institutions to perform their task in an efficient and effective manner. Market oriented reforms introduced did not yield the desired results and development has become slower and lop sided than was originally anticipated. Liberalization and privatization has failed to provide a policy environment which facilitates economic growth and poverty reduction. This again proves the efficacy of Rigg's model that each country is set in a particular socio- political, economic, cultural and historical milieu and therefore adhering to a blue print of governance without taking cognizance of historical, cultural variations could prove counterproductive. The ultimate goal of development is to build human capabilities and enlarge human choice to create safe and secure environment for citizen's to live with dignity and equality. So there is a need for human grievance with emphasis on political, economic and civil governance.

A paradoxical situation is emerging in India where on one side number of billionaires are increasing on the other hand government is supplying free ration of 5 Kg to 80 crore people. Economics inequality along with unemployment rising cases of suicides by daily wage workers and farmers are on the rise. Nearly 500 people are leaving citizenship of India every day. The present paper will try to highlight the good governance scenario in India, the rising gulf between the rich and poor and issues related to the developmental plans having ramifications on good governance model in India.

An Analysis of Public Trust and Satisfaction With Relation To Public Service Delivery in India

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Abstract

Public trust and level of satisfactionare the barometers of responsive and accountable public Institutional mechanisms. Public trust in public institutions largely speaks about confidence in the government of the day. The level of satisfaction depicts the quality of administrative practices. A high level of public trust and satisfaction enrich democracy in public institutions as it involves multiple stakeholders associated with the public service delivery system. A collective and cooperative approach can potentially win over the trust of the public by democratically engaging with all stakeholders involved in process of public service delivery.

Due to the dissatisfaction with administrative practices in service delivery, many reforms were taken place around the world. New Public Administration, New Public management, New Public Services, New Public Governance and more such reforms were adopted all over the world and India to ease the administrative practices and mechanisms in public service delivery. India was not immune to this paradigm shift. However, less importance was given to the public trust and satisfaction in the reforms.

Objective: The objective of this paper is to analyze the importance of public trust and satisfaction in public service delivery reforms.

Research questions: The main research question is whether the reforms are successful in increasing the level of trust and satisfaction among citizens?

Research Mythology: Primary data from 50 citizens of Jaipur district is collected to get evidence about the level of trust and satisfaction. Secondary data analysis is also used to substantiate the primary data.

Keywords: Public Service delivery, Satisfaction, Trust, Democratic and Participative governance, Administrative and Governance reforms.

Reforming Bureaucracy in India and the New Public Governance

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Abstract

Bureaucracy as an institution has become a cornerstone in democratic polity, especially in the Parliamentary system of government. As an institution it isn't infallible, yet it has survived regime changes, ideological transitions, technological advancements and economic crisis. Accountability is the main feature of public administration especially its implementation agency, bureaucracy. It is the lack of accountability that has emerged as a major concern for ineffective response of various policy failures and inertia. This lack of accountability is reflection of outdated nature of public bureaucracy. In a changed world, the democratic countries such as India are still relying on the traditional bureaucracies to perform public policy formulation and implementation roles. These bureaucracies have outlived their relevance. COVID-19 pandemic in particular has exposed this weakness in India like elsewhere. This paper tries to critically evaluate traditional bureaucracy in India which is still stuck with the *leadership of position* over *leadership of function*. The latter means that the person who has expert knowledge of a

particular function would provide leadership in that situation. Further, the paper explores how Indian needs a shift towards a New Public Governance based on the experiences over the years. It rejects the solution of New Public Management for India in Post Pandemic world and argues for collaborative governance. The paper explores the model of collaborative governance in which public sector, private players and civil society especially public service organizations (NGOs and Self Help Groups) together work for effective public service delivery. It uses India's earlier experiences in this domain including experience during COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Reform, New Public Governance, Bureaucracy, Collaborative Governance, Public Service Delivery

Public Service Delivery with Special Reference to the Health Sector: An Exploratory Study in India

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Abstract

Public service delivery is an institutional mechanism through which public services- Education, Healthcare, Social security, Etc. are delivered to the people by local, state, or central governments. It offers a comprehensive view of the government's performance measurements. Health is an indispensable basis for defining a person's well-being and is a central theme in public policy discourse. The union and state government's current piecemeal approach to healthcare is not ideal. According to many political and administrative views, the state's responsibility to safeguard the health of its citizens is subject to debate. A complex network of individuals and organisations from the public and private sectors must come together to create an effective public health system to ensure the entire country's health. Governmental public health agencies must also harmonise their policy and practice at the national, state, and municipal levels. However, the government's health policy must align with the aspirations of its citizens in a democratic nation. The study examines how public health services are provided in India. It overviews the basic features and recent developments in inter-governmental accountability mechanisms. Furthermore, It examines the consequences of these institutions for delivering quality public services and understands impediments faced by the government despite establishing robust accountability mechanisms. An endeavour has to be made to design a healthcare system that works by delivering quality care to a billion-plus population. It tries to examine recent policy recommendations on public health care. Finally, it makes recommendations regarding reform priorities to enhance public healthcare service. We think that a young democracy like India needs a stronger healthcare system. Society can only progress if it is healthy.

Keywords: Health Care, Public Policy, Service Delivery, Administration, Accountability

Good Governance of Healthcare System: A Comparative Study of Healthcare System in India

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Abstract

Governance is a more confined phenomenon than government. Good Governance is a multi-faceted mechanism that embraces the authority of decision-making to ensure the people's welfare. Health governance and the welfare of the community are the most crucial component of good governance. It is often seen as a set of values that include health as a human right and the public good. The health policies and initiatives, including NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION 2005, NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2017, AYUSHMAN BHARAT PRADAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA YOJANA 2021, evolve at different time intervals to ensure accountability and transparency in governance, improve quality services, and facilitate local responsiveness. Despite these policies framework, health systems in low- and middle-income countries are struggling to improve quality and efficiency. The study tries to explain the governance in India's healthcare system and the significance of decentralization in implementing health sector policies in India. This article also ensures the comprehensive study of recent health policies and their evaluation to provide proper governance in the healthcare sector. The study follows a descriptive and analytical approach to address the objectives based on secondary data. Secondary data was collected from published government reports. The quantitative and qualitative data were both analyzed within the framework of research objectives. The study focuses on the effects of governance on health systems and the ways in which efficiency, community participation, and quality of services are affected. There is a need to improve knowledge, understanding, and expertise in areas of governance.

Keywords: Governance, Decentralization, Healthcare

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR): Mandatory Welfare Role in Human Development in India

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility shows the philanthropic visions for social welfare, institutional action to social issues and ensuring sustainability in order to advance further towards a new era of collective future action for factoring the sustainable business strategy for good governance and development of the society at large. CSR is the medium through which responsibility of welfare of society is shared between government and the corporate organizations. In theoretical sense CSR is about inclusion and upliftment. Being first of its kind globally, CSR Act, 2013 made it mandatory for business

and corporates to spend 2% of its averagenet profits of the prior three years on social activities. This stringent legislative mandate has forced corporations in India to institutionalize CSR activities in its importance of being associated with social causes of human development, simultaneously abiding by the profit sharing concept of business among its stakeholders to contribute to employee satisfaction and performance. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the CSR funds spent by companies in sectors contributing to human development of nation. It also focuses on region specific spending culture of these funds in order to augment the inclusive and participatory approach of welfare state. Findings are analysed in the context of outcomes derived from these funds. The paper concludes that some of the corporate organizations have spent mammoth funds consistently, by prominently targeting some specific sectors to maximize the potential benefits. The study also assesses the reasons for growth of CSR in India and how in following years it made significant impact on its stakeholders. Finally, in conclusion it is advised that, the government should guide spending of these funds to sectors of human development and regions on equitable and balanced approach to sustain uniform development.

Keywords: **CSR, Human Development, Sectors, Society, Funds**

Role of Public-Private Partnership in the Promotion of Sports in India

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Abstract

The main aim of this paper is to indicate the role of public- private partnership in the promotion of sports in India. The public private partnership (PPP) is the agreement between the companies of private sector and government entities. In modern era, Indian sports gone through a tremendous change in terms of popularity, professionalism, business building and viewership due to rise in broadcasting and money spent by private partners in the field of sports. Viewership in sports increased manifold due to start of different leagues in different games. Private partners provide financial assistance in development of sports infrastructure and also provide sponsorships to players. However, government bodies i.e. Ministry of Youth Affairs (MYAS), Sports Authority of India (SAI), and Indian Olympic Association (IOA) contributes for the promotion of Sports but with public-private partnership India may represent itself strongly on International front. The role of public private partnership may be more fruitful for development of sports infrastructure in rural and urban areas by establishing stadiums, gymnasiums and other sports facilities of best quality. With PPP, various companies and sports centres can be constructed which will create the opportunity of employment on a large scale. To ensure the promotion of sports in all corners of India, well formulated laws are required to be implemented regarding public private partnership. In nutshell, it is concluded that the traditional model of public funding is going to be replaced by public private partnership for desirable development of sports. The commercial interaction between private and public partners should be balanced by state and union governments for the benefits of stakeholders.

Towards Reinventing Public Service Delivery in India Through Public-Private Partnerships Through the Lens of the New Public Management

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Abstract

The success of any government is depend on the effective delivery of public services to their citizens. Unfortunately, many developing countries in the world have facing challenges in lack of transparency in delivery of public services, inadequate basic amenities and insufficient infrastructure. New Public Management has completely transformed the philosophy of Public Services. Many approaches in public administration refer to change the patterns of policy-making. A number of frameworks have designed by the advanced industrialised countries. The changing focus of public management should be on citizens, the community, and civil society under the New Public Management (NPM). In this view, public servants' main duty is to assist individuals in articulating and pursuing their shared interests rather than to direct or control society.NPM is intended to improve the quality of public services, save public expenditure, improve the efficiency of governmental operations and make policy implementation more effective.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) can be considered one of the important initiatives in implementing the objectives of NPM and enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Governance. While the definition of Public-Private Partnerships is inherently broad, PPPs used in infrastructure project delivery generally refer to long-term contractual arrangements between public agencies and private partners that increase private participation and risk sharing in various stages of the project lifecycle, including facility design, construction, financing, operations, and maintenance. When appropriately redefined PPP in Public service delivery where a serious shift is needed for the transformation of conventional public services to new public management approaches, which will lead to the overall enhancement of quality and speedy delivery of Public Services through various tools like e-Governance. This paper mainly discusses about the evolution of PPP and its impact on increasing the impact of Governance and how it realised the objectives of New Public Management in the Indian Context.

Corporate Social Responsibility – Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Since consumers, the general public, and investors demand businesses to act sustainably and responsibly, more firms worldwide have started to market their brands through corporate social responsibility initiatives in recent years. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a wide-ranging concept in business. It generally defines the commitment of a company in realizing its occupation in a principled manner. It refers to handling the processes of business keeping in view of its impact on social, economic and environmental aspects and most importantly human rights. Corporate social responsibility is a plan through which companies make a concerted effort to enhance the society and the environment. CSR aids in augmenting numerous facets of society while promoting a progressive profile of companies.

