



## IIPA NEWSLETTER

[www.iipa.org.in](http://www.iipa.org.in)

### INSTITUTE NEWS

#### Advanced Management Development Programme for Bangladesh Civil Service Officers

Sponsored by the Ministry of Public Administration, Government of Bangladesh, two programmes on the captioned topic were conducted at IIPA from May 5-29; and May 19-June 12. Besides creating a competent, professional and motivated public administration for successful implementation of different components related to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the programme was designed to: (i) develop in the field level officers of BCS and of all cadres knowledge of good governance, development administration, development economics, environmental management, global warming/climate change, renewable energy, sustainable development, poverty alleviation and disaster management, etc; (ii) provide international exposure to officers of BCS cadres to enhance their knowledge and skill of policy and programme management and administration of development in other developing countries; and (iii) instill a sense of responsibility among the civil servants and create a core competence for professional excellence so that they can play a vital role in implementing political decisions. The first programme faculty comprised in-house faculty which was coordinated by Prof. Pranab Banerji, Prof. P.K. Chaubey, Prof. Suresh Misra and Prof. Rakesh Gupta; and the second one comprised guest speakers and in-house faculty which was coordinated by Prof. K.K. Pandey, Prof. Vinod K. Sharma, Prof. Anil C. Ittyerah and Prof. Shri Prakash Singh.

#### Programme on Public Administration

Sponsored by the National Institute of Communication Finance, Ministry of Communication and IT, the programme was conducted at IIPA for IP and TAFS

probationers from May 5-9. The programme broadly focused on: (i) changing contours of public administration: from government to governance; (ii) structure and functioning of India, government and administration, constitutional features at Centre, state and district levels; (iii) basic issues in administration: transparency and accountability; (iv) ethics in governance; (v) performance management; (vi) organs of government—relations among legislative, executive and judiciary; (vii) financial administration—theoretical and practical concerns; (viii) administration reforms: issues concerning implementation; (ix) emerging challenge in governance. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and in-house faculty. Dr. Girish Kumar and Dr. Pradip Kumar Parida coordinated it.

#### Programme on Presentation and Communication Skills

Sponsored by the National Statistical Systems Training Academy, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the programme was conducted at IIPA for the probationers of Indian Statistical Service from May 5-9. Apart from identifying the essential elements of communication, the programme was designed to enable the participants to: (i) analyse the effectiveness of their current style of communication; (ii) discuss barriers to communication and strategies to deal with difficult people; (iii) develop skills of presentation at seminars, meetings and programmes; (iv) provide skills in preparing and designing presentations materials; and (v) improve communication by using feedback tools. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and the programme coordinators, Prof. Dolly Arora and Dr. Sujit Pruseth.

#### Workshop on Ganga Gyan Dhara: Samgrah Samvaad

The workshop was jointly organised by IIPA and

Ganga Action Parivar, Parmarth Niketan along with the Global Interfaith WASH Alliance-India on May 8 at Parmarth Niketan, Rishikesh under the flagship project undertaken by IIPA entitled 'Ganga Gyan Dhara' an initiative of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to create a comprehensive database of all organisations, institutions, urban local bodies and everyone directly connected to or serving Ganga. Eminent environmentalists, scientists, spiritual/religious leaders, dedicated members of the civil society and esteemed members of administration came together in this conference. The event was initiated, led, guided and blessed by Swami Chidanand Saraswatiji, President of Parmarth Niketan. Amongst the numerous leaders, dignitaries, scientists and key institutes present in this important conference were: Central Committee Member of Namami Gange; Senior BJP leader and member of the National Party Executive; former Cabinet Minister of Uttarakhand, Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat; former Chairman of CPCB and Adviser to IIPA, Shri Paritosh Tyagi; Convenor of Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan, Shri Manoj Mishra; former Justice of National Green Tribunal, Justice Shri G.K. Pandey; Chairman of Vrindavan, Shri Mukesh Gautam; Chairman of Mathura as well as many other NGOs and activists from Uttarakashi, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag and many other districts of Uttarakhand. The event also included people from many countries besides India who participated in the discussions and activities and submitted their suggestions and ideas for a clean and free-flowing Ganga. The prime objective was to bring together all stakeholders, especially from Uttarakhand, to call their inputs on pertinent issues related to the conservation and restoration of Ganga and to work out an action and participation plan to sensitise, engage and involve local communities and mobilise the stakeholders. The event endeavoured to identify the major gaps in Ganga restoration and come up with a way forward to address these issues. Swami Chidanand inaugurated the conference and urged the participants to work together and serve together. Prof. V.K. Sharma briefed the participants about the concept behind the workshop and the project. Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat apprised the members about the initiative of Namami Gange. Shri Paritosh Tyagi opined that it is great that we have declared Ganga our National River but without legislation to protect the National River we will never be able to maintain and sustain its cleanliness and purity. Justice G.K. Pandey remarked that there is much that is being done through the judicial systems but the need of the hour is to prevent any and all sewerage waste, whether treated or untreated from going into the

