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GOOD GOVERNANCE: SOME KEY CHALLENGES IN U.P.'S CONTEXT

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Good governance is an imperative for successful and result-oriented administration and development planning. Good governance, in order to deliver results, must be rooted firmly as much in capable and honest political and administrative leadership as in an independent judiciary, effective enforcement of laws, public perception of safety and security, strong institutions, transparency, modernised open systems, and uncompromising enforcement of accountability. In the present fast-moving world, governments have to respond to speedy changes. For doing so, policies, programmes structures, strategies and processes, institutional arrangements and enforcement of accountability need to be re-engineered. For equitable and inclusive economic and social development, which is a dire need of Uttar Pradesh, good governance has to be ensured in political, economic and also civic contexts.

ETHICAL GOVERNANCE: A JURISPRUDENTIAL STUDY

JAI S. SINGH

Jurisprudence is the knowledge of law, or more widely expanded, it is the systematised knowledge of any branch of law. The science of law is what is loosely known as jurisprudence. The jurisprudential concept of ethical governance and society is of great significance. It has been the watchword of all major social, economic and political reforms movements. All social thinkers, scholars, jurists, and reformers from Socrates to Mahatma Gandhi have been making supreme endless efforts in quest of ethical governance and society. They wanted to abolish torture, tyranny, tension, injustice and exploitation from governance and society. For this purpose they took the help of the general concept of 'rule of law'. The article seeks to highlight the basic contours of 'rule of law' and its relevance regarding ethical governance and society. A jurisprudential survey of certain leading decisions of the Supreme Court have been made which recognise the right to health, right to shelter, right to education, right to environment and protection and promotion of human rights of women.

E-GOVERNANCE IN UTTAR PRADESH: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

SHRUTI JOSHI

The wave of IT has swept the entire world with knowledge-based initiatives. E-governance has proved to be a decisive attempt at creating a citizen-friendly, transparent, and accountable administration. It has become a cogent conduit between people and administration. State governments are increasingly using information technology to improve efficiency and provide online services to citizens. Uttar Pradesh too has embraced this concept and has progressively undertaken several projects and initiatives to establish its own mark in this endeavour. They have faced significant challenges due to the economic, social and demographic dimensions of the vast state. A comparative analysis of major projects in Uttar Pradesh with similar projects in other states could help us in evaluating e-governance initiatives in Uttar Pradesh and in

giving suitable recommendation in making them more effective. A triad of strong political will, dogged administrative determination, and active citizen participation can definitely facilitate in realising the Midas touch of e-governance.

JOINT VENTURES (JVs) AS THE WAY FORWARD FOR CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

SHARAT KUMAR

Very little is in public domain about the Joint Ventures (JVs) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), although there are more than 100 JVs of CPSEs. They provide, moreover, a unique case since the JV partners of CPSEs belong to different categories. The article delineates these different partnerships and highlights the separate objectives served by them. Some vigilance in management matters apart, the area where CPSEs seem to lag behind is that of partnerships with innovators of new technology including MNCs.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSION REFORMS IN INDIA: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

PUSHPENDER YADAV

Pension is one of the most important forms of social security for civil servants after their retirement. The Government of India has reformed the civil service pension system in 2004. The reasons were financial loss to its exchequer, demographic changes, and breakdown of joint family system in India, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas. The new pension scheme is based on defined contribution scheme unlike the earlier one which was based on defined benefit pension scheme. New pension system is applicable to all the Central civil servants who have joined their respective services in or after 2004. However, it is not applicable to defence forces of the country. For the first time in the country, the pension system is having a pension fund regulatory and development authority⁴ / which is responsible for supervision, control and appointment of pension fund managers to manage the corpus of pension fund in the country. The philosophy behind these pension reforms is to make the pension system more market-oriented, fiscally viable, reliable, and accountable.