Typically, CSR programmes are divided into four categories: philanthropic, environmental, economic and ethical. Environmental efforts are centred on preserving nature and its resources, whereas humanitarian actions are focussed on contributing to commendable causes having no relation to a business. Ethical responsibility guarantees honest and fair corporate procedures, whereas economic responsibility leads to the financial support of the above-mentioned objectives.

Even though big companies have traditionally been the most likely to partake in corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes, it is interesting to know that small businesses have also participated through the implementation of CSR on a lesser scale through donations to community organisations and sponsorships of programmes and events.

The purpose of this article is to investigate the issues and challenges encountered by corporate social responsibility strategies in community development and to propose corrective solutions for the successful execution of CSR efforts.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Companies, Business, Issues, Challenges

SWOT Analysis of Integrating Corporate Social Responsibility into Disaster Risk Reduction in India

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Abstract

In the era when it is a common understanding and also an established way of more efficiently dealing with matters pertaining to communities at all perceivable levels of occurrence, multi stakeholder participation is an inevitable model of development and public service delivery courtesy the related complexities and interplay of the several actors involved. Focusing on the Indian scenario, the corporate sector's involvement in bettering the social life has a decent history ever since the initiatives were begun by the companies like TATA and BIRLA, only to have been formalised and regulated by the Government of India through the Companies Act 2013 to reinforce and necessitate the contribution from

those who were practising deliberate avoidance of their social responsibility. Some glorious examples of the corporate sector's contribution towards the cause of social good are a testimony of its capacity and proactiveness, but the involvement of corporate sector in disaster risk reduction (DRR) has remained largely insignificant despite the Disaster Management Act 2005 and National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 having clearly indicated legal and institutional acceptance towards the same. It is in this backdrop that this paper attempts to conduct a SWOT Analysis of integrating corporate social responsibility (CSR) into DRR by way of examining some major disasters having occurred in India over the past decade and the role played by CSR in those disasters, like Kashmir Floods 2014, Kerala Floods 2018, Fani Super Cyclone 2019, Uttarakhand GLOF 2021, COVID 19, etc. The study would be of interest to academia, policy makers, research scholars and vigilant community alike.

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Leveraging Corporate Social Responsibility toward Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals in India

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Abstract

The famous American economist and Nobel laureate (1976) *Milton Friedman* quoted, "The business of business is business." It outlines what most of the businesses have merely been focused on for decades-long. When we analyze the evolution of businesses throughout the globe, we understand that the profit making has always been one of the main agenda of any business enterprise by compromising the social and environmental needs.

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The demographic dividend is a boon having large young population (approximately 65% below the age of 35). It is the largest democracy in the world ensuring some basic rights and an excess of opportunities to progress and succeed. It is also a country struggling in addressing some of the basic needs and social issues such as: "poverty, hunger, good health, quality education, gender equality, clean water and air, affordable and clean energy and partnerships between public and private sectors." The governance policies and practices are on the progressive lines, one of them is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions under section 135 in the Companies Act-2013. The law in-forced on April 1, 2014 and India became the first country in the world to mandate CSR constitutionally.

Up to 2022, more than 17 thousand companies have been linked with CSR policy and have spend over INR 1 trillion on CSR initiatives since the law came into force.

This article highlights the responsibility of corporate toward social well-being and the critical role of CSR in attaining Sustainable Development Goals to pay back to the society and also suggests some

measures which need to be taken to ensure it as a boon for sustainability, environment and socio-economic justice.

Evidence On Corporate Governance and Firm Performance: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

Corporate Governance is a framework for governing a firm that is based on certain processes and concepts. The demand for corporate governance has arisen across the globe as a result of growing worries among boards of directors and management of firms failing to comply with norms of financial reporting and accountability, which results in significant losses for investors. Corporate governance promotes the economic development of countries in the booming economies of the globe by protecting not only the management but also the interests of stakeholders. A corporation that practices sound corporate governance enjoys far greater levels of confidence from its shareholders. The present work aims to analyse the trends of studies related to corporate governance and firm performance across the globe. The data has been collected from the Scopus database using differentKeywords generally used in these studies. For analysis, Vos viewer software and Harzing Publish & Perish 8 software have been used. Results of the study present documents by year, subject area, co- authorship using authors as well as countries, citation analyses and bibliometric coupling. It is observed that maximum contribution towards corporate governance and firm performance has been in the year 2022 while the country that excels in working on corporate governance and firm performance is US followed by UK, Australia and India respectively.

Concept and Significance of Public- Private Partnership (Ppp) In Education Sector in India

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Abstract

Public-private partnership (PPP) has been the newest mantra of development, according to a popular term in the development policies, particularly over the last couple of decades in many developing as well as advanced countries. Even those nations that long ago outlawed the private sector's involvement in any capacity are now open to the concept of PPP and actively promote it in the majority of development initiatives. A public-private partnership is, usually speaking, a long-term cooperative arrangement involving two or more public and private sectors. Throughout history, governments have

used a combination of public and private initiatives. PPP is being used in a significant number of economies across a range of infrastructure development sectors, including the construction of roads, trains, airports, and other types of infrastructure. Not only are these PPP being expanded, but they are also being extended to education, notably elementary education, which is seen as a fundamental human right, as well as other areas of human development like health and even initiatives aimed at reducing poverty.

In this research paper, the researcher seeks to highlight the meaning of the term "public-private partnership" (PPP) and its significance in the field of education.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnership (PPP), Education

Public -Private Partnrships and Healthcare Delievry in India: A Review of the Functioning of National Health Mission

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Abstract

Healthcare delivery is one of the most significant functions of governments all over the world as the timely delivery of quality healthcare at an affordable cost is a determinant of the general well-being of the citizens. A robust healthcare delivery system is also an indicator of the overall development of a country. At present, healthcare sector and its service delivery functions attract wide academic attention since the pandemic has exposed the limitations of existing healthcare delivery systems and it has even challenged the traditional service delivery models in public health. Indian healthcare sector, despite having an edge over that of other countries both in terms of skilled workforce and investment opportunities, is still ailed by multiple challenges. These include the problems of increased cost, rural inaccessibility, lack of adequate infrastructure and workforce, concentration of available healthcare facilities in urban areas and low penetration of insurance services. While the public sector healthcare delivery system is troubled with inefficiency and inadequacy of resources the private sector is infamous for being unaffordable. In spite of this, Private sector, with a total of 43,486 private hospitals, 1.18 million beds, 59,264 ICUs, and 29,631 ventilators and with a dominant share in the handling of total hospitalised cases, contributes significantly to the delivery of healthcare in the country. Addressing the issues of healthcare delivery in India thus requires an orchestrated effort by both public and private sectors considering the rising demands created due to population explosion and increased disease burden. Pooling the public infrastructure and private resources and combining them to strengthen the healthcare delivery system through Public Private Partnership (PPP) has become inevitable particularly in the post New Public Management era. In this regard, the current study attempts to analyse National Health Mission (NHM) as a Public Private Partnership model healthcare delivery program. National Health Mission is Indian government's flagship program rolled out with the aim of achieving universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services.

ICT & E-Governance: In Health Sector of Haryana

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Abstract

ICT & E-Governance plays an essential role in Health sector of Haryana. E-Upchaar's integration with 'Mera Aspataal' application empowers the patients to share feedback about the public health facility. The Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network-e VIN , which is an innovative technological solution aimed at strengthening immunization supply chain and logistics management in Haryana, has been upgraded as CoWIN (Winning over Covid-19) for real time monitoring of Covid-19 vaccine and beneficiaries. The Information and Communication Technology has relevance with New Public Management. New Public Management approaches define as Triple 'D' i.e. Decentralization, Disaggregation and Downsizing, to 'electronic delivery of public services'. SMART governance means Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent governance. This is cure for evils of misgovernance. To take up digital India initiate ahead, MoHFW has started various e-Governance initiatives in Health care sectors in India; the division is named as e-Health division. E-Health is broadly defined as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in health.

The E-Health initiative has a vision to delivery better health outcomes in terms of access, quality, affordability, lowering of disease burden and efficient monitoring of health entitlements to citizens. In this paper, we illuminate challenges and reforms in contexts of the implementation of the ICT and E -Governance approach, using the example of health Sector of Haryana. The Study is based on the secondary data.

E-Waste Policy of India: An Overview of Its Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Today's digital era supports the use of technologies. The purchasing power of peoples directly influences the production and consumption pattern of electronic products. This generates huge "Waste of Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE)" or e-waste. The whole world suffers from e-waste problem, especially developing countries which lacks in its handling and management. Every year India is contributing about 31% increase in e-waste. From the viewpoint of pollution prevention, environment sustainability and to preserve our better health it has become very important to dispose of this electronic

waste. The aim of this paper is to study the concept of e-waste, its harmful effects, major problems in its disposal and the issues and challenges of e-waste policy of India. To some extent extended producer responsibility concept becomes effective. The e-waste management rules mention the ceiling limit for hazardous chemicals that are used in electronic products. Despite these there are many obstacles in success of e-waste policy like lack of awareness of peoples, 95% India's e-waste recycled by informal waste pickers, lack of policy or rules for solar waste, etc. The secondary data based paper includes the archival and content analysis methods for supporting the results of the paper.

Keywords: E-waste Policy, Electronic Pollution, Electronic Product, Environment Friendly, Solar Energy Plates Waste

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Digital Governance in India: An Overview

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Abstract

"Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development."

-Kofi A. Annan

The actual term governance comes from an ancient Greek word, kebernon, which means to steer. In current usage, to govern means to steer, to control, and to influence from a position of authority. Electronic governance (e-governance) is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) to provide government services to citizens, organizations and government digitally (Iyer and Rao, 2017; Joseph, 2017). E-Governance is no longer an option, but an absolute requirement of the day. In India, e-Governance is regarded as a high priority policy, as it is considered the only way to take IT to the "common public." E-Governance innovations give opportunities to leverage the power of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to make the governance business inexpensive, qualitatively sensitive and genuinely comprehensive. It is also concerned with government reform, automation of government processes and functions, and enhanced technology-based public service delivery systems such that government can be placed on an auto-pilot mode. Govt. of India has launched several projects supporting e-governance, like e-seva, smart govt, digital India, e-kranthi, etc. The present paper focuses on the significance of digital governance in India.

Role of E-Governance in Haryana With Special Reference To Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

E-governance or electronic governance specifies government functioning with the use of application of ICT (Information and Communications Technology). Hence e-Governance is basically creating a way to move towards SMART governance implying: S for simple, M for moral, A for accountable, R for responsive and T for transparent governance. In recent years every government (i.e., Centre, State and Local Govt.) has attempting to achieve development and also improve the capability and capacity of government. For this every government use the concept of e-governance in their organisation and system. E-governance plays an important role in the development and upliftment of the government. Today all the functioning and procedures are connected with the e-governance. It is also called digital world. Each and every where electronics governance performs their all work and functions.