river, instead this water must be recycled and reused. In order to apprise the stakeholders about the Ganga Gyan Dhara project status and also the highlights of the Tri-partite MoU, two brief presentations by the project coordinators were made by Dr. Shyamli Singh and Dr. Usha Mujoo Munshi in the first technical session. IIPA project team coordinated the Stakeholder's dialogue session which came up with recommendations and suggestions for bridging the gaps encountered on way of Ganga Rejuvenation. The focus also laid on to explore strategies, challenges and opportunities, as well as identify potential partner institutions, organizations and individuals and identify their roles and responsibilities in the vital and crucial task of Ganga Rejuvenation. Dr. Usha Mujoo Munshi wrapped up the final session and invited Swamiji for the closing remarks, followed by vote of thanks proposed by Prof. V.K. Sharma. The event concluded with the evening Aarti at 6.30 pm with a pledge taken by over 3000 persons from all walks of life to keep Ganga *Aviral* and *Nirmal*.

#### **Programme for the Presidents and Members of the District Consumer Forums**

Sponsored by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution under the guidance of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, the programme was conducted at IIPA by its Centre for Consumer Studies from May 18-22. Apart from elaborating and integrating the various provisions of the Consumer Protection Act and other legislation having a bearing on consumer protection, the programme was designed to enable the participants to: (i) appreciate the intricacies of judicial procedure in general and the requirements of fairness and reasonableness in the functioning of quasi-judicial bodies such as the consumer disputes redressal agencies in particular; (ii) effectively make use of the art of judgement-writing in delivering the orders of the consumer courts; (iii) appreciate the legal dimensions of the case laws developed in the area of consumer protection; and (iv) develop effective leadership for better administration of consumer justice. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and in-house faculty. Prof. Suresh Misra and Dr. Sapna Chadah coordinated it.

#### **Programme on Legislative Drafting and Parliamentary Procedure**

Sponsored by Rajya Sabha Secretariat, the programme was conducted at IIPA for Rajya Sabha officials from May 25-29. Apart from understanding salient features of parliamentary procedures, the programme was designed to enable the participants to: (i) know the

significance of parliamentary committees; (ii) appreciate constitutional values in law making; (iii) comprehend the pre-legislative consultation policy and the role of media as one of the stakeholders; (iv) use statutory interpretation and its relevance to drafting; (v) focus on audience considerations and language usage; (vi) know the allocation of business and transaction of business rules; and (vii) assess the instrumentality of exposure in drafting. Programme faculty comprised guest speakers and in-house faculty. Dr. Saket Bihari coordinated it.