DYNAMICS OF ENTITLEMENTS AND MISPLACED ACCOUNTABILITY: LEGISLATION ON RIGHT TO SERVICES: A CURE FOR BREAKDOWN IN THE NORMAL BUREAUCRATIC CHAIN OF COMMAND

BIJAY KUMAR

In recent times, giving right-based entitlements to people is being seen as a pragmatic public policy for achieving the goal of good governance. This may be marked by the fact that the people of India have been conferred right to rural employment guarantee, right to food, right to education, right to information through legislations; and some states have also enacted Right to Service Guarantee Acts. This article attempts to examine dynamics of this change—what is the likely outcome of this new approach of ensuring public service delivery when the public authorities responsible for enforcing rule of law are very often seen adopting principle of “me first” for entitlements and bending rules and procedures for this

purpose? Do the Legislations on Right to Services signify cure for breakdown in the normal bureaucratic chain of command or is it only a case of misplaced accountability?

COMPETENCY IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION: A STUDY OF TWO POLICE UNITS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

G. SUDARSHANAM AND N. CHAITANYA PRADEEP

In public administration literature, an increasing attention has recently been paid to the concept of competency. There seems to be a growing consensus among writers on administration that in many government organisations, issues of human resource are the most critical of all resources. Competence constitutes critical resource in the context of police organisation's capability to meet the challenges and stay effective. Besides being a central resource in itself, for productive utilisation of human resource police management needs to keep the subordinate police officers' competency high. In other words, competency is a necessary condition for effective policing. It helps the police organisation to meet the challenges that have surfaced due to the globalisation and technological interventions. The purpose of this article is to understand how the competency of the police personnel is being influenced by the managerial factors. However, this perspective is different from traditional ways of viewing competence in the strategic management and organisational theory literature. The article argues that competency in police organisation is not only determined by the quality and composition of human and material resources per se, but also by the way in which they are being managed with requisite motivation.

IMPEDIMENTS AND SOLUTIONS TO ENTRY OF WOMEN AS LEADERS IN THE WORKPLACE

NEETU JAIN AND SANJAY PANDE

This article brings out the essence of participatory format of women in leadership positions in all angularity of vision and surface reality at the same time. In recent times, there is a growing concern about the low status of women in leadership positions. Despite popular portrayals of women's upward job mobility, labour force statistics suggest that, in reality, the number of women in the highest levels of corporate management is small. Therefore, it becomes crucial to understand the impediments to entry of women in corporate boardrooms and CEO chairs. This article discusses major problems and different dilemmas faced by women that are holding them back from reaching the leadership positions. It also seeks to explore various strategies and interventions to overcome barriers to release their leadership potential.

GOVERNANCE AT GRASSROOTS: OPERATION OF GRAM SABHA IN KERALA AND WEST BENGAL

AMAL MANDAL

Based on analytical investigation, this article reflects on the extent, nature and process of Gram Sabha in Kerala and West Bengal. Its main focus revolves around the interest evinced by the members concerned and the process and its impact. The central postulate is that despite conducive conditions and objective

ambience, the operational experience of Gram Sabhas in the two states evinces that this grassroots institution is yet to culminate into one assembly of the villagers and for the villages.

ROLE OF LAI AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL (LADC) IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LALFAKZUALA

This article briefly discusses the origin and historical development of the Mizo Hills District Council (MHDC) and Pawi-Lakher Regional Council (PLRC) in the southern part of Mizo Hills District as a byproduct of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. It also highlights the trifurcation of PLRC into three Autonomous District Councils including the Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC) as a result of the upgradation of Mizo District Council into Union Territory of / 7 Mizoram. Accordingly, the article continues to discuss the three main structural organisation of L ADC and their main functions which are executive, judiciary and legislative, particularly the three key departments under executive organ especially the role of major development departments under Planning and Development Department (P&DD) in order to throw light on the role of LADC in socio-economic development. Lastly, the article attempts to give suggestions and recommendations for the better role and performance of LADC in socio-economic development of its people and ultimately to implement the Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993, in order to bring about effective socio-economic development for the people of LADC.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES WITH THE DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MEENAKSHI BANSAL

Public administration can be defined both as an academic discipline and a field of practice. The times have changed and there is a considerable shift in the scope of public administration. It is primarily focused on the implementation of public policies and the people who execute these policies. With a specialisation in public administration, there are many career opportunities available to the students. For instance, graduates with a degree in public administration can make career in civil services or can work as an administrative officer, labour officer, corporate manager, consultant, management analyst, teacher, research associate, and in many other sectors. The present article provides an insight into the numerous career