The present study is based on the role of e-governance in Haryana. It is based on secondary data. Here an attempt has been made to check the status and role of e-governance in different sectors of Haryana. Also study the different e-portal and online facilities related to the e-governance in Haryana and also find out the issues and challenges of e-governance in Haryana.

The secondary data is collected from books, academic journals, case studies, newspapers, magazines, government reports, official documents, publications of the concerned authorities and use of internet sources.

E-Governance in Jammu and Kashmir - A Study of Khidmat Centres in Jammu District

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Abstract

The common service centres of Jammu and Kashmir are called as Khidmat Centres. Khidmat Centres were established in Jammu and Kashmir in 2009 as part of the scheme of the common service centres to deliver all public services at single window in a simplified, transparent and convenient manner to all citizens. The scheme of the common service centres is one of the integrated mission mode projects under National E-Governance Plan of Government of India. With over 1200 Khidmat Centres setup in

entire state, a study is necessary for evaluating the performance of these kiosks in meeting citizen demands and to know the perceptions of the Village Level Entrepreneurs regarding the same.

This study intended to evaluate the implementation of the scheme of common service centres (Khidmat Centres) of Jammu and Kashmir. Specifically, the present study is intended to check how this scheme is being implemented in Jammu & Kashmir and to measure the perceptions of Village Level Entrepreneurs regarding employment opportunities, awareness, logical and technical support provided Government and Service Centre Agency etc. The study was conducted in Jammu District in the year 2018 before the conversion of the state of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territory in 2019. With the help of survey method, the study examined the perceptions of 60 Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) of Jammu District about the implementation of the scheme of Khidmat Centres. It was found that Khidmat Centres are not effectively functioning as per the scheme guidelines. Majority of the Village Level Entrepreneurs are dissatisfied with the scheme as it failed to generate sustainable employment opportunities for them. Suggestions are provided to revamp the scheme.

Keywords: ICT, E-Governance, National E-Governance Plan and Khidmat Centres.

Transformation from E-Governance to M-Governance: The Journey Ahead

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Abstract

India is making rapid progress in the domain of technology. With a sharp increase in the use of smartphones, India is rapidly growing to be mobile and digital. E-Governance attempts to deliver faster services to citizens but M-Governance ensures service delivery at their doorstep with an emphasis on ensuring "anywhere-anytime-anybody" delivery of Government services.

M-Governance is a sub-domain of E-Governance.It ensures that electronic services are available to people through devices like smartphones. After assuming power in 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had underlined the importance of M-Governance. In his address at the 18th National Conference on E-Governance,Prime Minister Modi mentioned that in order to successfully implement E-Governance, the country must focus on 'mobiles first' and highlight M-Governance. It eventually increases mobile phone accessibility, adaptability and with a vast subscription base the government is promoting the usage of mobile phones in the delivery of basic public services. They are an effective tool in strengthening better citizen-government interaction and influences political decision making process. It further enhances accountability of the government to the citizens. The Digital India Programme was implemented by the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered and knowledge-based society.

The paper discusses about the benefits associated with M-Governance and highlights the challenges in its successful implementation. It also throws light on how service delivery has been improved for

existing services, expanded for new services and increased active participation of citizens in government operations and the change in the nature of working within the public sector.

Keywords: E-Governance, M-Governance, service delivery, G2C, G2B, digital empowerment.

<div align="right"><u>**CC-43**</u></div>

Digital Innovation of M-Governance in Education: An Impact Assessment of Teacher Capacity Building Training in Varanasi District (UP), Using "DIKSHA" Mobile App

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Abstract

M-governance is a sub-domain of e-governance delivered via mobile devices, primarily smartphones. Some of the most intriguing concerns and problems in providing government services to individuals can be solved with an Internet-connected mobile device. Because of the remarkable emergence of a concept-wide mobile eco-system on the one hand, and the obstacles provided by E-governance mechanisms on the other, India is a perfect candidate for effective M-Governance deployment. As a result of the Doklam border issue, the Indian government blocked 276 Chinese mobile applications. It was a digital strike in terms of m-governance and strategy. In contrast, Government of India has recently launched IndOS operating system for data security of 647.53 million Indian smart phone users under Digital India program. Various ministries and departments have made this capacity available to smart phone mobile users in order to make government services available via mobile applications, which is a significant step forward in the extension and universalization of public services as an innovation. DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing**)** App is also a digital platform for teacher capacity development and training that was launched in 2017 by the Union Ministry of Education to improve the quality of education for teachers and students in India. There had been no considerable advancement in its utility until then, but when the Covid-19 outbreak posed a crisis for human civilization, the Government of India saw an opportunity in the disaster. New technological involvement acted as a catalyst in hastening the pace of good governance. PM One such comprehensive programme was E-VIDYA, E-VIDYADAAN, and E-PATHSHAL, which was released during the pandemic and is a multimodal approach to DIKSHA app that offers consistent access to education for all through digital governance. This research paper investigates the digital platform revolution in education and how it benefits teachers and students in skill development and capacity building, as well as how the DIKSHA app may enhance teachers' creative training system and modular teaching system. Its consequences are evaluated.

This is an exploratory research in which instructors educated using the Digital Medium DIKSHA mobile app offered an assessment of the benefits of new innovation in the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh state and how this app may improve the teaching skills and capacity building of local rural teachers. The researcher used random sampling to collect data from 110 teachers using a Google questionnaire.

Keywords: M-Governance, DIKSHA App, Innovation in governance, E-Governance, Digital India Policy and Program

Corruption in the Libralisation and E-Governance Context

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Abstract

Corruption is one the recurring themes in public administration. It is also a common place theme in layman's gossip. There have been serious efforts from scholars to address issues relating to the phenomenon in the Indian setting. Two areas of interest are the relationship between liberalisation and corruption, and e-governance and corruption. Has corruption declaimed due to liberalisation or after the introduction of e-governance? This paper attempts to respond to these questions.

Liberalisation represents a change in the policy paradigm, redefining the role of government, with corresponding modifications in law and public institutions. The bureaucracy is no longer the chief instrument of governance. The private sector is in a sweet spot. Non- governmental organisations also have a legitimate role. Competition prevails within the government and with outside players. Electronic governance, through application of information and communication technologies, aims at transparency, accountability and reduction in costs. Liberalisation and e-governance create an eco-system in which the government bureaucracy is expected to adapt and transform itself. Minimisation of corruption is one of the important goals.

With the abolition of monopolies in some sectors (Telecom, passenger air transport, road transport, etc), and decontrol of some services, there has been a drastic change in the availability of goods and services, liberating the clients/customers from corruption. Even in government agencies operating in these sectors awareness about a competitive environment had a debilitating effect on the ability or inclination of public sector bureaucrats to extract bribes.

Competition by itself does not turn out to be a critical variable if you turn to the Banking sector. The massive growth of non-performing assets (NPAs) and the surfeit of scandals in public and private sector banks tell a different story, hinting at a phenomenal increase in corruption, often aided by the collusion of politicians, bank officials and the fraudsters.

Paperless governance is the key element of E-governance. Communication of information on items such as submission of applications, reports, tax returns, and assessments, etc has been carried out through electronic mode. One of the objectives of this element of E-governance is to dent corruption as the process avoids person-to-person contact. But the demand for bribes continues to persist. The officials concerned found a way to reach out by demanding the submission of a hard copy for the electronic file, thereby forcing the clients/customers to visit the office and contact them—just to create an opportunity for extracting money. The bribe amount varies for building permits, depending upon a number of variables. There have been efforts to standardize the bribe amounts, based on a few key parameters in transactions relating to central excise, customs, police, revenue, GST and municipal services. The Inspector Raj continues to flourish in the arena of state governments. The Labour Inspectors, Boiler Inspectors, Pollution Control officials, who are also under the reign of paperless governance, continue to

insist on fulfilling 'formalities'—an euphuism for bribes. Neither liberalisation nor the mediation of on-line procedures has moderated corruption in these spheres.

It is significant that liberalisation and e-governance (put together) have varying impact on prevalence of corruption across government departments. In sectors in which goods are available for consumption in abundance and where there is competition there is a drastic fall in corruption. In other words, scarcity of goods is a vital source of corruption. In the remaining sectors, liberalisation and e-governance do not have much impact since corruption continues to be widespread.

CC-45

Digital Governance in India: Experiences

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Abstract

India as a nation, is based primarily on bureaucratic systems. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has now provided the means to provide its users with quicker, cheaper, more precise and easier communication, quality facilities, efficient storage, efficient work, data processing and sharing and use of information. India is entering a new era of digital governance as the country undergoes a widespread digital revolution. The liberalisation of the Indian economy in 1991, changes within the IT industry, and the growing interest of international corporations in the Indian market all contributed to the explosive expansion of India's IT sector and its digital infrastructure. The Information Technology Act, 2000 was India's first piece of IT-related legislation, the result of advancements throughout the 1990s. The national e-governance plan came along in 2006.This paper intends to present the overall view of digital governance experiences in India from its evolutionary stage till date. It also throws light on some major plans and projects and initiatives of digital governance undertaken in India from time to time. The emergence of modern technologies and their use to deliver public services for the benefit of people /citizens has also been discussed in the paper.

CC-46

Digital Transformation and Bureaucratic Corruption in India: An Empirical Study of Selected Public Sectors

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Abstract

Digital transformation has revolutionized the way public agencies disclose information, deliver public services, and communicate with residents. Information technologies have been enhancing government transparency, accessibility, and responsiveness. The misuse of public office for one's own or another's private gain is referred to as corruption. It is well known that it poses serious obstacles to the success of government programs and the effectiveness of service delivery. One of the biggest societal issues, it can

harm a nation's wellbeing and permeate every part of it. This study outlines the fundamental process through which e-government helps to combat small-scale corruption. By reducing the number of interactions between citizens and officials, online service delivery lowers corruptibility on both sides with citizens and bureaucrats. According to the study's findings, digital transformations have greatly reduced bureaucratic corruption, but only for services where it is possible to prevent direct contact between customers and low-level bureaucrats. The corruption can be considerably reduced by digital transformation. In this paper, the socio-political and socio-technical aspects have been described that have a significant role in assisting technology elements in eliminating corruption.

CC-47

E-Governance Modernism in India

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Abstract

India has been one of the leading countries in terms of e-governance innovation. Government of india recognizes that e- governance provides an opportunity for better governance. It has been using technology to make its services more accessible, affordable and effective for its citizens. The country has made a lot of progress with its digital transformation, but there are still some challenges that need to be overcome .The purpose of this paper was to explore innovations in electronic governance in India, specifically in sectors of healthcare services, agriculture productivity, education sector, financial services . In doing so, we found examples of e-governance innovations that were active on the Digital India website as well as news stories and academic papers. The Digital India website provides a list of many of these innovations as well as a searchable database which allows users to find more information on each one.We also found several examples of e-governance innovations that were active on social media platforms such as Facebook or Twitter. Some examples showed signs of recent activity such as links that still worked and information about when they were last updated. However many others had broken web links or did not show signs of recent activity at all.