### **National Seminar on e-Commerce and Consumers: Issues and Challenges**

To address emerging issues and many aspects related to e-commerce and consumer protection, IIPA's Centre for Consumer Studies teamed up with the Department of Consumer Affairs in organising the captioned programme on May 8 at the Institute. Inaugurating the programme, Smt. Chandralekha Malviya, Principal Advisor (CA), Department of Consumer Affairs observed that the internet is a crucial link for e-commerce and its increasing penetration in last two decades has led to humongous increase in e-commerce in India. She expressed that though online shopping will not completely replace the traditional brick and mortar bazaar as most of us still like to touch and feel the product before purchase and English being the language of e-commerce is a barrier for many. Three Cs have contributed to the growth of e-commerce. In her key-note address, Smt. Aruna Sundararajan, Administrator (USOF) and Additional Secretary, Department of Telecommunications, emphasised that e-commerce is here to stay and is not transitory phenomenon. She observed that India's demographics will be the driving force in this growth, as the youth is becoming digital. She further stated that the rapid urbanisation will take away the luxury of doing physical shopping because of sheer constraints of physical logistics and time. In his address, Shri Manoj Kr. Parida, Joint Secretary (CA), Department of Consumer Affairs, highlighted some of the major provisions, which have been incorporated the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Consumer Protection Act, 1986 to provide protection against the unfair trade practices by the e-commerce companies. The objective of the seminar was to provide a platform to assess the nature and types of problems encountered by consumers in e-Commerce; evaluate the protection available to consumers of e-commerce; and draw up strategies to protect the consumers of e-commerce. More than 90 participants attended the seminar, which included ICT and consumer experts, academicians and researchers, representatives of regulatory bodies, government officials

### **Attention Readers**

Consequent upon the suggestions made by the members of IIPA to make the IIPA Newsletter online, it has been decided that the publication in hard copy form will be discontinued gradually by making it an e-Newsletter.

and members from VCOs and corporate organisations. Prof. Suresh Misra, Dr. Sapna Chadah and Ms. Deepika Sur coordinated it.

### **National Seminar on Financial Services and Consumer Protection**

Sponsored by the Department of Consumer Affairs, IIPA's Centre for Consumer Studies organised the programme on May 15. Inaugurating the seminar, Shri Keshav Desiraju, Secretary, Consumer Affairs, emphasised that action is needed at all levels of society to reverse current trends and live as an enlightened consumer. He observed that people need clear and better information about which changes in their spending habits will have the biggest impact. Earlier, in his introductory remarks Dr. Tishyarakshit Chatterjee, Director of IIPA, observed that the issues with regard to e-enabled services in general and financial services on the internet in particular require amendments in multiple acts in India; merely amending the CPA 1986 is not enough. He observed that by the time these amendments are carried through the Parliament the technology may change making our laws irrelevant. He emphasised that we need to align our e-governance laws with global practice and global regulations. Dr. Achintan Bhattacharya, Director of NIBM, delivered the key-note address. Shri Gurucharan, Additional Secretary, DCA, also graced the occasion. Besides discussing various issues concerning financial services and the role of consumers, the programme provided a larger platform to exchange ideas on issues of deficiency in services with regard to financial sector. It also assessed the impact of globalisation on financial markets; helped understand and identify financial frauds, inadequacy of laws and policies regarding consumer protection; and evaluated the role of regulatory financial institutions in consumer protection. The seminar was divided into seven thematic sessions on: (i) "Changing Financial Landscape and Its Impact on Consumers" by Shri Rajesh Aggarwal Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services; (ii) "Financial Literacy: Unfair Contracts and the Consumers" by Ms. Sucheta Dalal, Founder-Trustee, Moneylife Foundation; (iii) "Financial Prudence and Consumer Protection" by Shri P.K. Jha, Additional Secretary (FA); (iv) "Financial Institutions: The Chit Fund Industry" by Dr. Ashok Aggarwal, Chief Escorts Financial Services; (v) "Compliance and Regulatory

### Professor Saroja Memorial Award

The Indian Institute of Public Administration invites articles from individual authors/ researchers for the 'Professor Saroja Memorial Award.' The article must address one or more of the many issues in the broad area of "Gender Equity".