CC-48

E- Governance and Effective Implementation of Public Policy

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Abstract

The concept of Electronic government has gained significance during the 21st century. India being the largest democratic country in the world has adopted different techniques to establish a welfare state. The main objective of Good- governance is to ensure people's participation and bringing transparency in governance. The digital governance has brought this transparency and efficiency in policy implementation. Since e- governance is a paperless work, it is eco-friendly and accelerate the policy

implementation in every part of the country. In implementing the public policy through e – governance, the government has taken various measures to form a proper channel by adopting information technolgy tools. The information and communication technology has become indispensible in everyone's daily life. Due to the impact of e- governance, people are able to participate effectively in governance and learn about government at all the levels. The digital governance addresses the common man every time and helps the government in educating the mass about the public policies of the government and their effective implementation. This paper will try to examine the strategies adopted by the government in implenting the public policies through digital governance and its implications in understanding about the good governance.

Mathematics Teaching Changes By Role of ICT

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to explore the role of the application of ICT tools in Mathematics teaching. Learning and conversation technologies (ICT) are an integral part of daily life, including the teaching-learning process. Mathematics is considered the queen of all sciences. For a long time, the role of mathematics was reduced to the purely academic domain. But at present, the role of mathematics is not limited to the purely academic domain. It has entered the field of technology and industry. This paper will highlight the importance of the integration of knowledge and communication technologies (ICT) into the teaching and learning of mathematics in Teacher Training College and School level. The methodology of the research is a different type involving an interpretative, conversation, observation and study secondary sources, like books, articles, journals, thesis, university news, expert opinion, and websites, etc. Finally, meaningful suggestions are given.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technologies, ICT Integration, ICT in Mathematics, Mathematical Education, Teacher-Training, Teaching.

Cyber Security Policy of Haryana: An Analysis Perspective

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Abstract

The intervention of computers along with internet access is increasing day by day due to governmental support and application of information communication technology in governance process. With this advancement of e-technologies adoption in governance, there are some issues and challenges of data

theft, misuse of personal information and cybercrime etc. The high level of in security on the internet is becoming worrisome for everyone because transaction on the web has become a thing of doubt. Cybercrime is becoming ever more serious and prevalent. In this paper, we provide an overview for cybercrime and present on national/international perspective on fighting cybercrime.This work seeks to define the concept of cyber crime, explain tools being used by the criminals to perpetrate their evil handicraft works, identify reasons for cyber crime, how it can be eradicated, look at those involved and the reasons for their involvement, we would look at how best to detect a criminal mail and in conclusion, proffer recommendations that would help in checking the increasing rate of cybercrimes and criminals.The primary objective of this paper is to analyzethe cyber security provisions of India and policy Haryana. The archival and content analysis methods have been used for making a proper sense of the paper. Basically it is based on secondary data.

Keywords: Cyber Security, Cybercrime, Information Communication Technology, Internet, Data/Information Safety.

Women's Education and Atmanirbhar Bharat: An Analysis of the New Education Policy

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Abstract

Women's education proves to be one of the most important and impactful instruments for building an equitable and sustainable economy and a strong society as it ensures development of half of the human resources. Achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is one of the most crucial Sustainable Development Goals too. However, according to the 2011census, the female literacy rate in India was 65% whereas male literacy rate was 82%. The state of women education is even worse in rural areas where the gender gap between female and male literacy rates is 20%. To get rid of this trend the government has come up with different schemes for envisaging equitable and inclusive education for all. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is the latest and biggest step in this regard. Special focus on girls from socially and economically disadvantaged groups; working on the skewed literacy rates of males and females especially in isolated rural areas; developing gender sensitivity by ensuring a gender neutral curriculum and a harassment free campus with all the necessary facilities: are one of the most important focus areas for the policy. This paper intends to first discuss briefly the vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat; importance of women's education in ensuring the fulfilment of the dream of an 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'; then focus on the 'New Education Policy' and how it can help, as a policy option, in ensuring the said vision.

Keywords: Women's education, development, NEP, human capital, Atmanirbhar Bharat

Atmanirbhar Bharat and Administrative Reforms: A Journey Towards Self-Reliance

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Reforms are a political process and each government's deliberate political investment in today's politics. Reforms must create resources, be legitimate, have the capacity for administration, and be fit for execution at the local level. Effective and accountable government should extend to every individual. With regard to performance criteria, staffing levels that are appropriate for the job, cost-effective rules, and operational speed, efficiency, transparency, and accountability, reforms should establish a new process. In May 2020, the government unveiled the "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan," a 20-lakh crore rupee economic package designed to make the nation self-sufficient and prevent the spread of the Covid 19 catastrophe. Under this Abhiyaan, the government undertook a number of bold reforms, including supply chain reforms for agriculture, rational tax systems, simplified laws, effective human resource management, and strengthening financial system, all based on the five pillars of economy, infrastructure, system, vibrant demography, and demand. Under this programme, an additional set of reforms and enablers for several industries were announced. Reforms don't happen in a single step. Great activism results in great reforms. In order to implement reforms that are effective and responsible, the government must seriously consider its administrative capability. The foundation of administrative reform is good governance. The government needs to execute it in creative ways. Each sector should be thoroughly analysed in order to determine the kind of reform that is required. The examination of the Atmanirbhar Bharat policy and its success in fostering national self-reliance are clarified in this study.

Keywords: Self- Reliance, Good Governance, Reforms, Public Policy, Atmanirbhar Bharat

Rediscovering Basis of Ethics and Accountability in Public Service: An Overview

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Abstract

Accountability is the buzzword of modern governance. The quest for accountability also manifests itself in myriad national jurisdictions as well as in supranational policy actors such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change among others. Indeed, 'public accountability' has been a key theme in public management reforms around the globe. In both the scholarly literature and in the political and policy discourse two different usages of 'accountability' can be observed namely *'accountability of virtue'* and *'accountability of mechanism'*. Although both the usages are useful nonetheless they address different kinds of issues, imply different standards and evoke different analytical dimensions.

From antiquity *(Bhagavat Gita – Dharma paradigm)* to modernity *(teleological ethics to deontological ethics)* two main versions of ethics have dominated the contemporary philosophical thinking. Incontestably, to a large extent, the results-based or utilitarianism-maximization/techno-rational tradition i.e. teleological reasoning is an overriding paradigm and ruling the roost of public governance across the planet to resolve local as well as globe issues (be it dealing with development and growth, terrorism or/and climate change etc). It has been recognised in many studies, for instance, *Adolf Eichmann problem* that present-day ethical standards of an organisation/institution or profession are inadequate to resolve tough moral dilemmas, encountered by administrators, which often are characterised by ambiguity and paradox. The Friedrich (1940)-Finer (1941) debate is still a useful way of describing the ethical terrain in public administration. This paper delineates the tension between *'ethics of duty'* and *'ethics of result'* in the context of this dichotomy, and strives to explore the ethical framework for accountable-responsible behaviour in the domain of public governance.

Keywords: Accountability, Ethics, Public Service.

Ethical Values and Accountability of the Legislative Members in India: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

In recent times, the most important issue in public life is ethics and accountability. Since ancient times, ethics has greatly interested scholars, policy-makers and governments. Aware citizens are no longer tolerant of abuses of public trust, they expect accountability and transparency in public institutions. Indians have always valued a world beyond the material and have embraced spiritualism as a way of life. Instances abound in our epics of good behaviour of the triumph of good over evil. In today's ideal democratic structure, the legislature has the most important position among the four pillars. Legislature is the expression of the will of the people and the executive is answerable to it. This demands that the executive's requirement for ethical standards must be preceded by an equally emphatic requirement for legislators. The present paper analyses the problems like Immorality, Dereliction, Corruption and Nepotism of legislative members in India. The paper briefly traces ethical values in ancient and medieval history of India and then cases after Independence. The study is based on secondary data. The Secondary data has been collected from various sources including books, articles, newspapers, and websites. In the end, it is suggested that constitutional amendments and administrative reforms can lead to greater empowerment of the common people. Positive role of print and electronic media, reforms of political funding, grounds of disqualification for membership and the Right to Recall are necessary to make the legislature more accountable to the public.

Keywords: Ethics, Accountability, Empowerment, Immorality, Recall, Dereliction

Quality of Service Provided By AKSHAYA E-KENDRA in Kerala

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Abstract

Akshaya centers have been established at various places. Akshaya was originally started for addressing the backwardness of the state of kerala. The Kerala State Information Technology Mission has considered Akshaya as an ICT project for providing the benefits of this technology to the whole state. For this they have established many ICT centers at Municipal and panchayat wards. Establishment of Akshaya-e-Kendra as an ICT access point, one for every 1000 families living in two/three municipal or Panchayat wards was the most important strategic decision. This study helps to understand the quality of service provided by Akshaya's centers. It is also a source of feedback from the rural household. The main significance of the study is to find out the awareness level of people among services through Akshaya. It also helps to understand that the Akshaya centers provide a lot of services to the local people. It also helps to identify the problem faced by the people from Akshaya centers. This study helps to assess the performance of Akshya e Kendra. Thus helps in finding the loopholes in the effective delivery of Akshaya services. The present study is made to appraise the degree of customer's satisfaction and awareness towards egovernance by a selected group of customers in morayur panchayath. The objective of this study is to identify the quality of services provided by akshaya centers in the state of kerala to assess the performance of akshaya e Kendra and to analyze the satisfaction level of customers.

Digital Governance in India: Experiences

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Abstract

Governance of a large and populous country like India using traditional methods and procedures has become incredibly difficult and inefficient. Therefore, in the area of governance, a new paradigm shift known as "Digital Governance" has emerged. Digital governance is defined as the use of information and communication technology (ICT) to improve the capacity of the government to meet the demands of society, deliver government services, share information, and so on, at a lesser cost and on a timely basis. The guiding principle of digital governance is to deliver SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible, and Transparent) governance to the citizens. There are four models of digital governance: Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Government (G2G), Government to Businessmen (G2B), and Government to Employees (G2E). India's national and state governments have implemented a number of digital governance projects from time to time. For instance, the Digital India program was launched in 2015 to transform India into a knowledge-based society empowered by technology, Online

Tax Filing System, Digital Land Management System, Kisan Call Centres, National Scholarship Portal, NARI Portal, Digi Locker, Lokvani Project (Uttar Pradesh), Gyandoot (Madhya Pradesh), etc. My research finding includes that several digital governance projects have been implemented in India, yet despite this, 50% of India's population does not have internet access (approx. 700 million), preventing them from participating in the digital economy. The digital divide between rural and urban areas exists because of gender, geography, age, and income. In a nutshell, to empower India on the digital front, we need to address the digital divide and strengthen digital infrastructure. The objective of this paper is to study digital governance in India and put light on various digital governance initiatives/experiences, their issues, and challenges.

Keywords: Digital Governance, Information Communication Technology, Digital Governance Initiatives, Governance Models, Digital Divide

India's Journey Towards Digital Land Governance: Shreds of Evidence From Karnataka

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Abstract:

It is widely believed that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) may accelerate the socio-economic development of any nation. If used and properly handled, it has the ability to improve every phase of the development process. It has been connected to rural economies like India, with good governance. India has implemented numerous initiatives in light of this, particularly in its land governance. The Government of India started its flagship programme, Digital India, intending to convert India into a knowledge economy and society that is enabled by technology. The Computerization of Land Records (CLR), the Strengthening of the Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR), the Geospatial Information System (GIS), and the Digital India Land Records Modernization Program are just a few examples of the broad array that encompasses. On the other hand, National Generic Document Registration System, Unique Land Parcel Identification Number, and Integrated Land Information Management System have made a new beginning in the land administration system of the country. Thus, with a focus on Karnataka's land governance, particularly in terms of its land administration and land records, the study seeks to examine the relationships between various ICT applications and land administration. It continues exploring the relationships while keeping in mind the notions of conclusive land titles and principles of good governance.

Keywords: India, Land Administration, Digitization, Karnataka & Good Governance

Foreign Policy in Making and Governance in India: PM Narendra Modi's Era

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Abstract

India's landmark 2014 elections promised to herald a new era in the country's foreign policy, sweeping the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Prime Minister Narendra Modi to power with one of the largest mandates in decades. Narendra Modi's election as India's prime minister in May 2014 has generated speculation that a new 'Modi doctrine' is emerging in Indian foreign policy. His sophistication in this realm has surprised many, but current Indian foreign policy is also influenced by domestic determinants. This paper explores the effect of domestic influence on Indian foreign policy by outlining the growing links between domestic dynamics and India's international aspirations. It highlights domestic determinants of foreign policy decision-making in light of the BJP election victory in 2014. It also discusses five significant challenges that domestic factors pose to India's ability to turn its international aspirations into reality.

Keywords-: Foreign Policy, Governance, India, domestic determinants, international aspirations

"Innovative Governance in India: Challenges and Impact from 2010 to the Present"

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Abstract

Governance in India is a multi-layered system that is influenced by a range of factors, including the country's complex political landscape, diverse cultural and social traditions, and rapidly changing economic and social conditions. In recent years, with a focus on innovation, transparency, and accountability, the government of India has implemented a number of initiatives to improve governance and implemented several digital platforms, such as the Digital India program and the Jan Dhan Yojana scheme, to provide citizens with greater access to public services and information. Additionally, various online portals and mobile apps have been launched to help citizens track the status of their government services, report corruption, and access information about their rights and entitlements. This paper explores the concept of innovative governance in India, focusing on the period between 2010 and the present. It examines various initiatives and programs that have been implemented in India in an effort to improve governance and make it more responsive to the needs of citizens. The paper begins by defining innovative governance and discussing the importance of this concept in the context of India. It then goes

on to examine the various initiatives and programs that have been implemented in India in recent years, including e-governance, public-private partnerships, and citizen engagement programs. The paper also looks at the challenges faced by these initiatives, including issues related to technology, infrastructure, and capacity building. Additionally, it analyzes the impact of these initiatives on governance in India, with a focus on the improvements that have been made. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for continued innovation and experimentation in governance in India in order to meet the needs and expectations of citizens in the 21st century.

CC-60

Solid E -Waste Policy of Haryana: An Analytical Perspective

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Abstract

E-Waste is the fastest growing form of waste everywhere. Also, it is the most expensive stream of the waste. E-Waste is a type of waste which arises from the discarded electronic equipments. In today's competitive world scenario every person wants to be technically advance with update to date devices. But million tonnes e -waste generate annually because of this zest to stay updated. Haryana is updating its e -waste policy as according to the E-Waste management rules framed by Government of India. Haryana's policy is focused on creating effective recycling ecosystem and assures sustainable development. It mainly works on three principles- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. The concepts of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Extended Consumer Responsibility (ECR) are very effective steps under this policy. The main focus of this paper is to analysis and evaluates the implementation of rules and recycling process under the e- waste management policy of Haryana. The controller authority is "State Pollution Control Board". The secondary data-based paper uses the archival method for reaching to the roots of the problem, content analysis method pinpoints towards the meaningful results of available data and theoretical perspective. The explorative method draws attention of a researcher to the recent trends and suggestive measures for future gravity of the problem with feasible mechanism of managing the e -waste in Haryana.

Keywords: E-Waste Policy, Scientific Handling, Extended Producer Responsibility, Extended Consumer Responsibility, Sustainable Development.

CC-61

Tourism Policy of Haryana: An Analysis of Emerging Trends

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Abstract

Tourism as an activity is being operated since emergence of civilization in this world. India has capacity to be a tourist hub particularly in South Asian countries. As we know history of Haryana has a golden framework in the sense of multidimensional tourism perspectives. It was over the decades it was known as the place of dairy products particularly but the scenario has changed as per the different organizational and functional aspects of governance and development influenced by liberalization, privatization and globalization. Out of these new issues there are some major sources to attract the national and international tourists' like Haryanvi cuisine, dresses, life style. Presently Haryana caters the need of tourist in different ways like highways, education, medical, religion, Agri and farm tourism, village tourism etc. Kurukshetra-the popular religious tourist spot, Morni & Aaravali hills, cactus garden (Panchkula), Mahendergarh fort, Rock & Rose gardens, Sukhna Lake (Chandigarh) are the existing tourist spot in Haryana. Present day governance and development scenario is focused on sustainable development goals via application of green and digital tourism. Government has launched many schemes for the promotion of tourism. The primary objective of this paper is to analyze the tourism policy of Haryana. The archival and content analysis methods have been used for making a proper sense of the paper basically it is based on secondary sources of data.

Keywords: Tourism Policy, Digital and Green tourism, Sustainable Development Goals.

New Education Policy and Students Dropout in Government Schools of Haryana

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Abstract

Education means enabling a student to gain knowledge and wisdom in order to lead a better life. It contributes to the development of better people around the globe. It is more of an enduring method in which people gain information, skills & ethics. The survey conducted by Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad (HSSPP) in 2021 revealed that 29000 students have dropped out of their schools. Further, the second government survey held in January 2022 has found another 17500 children out of school, aged between 7-14 years. The present paper (review study) identifies reasons forcing students to drop out of schools and existing different variables responsible for it. It also put emphasis on various measures taken up in Haryana regarding New Education Policy (2020). This paper emphasizes a picture of helpless school going children and the efforts to minimize school drop out rates which are in the hands of all the responsible citizens of Haryana. The specific objective of this paper is to express the pros & cons of New Education Policy 2020 and provide the present status of drop out students in Haryana as well as suggesting measures to manage the problem. It includes archival, content analysis and exploratory analysis methods to justify the title.

Keywords: Education policy, School drop outs, Households, Socio-economic factors.

Monetary Policy of India: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Inflation drives any country to its zenith or nadir of the nation's economic condition. Inflation is set accordant to the already delineated rules, which can help procure good results for the nation. Inflation in India is set by the head of all the banks, the Reserve bank of India (RBI). The central bank of India, i.e., RBI conducts the rules and regulations to administer banking and financial activities in the economy. It is also authoritative for making a monetary policy framework. The monetary Policy of India works at the macroeconomic level for the nation. Monetary policy also checks the balance of risks for the nation. Monetary policy checks the price stability and simultaneous growth of the country. While supporting growth, monetary policy remains mused on ensuring that inflation returns to the target and high economic growth. The global market also impacts India's monetary policy; it shows global growth trends, oil prices' effect on business, and exchange rates in our Indian currency. A strong currency and high economic growth lead a nation and its governance to its optimal level. This paper mainly focused on raising Consumer Price Inflation (CPI), creeping growth in consumer confidence, and the balance of risks throughout the baseline projections of inflation and growth rate in the Indian economy. For this purpose, the archival method, content analysis method, and quantitative methodology are being used.

Keywords- Consumer Price Inflation (CPI), Macroeconomics. Balance of risks, Inflation, Price Stability, Growth Rate

Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in the 21st Century in Indian Scenario

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Abstract

In January 2023 India's population may have surpassed that of China according to analysts and experts. India became the most populated country in the world. According to some estimates India's population is around 1.4 billion. According to the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2022, around 415 million people in India climbed out of poverty between 2005-06 and 2019-21, with the incidence of poverty falling from 55 per cent to just over 16 per cent over this period. Despite the significant reductions, however, the largest number of poor people in the world -228.9 million -lived in India in 2020, said the MPI report, released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford.

With so much burden of population on the limited resources of the country it has became imperative to take some much needed decisions and initiatives on the part of Corporates of the country. The top 10% of the wealthy people owns 77% of the total national wealth. To generate this wealth they use immense resources of the country namely – financial resources, human resources and natural resources (coal, water, spectrum etc.) hence the need of CSR. The rules under Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 made it mandatory for companies with certain net worth, turnover or profitability during the immediately preceding financial years, to spend two percent of their average net profit for the past three years on CSR. It becomes the duty of the Corporates to contribute towards the social, political and environmental development of the country by giving 2% of the profits for people's welfare. But nowadays the efficiency and effectiveness of this CSR has been questioned due to various reasons. In this paper the researcher will try to critically analyse the aspects related to CSR and its functioning with respect to citizen's welfare. The researcher will also try to analyse the role of CSR in functioning of the Non-government Organisations and its impact on the development of the society.

Ethics in Indian Administration and Public Policy: A Perspective of *Mahabharata*

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Abstract

The *'Mahabharata'* perspective is an abstract example of Indian perspective which is unique and deferent from the dominant perspectives of the West on Administration and public policy. This uniqueness has been evolved through memories and living experiences of one generation to other generation in various forms as combination of both pragmatism and ideals with certain principles on ethics and morality with reference to welfare, authority and of the ruler and ruled (Raja and Praja) under Dharma in very organic and contrast to the Western experiences of administration and policy studies. This paper will explore many practices and instances of ethics explained in *Mahabharata* at moment of conflict and dichotomy to understand what is righteous and justful even by breaking existing norms and rules related to order, hierarchy and authority for deferent people at deferent place to establish the Dharma as ultimate goal beyond any boundaries. The Raj-Dharma also decodes Dharmic perspective of the *Mahabharat* on ethics during performance of authority, order, duty and responsibility vis a vis a commitment to welfare or Kalyana etc. It will utilize various text and interpretations related to *Mahabharata* both primary and secondary in nature across the discipline and its correlation with ideals and principles of the public policy and Administration in India.

Keywords: Mahabharata, Indic value and Ethics, Public Policy, Indian Administration, Raja-Praja.