Application procedure: All submitted articles should be recent, unpublished and of a quality appropriate for publication. They should be typed in double space and both hard and soft copies of the article are required. The hard copy of the article should be sent to the Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002 and marked "Article for Saroja Memorial Award."

An electronic or soft copy of the article should be mailed to [iipasarojamemorial@gmail.com](mailto:iipasarojamemorial@gmail.com) Word count: Less than 8,000 (eight thousand) words.

Deadline for submission: Thursday, August 20, 2015

Award: Rs 10,000/-

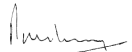
Selection procedure: A committee will be constituted to select the best among the articles received.

Applicants must submit:

- A nationally recognised photo Id
- Contact information
- Signed statement stating that IIPA will have the right to publish the paper that is selected for the award.

### Updation of Contact Details of IIPA Members

As per IIPA records, the total number of members on roll is 11,409 (as on March, 2015) of which active members who have updated their details by filling up the prescribed form are 8360. Further, the list of active members is not up-to-date and IIPA has no wherewithal to independently verify. In the absence of the correct details of members, even the newsletters are returned undelivered. It is necessary therefore to find the correct contacts/address details of the members for which we have requested the help of our branches from time to time. The IIPA Members are requested to kindly intimate us about the non-living members and also inform us the present status/valid addresses of members whom you may know. It is also felt necessary to update the members E-mail IDs and Mobile numbers in the membership records for faster communication. For this purpose, all the members are requested to send their contacts details along with E-mail IDs and Mobile numbers by e-mail on [iipamembersupdate@gmail.com](mailto:iipamembersupdate@gmail.com).

  
(T. Chatterjee)  
Director, IIPA

### Members' Annual Conference

The fifty-ninth Members' Annual Conference will be held in October 2015 in IIPA's Auditorium. The theme/subject of the Conference is "Higher Education at Crossroads". All the members of the IIPA are eligible to submit their papers on the theme.

The length of the papers should be between 1, 500 and 3, 000 words in typescript. Papers exceeding this limit will be returned to the authors. All papers must be accompanied by a synopsis of about 300-400 words in typescript, which is intended to be a comprehensive summary of the paper giving in brief the most important issues being emphasised. The synopsis is intended to be read out at the Annual Conference. Papers without a synopsis will be returned to the authors.

Entries may be sent to the Director, IIPA or Research Coordination Unit at its email: [rcunitiipa@gmail.com](mailto:rcunitiipa@gmail.com). The last date for receipt of entries is September 15, 2015. Papers received thereafter will not be considered. The papers will be scrutinised by a committee of experts. Only those papers which are accepted for presentation will be circulated. However, synopses of all the papers will be circulated.

As already communicated, all Regional/Local branches may organise prelude conferences on the theme preceding the Annual Conference. The Regional/Local Branches will make a presentation of synopses/summaries of reports of the regional conference during the Annual Conference.

Framework to Safeguard Consumers: Role of SEBI" by Shri Ashish Chauhan, MD and CEO of Bombay Stock Exchange; (vi) "Penetrating the Market - DBT: Issues and Challenges" by Shri Peeyush Srivastava, Joint Secretary, and (vii) "Direct Benefits Transfer and Internal and Alternate Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Regulated Sector" by Dr. G. Mallikarjun, OSD, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. Around 100 participants including government officials, academics, financial and consumer experts, representatives of regulatory bodies and members from VCO attended the programme. Prof Suresh Misra, Dr. Mamta Pathania and Smt. Deepika Sur coordinated it.

### Faculty News

- On the invitation from Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, Dr. Gadadhara Mohapatra, Assistant Professor of Sociology, presented a paper entitled "Women's Empowerment through Panchayati Raj Institutions: A Sociological Study of Odisha" in the National Seminar on "Two Decades of Panchayati Raj in India: Experiences, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities" on January 15-16. His research paper highlighted on the emerging patterns of women leadership and the empowerment aspects among the Dalit and tribal groups in Odisha.

### Annual Decision Making/Teaching Case Study Competition – 2015

The objective of IIPA's Case Study Programme is to build a body of knowledge in governance through case studies with a view to promote a deeper and wider understanding of the functioning of Indian Administration in its specific environmental and institutional framework and also to broaden our knowledge and understanding of global and national best practices. In order to develop relevant case studies for use in the learning process, IIPA has renamed its annual case study competition as the Annual Decision Making/Teaching Case Study Competition.

A case study submitted for this competition should aim to facilitate the development of conceptual, behavioural and analytical skills, highlight areas for reform and promote sensitivity towards important issues, problems and challenges of public administration and governance.

The Case study may cover one or more of the following facets of public administration and governance:

- i. Public policy issues and processes: conceptualisation; planning; implementation; monitoring; evaluation and review of plans, programmes, schemes and projects with special reference to a specific state;
- ii. Rural development, urban development, area-based development policies, programmes, projects and schemes such as MNREGA, consumer awareness, gender sensitisation, social empowerment and social inclusion, e-governance, human rights, elections and electoral reforms; law & order; government-to-citizen and citizen-to-government interaction; Swachh Bharat; and
- iii. Service sectors including physical, social and economic infrastructure development, social services, voluntary organisations, cooperatives, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Public Private Partnership (PPP).

#### The case study must be in two parts.

Part I is to comprise 5-10 A4 size pages typed in double space using size 12 of Times New Roman font and keeping one and half inches margin on each side of the page. **It should consist of a description of an official organisational context concluding with an important decision to be made.** The following information could be provided: the decision to be made – what, why and who has to make it; a brief history of the organisation, its vision/mission/values, goals/objectives; the present scenario; key strengths and weaknesses of the organisation; challenges, threats and opportunities; influential personalities/groups relevant to the focal decision – their feelings/views (given in quotations) as obtained through interviews or accurately paraphrased; socio-political, economic, technological and cultural pressures; group and personality factors - values, attitudes, needs and expectations; skills; organisational reward systems; behaviour modeling and example setting by the organisation's leadership and other factors relevant to the focal decision; visualised options/alternatives that seem to be available and their immediate, short, medium and long term consequences- the pros and cons thereof. Finally, instead of merely calling this part of the case study as Part I, it should be given a title based upon either one of the following:-

- i. focal organisation / department / division / unit/section, programme / project /, scheme;
- ii. focal decision to be made.

Part II is to comprise 1 – 3 A4 size page(s) typed in double space using size 12 of Times New Roman font and keeping one and a half inches margin on each side of the page. **It should consist of the case writer(s) perceptions of what actually happened** – the decision that was actually made, why, with what expectations, the actual consequences that occurred and any views that the case writer wished to share *vis-à-vis* the case and the important learning – problems/concepts/insights and or skills – that the case may be utilised for imparting in the teaching/training process. Finally, instead of calling this part of the case study as part II, it should be entitled: **Perceptions of the Case Writer (s).**

An executive summary of the case study is to comprise 1 – 2 A4 size page(s) and typed in the same way as Parts I and II mentioned earlier. Three copies each of the case study (i.e., Parts I and II) and the executive summary are to be submitted. Each case study should be accompanied by the following information: title of the case study; name of the case writer (s); address and telephone(s) of the Case Writer(s) and fax/email where available. The case writer(s) should also state whether the case study has been approved for publication by the concerned organization or whether approval is yet to be taken; and, finally, the signature(s) of the case writer(s).

The competition has a first prize of Rs.10, 000, a second prize of Rs. 6,000 and a third prize of Rs. 4,000. Excluding the award winning case studies, any other case studies that are considered suitable for publication shall be given an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 each. Any individual or group of individuals may submit a case study to the Institute for the competition. In case of joint authorship, the award will be equally distributed. However, each individual may submit only **one** entry for the competition, either individually or as part of a group. A case study submitted for the competition must fall within the broad areas specified and be in the format prescribed above. The case study should not have been published elsewhere as the copyright will vest with the Institute and the writer, if the case study is selected for award/publication.