लोक नीति एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

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सारांशिका

लोकनीति वह नीति है जिसके अनुसार राज्य के प्रशासनिक कार्यपालक अपना कार्य करते हैं। लोक प्रशासन, लोकनीति को लागू करने और उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए लागू की गई गतिविधियों का योग है। जनसमस्याओं क समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो नीति बनाई जाती है वे लोकनीतियां कहलाती हैं। 1937 में लोकनीति को हावर्ड विश्वविद्यालय के लोकप्रशासन स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया। लोकनीति की शुरुआत के बारे में डेनियम मैक्कुल का कहना है कि लोकनीति के अध्ययन की शुरुआत 1922 में हुई। भारत में औपचारिक रूप से 1894 में बनी राष्ट्रीय वन नीति पहली लोकनीति मानी जाती है। लोकनीति की प्रकृति मुख्यतः सरकारी है लेकिन गैरसरकारी संस्थाएं लोकनीति निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित करते हैं। लोकनीति वैधानिक व बाध्यकारी होती है यह वास्तव में सरकार द्वारा किया जाने वाला कार्य है।

Good Governance and Right to Health: An Empirical Study in the Context of Chiranjeevi Yojana in Rajasthan

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Abstract

Good governance is an essential condition, whatever the form of the state is. Under good governance, it is necessary that people should get the right opportunity for the development of their personality and the right opportunity for the proper use of their talent. It is necessary to ensure the right to health for a healthy body. Several provisions of the Indian Constitution ensure the right to health. The Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Swasthya Yojana made by the Government of Rajasthan to protect this right of all citizens is also one such effort.

Under this, there is a facility of cashless treatment coverage of 1 lakh for each family in Rajasthan. Starting from May 1, 2021, this scheme has revolutionized the health sector in Rajasthan, but along with it, many irregularities are also coming to the fore in this context.

In this research paper, the concept of good governance, the provisions of the right to health in the Indian Constitution, and the provision and scheme of ChiMinister Chiranjeevi Health Scheme have been reviewed.

<div align="right">**CC-68**</div>

ई—गवर्नेस और डिजीटल इंडिया टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से नागरिकों का सशक्त विकास

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सारांक्ष :

डिजीटल इंडिया के दृष्टिकोण का लक्ष्य देष को डिजीटल रूप से सषक्त समाज और नागरिकों का सषक्त विकास करना है। डिजीटल इंडिया प्रकृति में परिवर्तनकारी है और यह सुनिष्चित करता है कि सरकारी सेवाएं नागरिकों को इलेक्ट्रानिक रूप से उपलब्ध हों। नागरिकों के सषक्त विकास के लिए डिजीटल रूप से परिवर्तन हो रहे है। भारत आज 75 करोड़ से अधिक स्मार्ट फोन, 133 करोड़ आधार कार्ड, 80 करोड़ से अधिक इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ता का घर है, जिनके पास 5 जी है और अब 6 जी के ओर भी बढ़ रहा है। महामारी की चुनौती से निपटने में भी डिजीटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र उपयोगी था। लोगों को उपयोगी जानकारी देने और टीकाकरण के लिए डिजीटल तकनीक का उपयोग करने से लेकर स्कूल बंद होने पर छात्रों के लिए डिजीटल षिक्षा तक, सषक्तिकरण, समावेष और अवसर के चमकदार उदाहरण रहे है। डिजीटल इंडिया के रूप में कई कार्यक्रम एवं परियोजनाएँ नागरिकों के विकास के लिए चलाई जा रही है। प्रस्तुत आलेख में डिजीटल इंडिया का विकास, डिजीटल इंडिया की पहलें तथा किसी प्रकार नागरिकों के विकास में डिजीटल इंडिया का योगदान रहा, उसका विस्तृत अध्ययन किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द :— ई—गवर्नेस, डिजीटल इंडिया, पारिस्थितिकीतंत्र, सषक्तिकरण

<div align="right">**CC-69**</div>

भारत में ई—गवर्नेसः सम्भावनाये, स्थितियाँ और चुनौतियाँ

ओम प्रकाश लुक्कड

भाेधार्थी, लोक प्रशासन विभाग,

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सारांशः—

एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत मुख्य रूप से नौकरशाही व्यवस्था पर आधारित है। सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) ने अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं को सेवाएं तेज, सस्ती और अधिक सटीक रूप से प्रदान करने का साधन प्रदान किया है और आसान संचार, गुणवत्तापूर्ण सुविधाएं, कुशल भंडारण, कुशल कार्य, डाटा प्रोसेसिंग और सूचनाओं का आदान—प्रदान कि सुविधा भी दी है। यह सख्त नियंत्रण प्रदान करने में मदद करता है। इसके साथ ही सरकार को भी अपनी प्रक्रियाओं, कानूनों, नियमों, मानसिकताओं में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ परिवर्तन करने कि आक्षयकता है। इन्हीं परिवर्तनों को ई—गवर्नेस के नाम से जाना जाता है। यह पेपर ई—गवर्नेस के विभिन्न अवसरों, स्थितियाँ

और क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली कठिनाइयाँके बारे में व्याख्या करता है। साथ ही इस पेपर का उदेश्य उत्कृष्टता की दिशा में एक नए तरीके से ई–गवर्नेंस सेवाओं का पता लगाना है।

मुख्य भाब्द:–ई–गवर्नेंस, अवसर, सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी।

Role of Policy Measures and Non-State Actors for Tribal Upliftment in Jammu and Kashmir: A Socio-Economic Perspective

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Abstract

The union territory of Jammu and Kashmir is the heavenly abode with diversified social setting that hones the multitude of cultures and ethnic communities. In this milieu, the study has explored and analyzed the socio-economic circumstances of tribal communities of Jammu and Kashmir and the role of variety of policy measures and non state actors for their socio-economic upliftment. The study has adopted qualitative approach and secondary data sources to explorethe socio -economic profile of tribals in Jammu and Kashmir and also discusses the policies and programs for STs in Jammu and Kashmir. In this context, the findings of the study have revealed thatScheduled   Tribal communities in the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir are socially and economically impoverished, discriminated, and alienated. However, the planned Tribal education has taken on added significance in light of the country's intended growth in human resources. Education is critical for social and economic advancement, and the amount of education impacts career opportunities.Furthe rmore, the data from the census 2011 and 2001 has revealed that education and literacy rates of the Scheduled Tribes of Jammu and Kashmir are significantly lower than those of tribes at the national level. Unemployment and lack of basic infrastructure seem to be key obstacles to obtaining an education and an effective career opportunity.

Keywords: *Discrimination, Economic, Education, Policy, Tribal*

Revisiting Healthcare Infrastructure under National Health Mission: An Explorative Study of District Budgam, Jammu And Kashmir

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Abstract

The present study is an exploration into the health care infrastructure in Budgam district of Jammu and Kashmir. The study further analyzes the role and impact of National Heath Mission (NHM) in developing the health care infrastructure. The approach of the study is explorative-cum-analytical and makes use of primary-cum-secondary data sources. The findings of the study have revealed that there are huge modernized infrastructural gaps in the primary and secondary health care institutions of Budgam district. However, the NHM has taken a lead to modernize the health care infrastructure, but there are certain avenues that demand timely intervention and proper implementation of NHM. The challenges pertaining to online health services and round the clock services are the major challenges that health care institutions are facing. In this regard an inclusive and systematic approach for policy implementation should be focused upon.

Key Words: *Administration, Leadership, Performance, Staff, Technology*

People Participation in Waste Management: A Case Study of Surat City

<u>**CC-72**</u>

People Participation in Waste Management: A Case Study of Surat City

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Abstract

Human beings have been generating waste since their existence on earth. Every person is a potential generator of waste. Waste Management is a universal problem in the world. Poorly managed waste impacts on environment and creates environmental problems like air pollution, water pollution, land degradation, – unscientific disposal of waste at landfill release greenhouse gasses like methane, carbon dioxide which increases the temperature of earth and play important role in climatic changes and global warming. In 2016, the world's cities generated 2.01 billion tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste which is expected to rise by 70% to 3.40 billion tonnes by 2050. According to a Ministry of Urban Development report in India, the total amount of waste currently handled each day in the urban area is estimated to be 170,000 metric tonnes, or approximately 62 million tonnes per year. Around 43 (70%) million tonnes of waste are collected, 11.9 (20%) million tonnes of waste are treated, and 31 (50%) are dumped on landfill sites. With changing consumption patterns and rapid economic growth, urban municipal solid waste generation is expected to reach 165 million tonnes by 2030. The ever-increasing amount of waste raises disposal and management issues. In recent years waste management is one such activity where people

participation is key to success. The government can never be successful in waste management without active people participation. This research paper briefly discus the role of people in waste management of Surat city and its significance in waste management. The study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data collected from the Surat citizens and for secondary data different journals, reports and papers are referred.

Keywords: Solid Waste, People Participation, Waste Management, Waste, Waste Reduce

Women Policy of Maharashtra Government And Problems Of Women Agricultural Laborerss.

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Abstract

Since ancient times, the inequality between men and women can be seen to exist in a big way. Women had to fight for their rights and rights for years. In all the countries of the world, the problems of equality between men and women and denying the rights and rights of women existed to the same extent, England, America, Russia, Germany, in all these countries, struggles started at various levels to deal with anti-feminist issues and problems. After the struggle, women in India also had to fight to demand everything from their basic rights to education and social status. After independence, women became literate to a large extent but there was not enough awareness, women could not gain self-respect. As a result, these things are happening in a very poignant way for the women who work in the fields in the rural areas. Despite women being deprived of all rights, the concept of development is changing and becoming more realistic and comprehensive. As soon as the population's dependence on agriculture decreases, the rate of industrialization increases or production increases, these criteria are left behind and the Human Development Index is the new internationally recognized measure of development today. Of course, the development of a person can be called the economic development of that country. In the context of India, it can be said that without the development of the rural areas, the economic development of India cannot be considered in the true sense because almost people live in the rural areas. It is important to consider this factor. Through this research we are studying the objectives of women's policy, characteristics of women farm workers, problems of women farm mujra laborers and their analysis, social problems and measures taken to solve the problems of women farm workers.

Keywords

National, Commission, Considering, Policy, Agricultural, Castes

Good Governance in India - Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Governance is a continuous process that requires constant attention. Globally, in the 1970s-80s, administrative reform and good governance began as an institutional concept and ideological basis. Good governance refers to the process of administration that maximizes the public interest. The concept of good governance is considered very important for the success of democracy and equal economic prosperity in all sections of the society. Democracy, transparency and accountability are key elements for good governance, which are the key parameters to measure the effectiveness and accountability of governance. Therefore, citizens should advocate good governance. Literacy, education and employment opportunities improve their ability to do so. In the absence of good governance, no development plan can improve the standard of living of the citizens. On the other hand, if the power of the state is misused, then the public suffers the most, as it will lead to corruption, poverty, unemployment, lack of fulfilment of basic needs and the degradation of democracy. There is a sense of morality in good governance. Information about the governance system of India in ancient times, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic period, epic period etc., shows that elements promoting good governance were present in these periods as well. Presently, the Government of India constituted the Administrative Reforms Commission in 1966 to reform the administration and move towards good governance. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, Right to Information 2005, cooperation of voluntary organizations, use of information technology in various departments of the government, have been important efforts for good governance. However, even after knowing so much about good governance in India, we can say that at present there are many obstacles in achieving good governance. Political interference in administrative matters, negative attitude of officials, insensitivity of media, inadequate budgetary provisions, scams, increasing money power in politics, criminalization, corruption, etc., are obstacles in achieving good governance. This paper discussed all these problems and issues in detail and discussed the efforts made by various governments to redress these issues and challenges.

Keywords: Governance, Good Governance, Democracy, Constitutional Amendment.

<u>**CC-75**</u>

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS IMPACT AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gained significant attention in recent years, particularly in India where it is mandatory for companies to spend a certain percentage of their profits on CSR

activities. This research paper aims to analyse the impact and challenges of CSR in India by studying the CSR practices of various Indian companies and examining the regulatory

framework for CSR in India. Through a literature review and case study analysis, this research will explore the ways in which companies are implementing CSR programs in India, and the impact of these programs on communities and society. The research will also examine the challenges facing CSR in India, such as lack of transparency, accountability, and coordination. This research aims to contribute to the understanding of CSR in India and provide insights for companies, policymakers and other stakeholders on how to improve the effectiveness of CSR in India.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, India, Impact, Challenges, CSR practices, regulatory

Public Policy in India (Rural,Urban,Science & Technology)

Problems and Challenges of Rural Development in Panchayat raj System: With Special Reference to Chandouti Block.

Varisha Kumari Chaurasiya

Research scholar

Abstract

The policies made by the government, to fulfil the various needs of the public and to solve their problems, are called Public Policy. The need of public policy is to ensure public welfare, socio-economic improvement. Public policy is always made keeping the future in mind, which smooth the path for development and ease challenges for people in our society. whether it is education policy, policy made for health-related problems or policies related to the development of women, their safety, the safe future of children.

In public policy making, the first thing to do is to identify the problem. Two types of structures are used in public policy making, Governmental and other non-governmental system. Government system includes Legislature, executive, judiciary and administration system. Under the non-governmental system, the public puts its demands in front of the government through mass media and social movement.

Public health deals with various laws and guidelines. To keep such a large population healthy, healthcare programs are designed, some examples of public policy include informing the public about making healthy choices i.e., after effectsmoking. Public policies that we have seen during the outbreak of covid-19, such as mask mandates. On 30JAN 2022, the Government of India announced that it had administered nearly 1.7 billion doses of vaccines and more than 720 million people were fully vaccinated

In this way, during covid-19 pandemic, the government made people aware about the vaccination, not just in big cities and towns but also in villages and panchayats, through its policies. Thus, the government has protected a large population and has taken a positive step in fighting the challenges coming future.

"Beyond the Classroom: A Study of the Challenges Faced by Non-Technical Women's Educational Institutions in the Implementation of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan"

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Abstract

As rightly stated by Mahatma Gandhithe Future of India lies in its villages. According to the 2011 census, there are around 649,481 villages wherein 65.66% of the Indian population lives in villages. Democratic Decentralization is one of the pillars of good governance. To get first-hand experience of Indian villages and as a part of the social responsibility of the student community towards nation-building, the G.O.I launched a flagship program entitled Unnat Bharat Abhiyan on 11th November2014. This programme aims at promoting sustainable and inclusive rural development through the active involvement of all the technical higher educational institutions. Further, on 25th April 2018, the G.O.I launched 2.0 of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan which involved all the non-technical higher educational institutions as participating institutes.

This paper tries to explore the various challenges faced by non-technical women's higher educational institutions in the implementation of the programme and tries to give some suggestions to overcome the challenges. The researcher relied on both primary and secondary data.

The researcher highlighted some challenges from the inception of the selection of villages, difficulties in reaching the villagers during working hours, language barriers, cumbersome paperwork, etc in the implementation of the programme. The study finds that many educational institutions are not well-equipped to address the complex and diverse development challenges faced by rural communities.

The study recommends involving local community organizations, training the faculty constantly and providing a collaborative and participatory approach in the decision-making and implementation strategies along with the management of educational institutions will strengthen the programme.

Keywords: Democratic Decentralization, Good Governance, Collaborative Approach

Women Health Budget In India: A Policy Brief

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Abstract

Taking into consideration, the gender, class or ethnic disparities that exist in healthcare, women are not able to get equal access to healthcare as compared to men, despite women being the homemaker, mothers and more. In developing nations like India, women's health remains one of the most neglected issues. The findings of the research paper titled – "Extensive Gender Discrimination in Healthcare Access" published in an online journal BMJ[1] Open prompts the researchers to call for "systemic societal and governmental action to correct this gender discrimination" , This paper aims at discussing and analysing the varied aspects of women health budget, flagship schemes and programmes and how it influences the health and well-being of women. It also brings our attention to the impact of COVID =19 pandemic on women's health.. According to World Economic Forum[2], women have suffered from pandemic -induced economic and social inequalities, access to healthcare for women and girls had been distorted , also there is an increase in gender -based violence. Under the gender budget 2022-2023, there has been an increase in the fund allocation for women – centric schemes of 11.5% as compared to the 2021-2022 budget. However, when the proportion of total expenditure on women- centric schemes is taken into consideration it has declined from 4.4% to 4.3% for 2022-2023. According to budget analysis done by All India Democratic Women's Association, the fund allocation for women healthcare policies has ssen a decline from 0.71% of the GDP for 2021-22 to 0.66% of budget estimate for 2022-23

However, the target of equitable to healthcare could be achieved through bringing changes in administrative setup, proper utilization of funds allocated , timely implemention of policies, and by equipping with tools to navigate change and lead the way towards a brighter tomorrow.

Keywords: Gender Budgeting , Women-centric policies, budgetary allocations, health, maternal mortality rate and pandemic.

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ETHICAL VALUES AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract

In recent times, the most important issue in public life is ethics and accountability. Since ancient times, ethics has greatly interested scholars, policy-makers and governments. Aware citizens are no longer tolerant of abuses of public trust, they expect accountability and transparency in public institutions. Indians have always valued a world beyond the material and have embraced spiritualism as a way of life. Instances abound in our epics of triumph of good over evil. In today's democratic structure, the legislature has the most important position among the four pillars. Legislature is the expression of the will of the people and the executive is answerable to it. This demands that the executive's requirement for ethical standards must be preceded by an equally emphatic requirement for legislators. The present

paper analyses the problems like Immorality, Dereliction, Corruption and Nepotism of legislative members in India. The paper briefly traces ethical values in ancient and medieval history of India and then cases after Independence. The study is based on secondary data. The Secondary data has been collected from various sources including books, articles, newspapers, and websites. In the end, it is suggested that constitutional amendments and administrative reforms can lead to greater empowerment of the common people. Positive role of print and electronic media, reforms of political funding, grounds of disqualification for membership and the Right to Recall are necessary to make the legislature more accountable to the public.

Keywords-Ethics, Accountability, Empowerment, Immorality, Recall, Dereliction.

<u>**CC-80**</u>

Public Policy Evaluation and Its Challenges: Indian Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Public policy evaluation is a difficult exercise, both technically and institutionally. Technically, because a number of difficulties for the evaluator: correlation (between a policy and its results) does not mean causality and the evaluator must take into account reverse causalities and interactions between the policy under consideration and multiple other factors; they must also be aware of the fact that the ultimate beneficiary of a measure is not necessarily the person targeted, and that a policy may have a number of effects that are sometimes far removed from the field targeted initially. A number of statistical techniques make it possible to work around these issues, the key being to be able to reconstruct what would have happened had the policy in question not come into being. Where genuine experimentation is not possible, researchers make use of existing discontinuities in public policy, whether the policy is implemented in successive stages.The evaluation of public policies is a difficult exercise: a number of pitfalls lie in wait for evaluators, which may skew and undermine the credibility of an evaluation that does not comply with a strict protocol. This research paper will be based primarily on secondary data collected from various sources including Acts of Government of India, reports published by the government agencies, journals, newspaper and electronic media. This theoretical study will include various systems of public policy evaluation and the challenges associated with it with special reference to India.

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E-Governance in Police Administration: A Case Study of Punjab

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Abstract

In the contemporary world, it is e-Governance initiative which are influencing police sub-culture and working in different ways in a developing country. One of the focus area of e-Governance is police administration which is necessary to achieve easy and better access to the police services. Although e-police system is new for developing countries like India and with the help of modern ICT solutions it is becoming the focus of the government to reduce malpractices and improve services. But pertinent here would be to evaluate the implementation of e-governance in police administration, focusing on its reach and benefits to the masses. In this paper we will focus on the need and the challenges during implementation. It will also try to evaluate the level of awareness regarding e-Governance among the police personnel and citizens with special reference to Punjab state. Both primary and secondary data will be collected. A sample of 100 (50 citizens and 50 police officials of different ranks) with the help of convenient sampling method has been selected. The questionnaire and interview techniques will be used to collect the data from the selected sample. The main aim of this paper is to help improving the police administration through e-Governance.

Keywords – e- Governance, Police, ICT Solutions, Police Administration

Right to Public Service Act: A Comparative Study of State Laws In India

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Abstract

The Gandhian philosophy of Sarvodaya and its principles provide moral and ethical support for the right to public service act. Mahatma Gandhi has stated the significance of public service in public life.

Providing public services to its citizens is the basic mandate of every government. It promotes an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable society. It aims to ensure national growth and promote welfare and justice in society. The concept of governance during the 1990s was focused on service delivery as the most important element in the global governance system. The formulation and implementation of the citizen charter, emergence of the concept social audit, e-Governance and Public Service Guarantee Act have transformed the governance structure in India.

This paper focuses on a comparative study of the 'Right to Public Service' in various states. It highlights the significance of the public service guarantee act in service delivery, challenges in the implementation of the act and suggests reform measures.

Keywords: Governance, Citizen Charter, E-Governance, Social Audit, Public Services, Right to Public Service Act, New Public Governance, Public Choice Approach.

EFFECTIVENESS OF CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF PANCHAYATS IN PUNJAB: PERCEPTIONS OF MASTER TRAINERS/TRAINERS/RESOURCE PERSONS

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Abstract

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) prepared a policy known as National Capacity Building Framework 2014 with an overall objective of enabling elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions to upgrade their capacity and skills for performing their duties and responsibilities on the grass-roots level. Apart from this, there are schemes of the MoPR such as *Rajiv Gandhi PanchayatSashaktikaranAbhiyan (RGPSA*) and *Rastriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA)* etc. related to building up the capacity of elected representatives, functionaries of panchayats in India. The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD), State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and other resource organisations at state levels undertake initiatives for strengthening of elected representatives and other stakeholders of PRIs. Same is the case of Punjab where State institute of rural development, Mohali organizes various capacity building and training programmes for elected representatives, functionaries and different levels of officials of PR.