**The last date for the receipt of the case study is August 31, 2015.** The cover should be super scribed with “**Annual Decision Making/Teaching Case Study Competition – 2015**” and be addressed to the Registrar, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi – 110002.

### ANNUAL ESSAY PRIZE COMPETITION-2015

The Executive Council of IIPA has approved the following topics for IIPA's Annual Essay Competition for 2015; (i) Making in India: Rhetoric or Reality; (ii) Clean India (Swachh Bharat); and (iii) Millennium Development Goals. The value of one first prize is Rs. 5000 and that of one second prize and one third prize are Rs. 3000 and Rs. 2000 respectively. There will be separate prizes for Hindi and English. The prizes will be awarded at the time of Annual General Meeting of the members in October 2015.

Any competitor who has got a prize on one occasion will not, on any subsequent occasion, be eligible for an equivalent or lower prize. The joint authorship of essays shall not be allowed and any essay under joint authorship shall not be considered for competition.

The essay writers are expected to cover the following aspects in their respective entries:

**Making in India: Rhetoric or Reality**

India is an agriculture economy, wherein 60 per cent of its population is dependent, directly or indirectly, on agriculture; and is also witnessing largest injection of working age population in this decade. Further, with fall in the contribution of manufacturing to GDP to 17 per cent, and the objective to increase it to 25 per cent by 2022, lays focus on the need for 'Make in India' campaign. The campaign has the objective to attract foreign investors and to make the country a global manufacturing hub, to create jobs opportunities to meet the aspirations of the young population and also those moving out of agriculture. Estimates are that such manufacturing opportunities will create millions of jobs in the next decade and are required to have a sustained rate of growth of eight per cent and above. This is on the line of the rapidly developed economies like, Malaysia, Indonesia and China which have increased the share of GDP beyond 20 per cent.

'Make in India' campaign by the present government, though laudable, has to be vigorously followed to make the Indian industry competitive for the rest of the world and also to upgrade the skills of our people as over six lakh units in medium, small and micro enterprises (MSME) sector in India provide jobs to about 65 per cent of all employed, but it is characterised as imbalanced in terms of inefficiency with productivity gains being negatives in many industries in this sector. Defence in India is dependent on imports for fifty per cent of their equipments, and the need is why not to make them in India, same is the position of various industries like, automobile, pharmaceuticals--the main drivers of manufacturing growth in India. Higher education and medical care are other areas where India is attractive and stands in favourable position in attracting customers, in particular when India is characterised having low manpower cost with better quality.

Make in India, a step towards imports substitution, to promote exports and to create job is to be adopted by States which are as most unfriendly places to do business, poor infrastructure, policy uncertainty, rigid labour laws and 'inspector raj'. India ranks 142 among 189 countries in terms of doing business, though has good record in putting down laws, acts and procedures but still is very poor in implementation. More so, emphasis required is to create a nation of 'job creators' rather than 'job seekers'. How far the above factors will 'Make in India' campaign a reality!

**Clean India (Swachh Bharat)**

The Government of India has shown its commitment towards Clean India to achieve related objectives in a mission mode approach covering a period of 2014 to 2019. The Clean India Mission, popularly known as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, is dedicated to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi falling on October 2, 2019, who emphasised on the importance and externalities of clean India in the overall socio-economic and development perspective of our nation. In the second decade of 21st century the relevance of SBM (Swachh Bharat Mission) is seen in a much wider perspective of productivity, inclusive growth, safe environment and climate change. The mission aims to cover all urban and rural settlements with a two-pronged focus on: (i) open defecation free (ODF) strategy; and (ii) safe disposal of solid waste and liquid waste. Successive studies show a direct implication of these two components of SBM on health (water borne and communicable diseases) and associated productivity loss (which is as high as 6.4 per cent of GDP as per a World Bank study in 2010), economic and social disadvantages, environmental degradation (pollution, congestion and related externalities) and green house gas emission related to waste disposal.