On the basis of the survey, the present paper will mainly analyse perceptions of master trainers/ trainers and resource persons about the quality and effectiveness of capacity building and training programmes for elected representatives of panchayats imparted by State Institute of Rural Development, Punjab at different levels. For the present study, primary data has been collected through the Interview Schedule. A sample of 75 master trainers/trainers/resource persons has been taken from different districts of Punjab to know their views and give suggestions accordingly.

Keywords:*National Capacity Building framework, Capacity Building and Training, Elected Representatives of Panchayats, Master trainers*

Redefining the Governance through Aspirational District

Program: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Today India is amongst the leading economies of the world and envisages becoming a $5 trillion economy by 2024-2025. In this context, according to the need of the time, Our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi launched the Aspirational District program (ADP) in January 2018. The main goal of ADP is expeditiously improving the socio-economic status of 124 most backward districts from across 28 states. These districts are affected by poor socio-economic indicators and aspirational in the context that improvement in these districts can lead to the overall improvement in Human development in India. The core strategy of the program is the 3 Cs, Convergence, Collaboration, and Competition with the spirit of competitive & cooperative federalism with this slogan "sabkasaath, sabkavikas, sabkavishwas, sabkaprayas".The main focus of this paper is to discuss the governance model of this program and Pay attention to how this program is different from the programs run by the Government of India in the past and in which countries of the world other than India such programs are being run. At the same time drawing special attention to what is the existing gaps, challenges, and issues of this program such as (1) Selection of Sectors and districts (2) Human resources and technical capacities (3) Identity issues (4) Addition of sectors or themes such as environment and gender and (4) Cultural issues which are most important to understand the ecology of this governance model. Some important recommendations are included also at the end for the Way Forward and countering the existing gaps, issues, and challenges.

Keywords: Governance, Aspirational, Convergence, Collaboration, Competition.

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Financial Analysis of Urban Local Bodies of Jammu and Kashmir with special emphasis on Jammu Municipal Corporation

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Abstract

Any organization's ability to function effectively is contingent on its financial stability. Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) being the closest unit of government in urban areas must have financial stability and viability to run the cities which are considered as engine of economic growth. ULBs efficiency can be measured by their financial permanency, as these units of governance contributes maximum in world's Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) and national GDP as well. In this regards, Local governments must have clear access to substantial funding if they are to play a vital role in economic and social development. To put developmental plans into action, a variety of resources are required, including money, men, materials, technology, and so on. Amongst them, financial resources are a vital component that sets the tone for flexibility in changing the trajectory of socioeconomic growth. An adequate financial resource base for municipalities, as well as their flexibility, is a key component in maintaining grass-root democratization of the development process. Another important thing in this regard is the proper management of material and financial resources at the disposal of ULBs. In this paper an attempt is being made to analyze the finances (Expenditure and Revenue) of Jammu Municipal Corporation (2015-2020) of the erstwhile state and newly created union territory of Jammu Kashmir. The present follows qualitative research approach followed by descriptive research design. Furthermore, the study purely relies on secondary sources of data.

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Decentralization a Tool of Citizen Centric Governance: India's Experience

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"A customer is the most important visitor on our premises. He is not dependent on us. We are dependent on him. He is not an interruption in our work. He is the purpose of it. He is not an outsider in our business. He is part of it."

–Mahatma Gandhi

Abstract

Citizens must reside in the core of the governance and the rest of the things related to the government and governance lies in the periphery around the citizens. The citizen centricity in governance needs a well-established structure of institutions that must establish a bilateral relationship between the govern and the governed. The institutions promoting citizen centricity in governance have flourished in India since time immemorable. We have a long history of institutions that were functioning in close contact with the citizens and were capable enough to deal with the need and requirements of the people of

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different groups and sections of society. However, since independence things have changed; on one hand, India emerged as the largest democracy in the world and at the same time it has been an uphill task for the government of India to hold the diversified society into a single thread of constitutional value to meet the needs and requirements of world's most populous democracy. Since its early days of independence, the government from time to time took several initiatives at the policy end to percolate down the institutions of democratic practices and service delivery at the ground level in order to insure citizen centricity in its governance model. Further, it emerged as a process of democratic decentralization. But it took her (India) around four and half decades to provide a compulsory constitutional mandate for the development of the institutions of citizen centric governance and it passed through several phases, from Nehruvian Socialism to open market economy. Finally, it took functional form with 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act of 1992. It strengthened the foundation stone of 'Swaraj' that Gandhi used to talk about. It made the institutions vibrant, responsive and accountable. It made the entire process of governance and development citizen centric and strengthened bilateral relations between government and citizens by widening the base of democratic representation. However, it must be acknowledged here that there was a sharp difference of opinion between Ambedkar and Gandhi on the question of the decentralization model.

This paper is aimed to provide a comprehensive view of the development of citizen centric governance through the means of decentralization in India and also highlights the challenges that citizen centric governance faces. It also suggests effective measures to overcome such challenges.

Key Words: Citizen centric, Democracy, Governance, Decentralization, Swaraj.

SPORTS GOVERNANCE IN HARYANA: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

The Government of Haryana recognizes that physical activity and sports are integral parts of Haryana culture and society and translates into the benefits in terms of health, social cohesion, economic activity, cultural enrichment and improved quality of life; The Government of Haryana aims to increase awareness among Haryana residents regarding significant benefits of physical activity and the practice of sports; The Government of Haryana wishes to encourage and assist residents in increasing level of physical activity and their participation in sports as a fundamental premise of health and well-being by integrating physical activity and sports into their daily lives; In furtherance to aforemention goals the Government of Haryana seeks to encourage cooperation among various institutions of local government, the communities of physical activity and sports and the private sector in the promotion of physical activity and sports; The Government of Haryana cherishes and supports the pursuit of excellence in sports; to enhance capacity in Haryana's sports milieu. The Government will strive to ensure a scenario where right to fitness and right to play can be reasonably realised. Government of Haryana takes pride in being the foremost promoter of sports in the country. It reiterates its commitment to promote

participation, inclusion and excellence in sports at all levels. Towards this end, it will put in place merit-based instruments and seek convergence with other stakeholders in and out of the government ,through collaboration and synergy, it will ensure that there are sufficient facility, opportunity, incentive and awareness for all to play at least one game of their choice. The Government of Haryana's policy regarding sports is founded on the highest ethical standards and values, including the doping-free sports, the treatment to all persons with fairness and respect, the full and fair participation of all persons in sports and fair, equitable, transparent and timely resolution of disputes in sports.

Keywords: Government, Sports etc.

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मनरेगा : सुशासन प्राप्ति की ओर कदम

प्रदीप परिहार,
भाोधार्थी, लोक प्रशासन विभाग,
जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर।

भारत की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से ही गरीबी और बेरोजगारी शासन के समक्ष प्रमुख चुनौतियां रही है। भारत सरकार द्वारा पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से नियोजित विकास की अवधारणा को अपनाते हुए अनेक प्रकार के ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन और रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये गये थे, परन्तु सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ किये गये ये सभी कार्यक्रम एवं योजनाएं अपने प्रारम्भिक उद्देश्यो को प्राप्त करने में पूर्ण रूप से विफल रहे थे, क्योंकि इन कार्यक्रमों को केवल एक विशेष वर्ग एवं श्रेणी हेतु ही प्रारम्भ किया गया था तथा इनके क्रियान्वयन के पीछे किसी प्रकार की वैधानिक बाध्यता नही थी। भारतीय संसद द्वारा अधिनियम के रूप में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 को पारित किया गया था। अतः इस अधिनियम द्वारा ग्रामीण गरीबों की आजीविका को सुनिश्चित करके सुशासन की दिशा में उठाया गया महत्वपूर्ण कदम माना जा सकता है।

प्रस्तुत पत्र मनरेगा और सुशासन के माध्यम से इसके क्रियान्वयन पर आधारित है। मनरेगा भारत सरकार का एक प्रमुख महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रम है, जो अपने पूर्व के अनेक ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से पूर्णतः भिन्नता लिए हुए है। इस पत्र के माध्यम से मनरेगा के विभिन्न क्रियान्वयन निकायों और विभिन्न स्तरों पर कार्यक्रम के परिणामों पर सुशासन के प्रभाव को दर्शाने का प्रयास किया गया है। पत्र में वर्णनात्मक क्ष्रिलेषण की तकनीक को अपनया गया है, और डाटा द्वितीयक स्त्रोंतो पर आधारित है। मनरेगा सुशासन की इकाई के रूप ग्रामीण भारतीयों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने की वैधानिक गांरटी प्रदान करता है, जो अपने आप में अभूतपूर्व पहल है। यह अधिनियम विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण समुदायों के सबसें पिछड़े एवं कमजोर वर्गो के लिए सशक्तिकरण का एक मुख्य साधन है, क्योंकि समाज का यह वर्ग ही मुख्य रूप से सामाजिक बहिष्कार एवं राजनीतिक हाशिये का शिकार रहा है। इसके साथ–साथ मनरेगा अधिनियम ने आर्थिक एवं लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रिकरण की प्रक्रिया को मजबूत बनाने का अथक प्रयास भी किया है। इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत पत्र मनरेगा के विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से शासन कोुश्सुासन में परिवर्तित करने के प्रयासो को दर्शाता है, जिससें इस अधिनियम की औचित्यता को वर्तमान शासन के परिपेक्ष्य में उचित रूप से समझा जा सके।

मुख्य भाब्द : रोजगार, मनरेगा, सुशासन, सशक्तिकरण, राष्ट्रीय।

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GOOD GOVERNANCE & RIGHT TO FOOD:-A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO INDIRA RASOI YOJANA OF RAJASTHAN

JITENDRA BANSHIWAL

स्नातकोत्तर प्रथम–वर्ष (राजनीति विज्ञान)

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सुशासन एक महत्वपूर्ण शर्त है, जो समाज की वर्तमान एवं भविष्य की जरूरतों के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है, भगवद्गीता के नेतृत्व और कर्तव्य परायणता, कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में राज कार्यों में लोगों के कल्याण, महात्मा गांधी के "सु राज" आदि में सुशासन अनिवार्य रूप से विद्यमान है। भारतीय संविधान में समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष और लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य जैसे आदर्श है। साथ ही लोकतंत्र, कानून का शासन और लोगों के कल्याण के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों के तहत लक्ष्य–16 जो सीधे तौर पर सुशासन से जुड़ा हुआ है एवं लक्ष्य–2 भुखमरी से मुक्ति पर बल देता है। भारतीय संविधान में कई ऐसे प्रावधान है जो भोजन के अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करते है। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा "कोई भी भुखा न सोए" के संकल्प के साथ इंदिरा रसोई योजना की शुरूआत की गई जिसके तहत प्रदेश के 213 नगरीय निकायों में 358 रसोइयों के माध्यम से इंदिरा रसोई योजना की शुरूआत की गई। इस शोध पत्र में सुशासन, भोजन के अधिकार एवं इंदिरा रसोई योजना के सभी बिन्दुओं पर विस्तृत अध्ययन किया गया है।

Department of
Public Administration