It is in this context, that essay writers may attempt to deliberate on any one or more aspects of SBM. These cover: (i) ODF strategy, (ii) community-led total sanitation, (iii) role of gram panchayat to promote ODF status, (iv) convergence and synergy for ODF; (v) toilet technologies; (vi) community toilets--investments, development, operations and maintenance; (vii) solid waste collection--methods/ financing/ manpower deployment; and (viii) financing the waste collection, disposal and community toilets in urban/ rural areas.

**Millennium Development Goals**

In September 2000, 189 nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations. The United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted at the Millennium Summit committed Member States to a new global partnership to achieve eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and a series of time-bound targets, with a deadline of 2015. The eight MDGs for development and poverty eradication are: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development.

In this context, the proposed essay may try to answer some of the following questions: What are India's achievements and challenges in respect of the Goals and Targets set at the United Nations Millennium Summit? What are the measures that are used to track progress towards achieving the MDGs? Why does the global attainment of the MDGs depend on India? What are the factors that explain why we are on track in achieving some of the targets and off track in the case of others? What are the specific challenges that we face in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger? What steps must be taken to ensure that boys and girls complete a full course of primary education? Why is our progress in reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio slow? What measures must be taken for a significant reduction in the MMR? What are the challenges that we face in combating major diseases? Are all the MDGs gender sensitive? What proportion of our population lacks access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation? What can be done to rectify this? Have the MDGs led to reduction in disparities? How reliable is the data that is used to measure progress towards attaining the MDGs? What are the challenges that we face in the context of the post 2015 scenario? What are the lessons from unmet Goals and Targets? What steps can India and the global partnership take for enabling sustainable and more equitable development?

A competitor may attempt a comprehensive survey of all these factors or may opt for focusing only on problems of a specific sector. These are flexible guidelines, illustrative rather than comprehensive. The competitors may not feel in any way rigidly bound by these guidelines. Essay should be based on personal research or experience of the competitors and show evidence of original thinking and scholarship as well as a critical analysis of the subject. Broad generalisations should be avoided.

The essay should be in English or Hindi. The length of an essay should approximately be 5000 words and the competitors must indicate the total number of words of the essay contributed by them. Essay exceeding 5500 words will not be accepted. The contestants must indicate the total number of words of the essay, failing which it will not be accepted. All essays must be typed in double space on one side of the paper only and those entries which do not adhere to the stipulation can be rejected. It should be submitted in triplicate under a "nom-de-plume" or "alias." The full name and address of the competitor should be given on a separate sheet and enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the nom-de-plume on the outer cover with the following inscription.

Annual Essay Prize Competition-2015, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

All essays should be sent to the Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002, by Registered Post, so as to reach him not later than the August 31, 2015. The envelope should be marked "Annual Essay Prize Competition 2014". The entries received after the due date may not be entertained.

The essays will be adjudged by a body of judges and the award of the judges shall be final. The institute reserves the right not to make any award if none of the essays submitted meets the necessary standard. Any essay which receives an award shall become the joint intellectual property of the author and IIPA.

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N.B.: Intending competitors who wish to seek any further clarification may write to The Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002.

### Chinese Delegation Visits IIPA

A six-member delegation headed by Prof. Feng Jun, Executive Vice-President from China Executive Leadership Academy Pudong (CELAP) signed a MoU with IIPA on May 20. CELAP is a Shanghai-based national institution funded by the central government. Its training programmes are for high level political leaders from government and top executives from the business community focusing on social improvement and economic development. The contents of MoU include that IIPA and CELAP shall collaborate in the following areas



Prof. Feng Jun and Dr. Tishyarakshit Chatterjee after the signing of MoU.

*Silence is a friend who will never betray—Samuel Taylor Coleridge*

to share best practices and experiences: (i) research and course development; (ii) development of case studies for teaching purposes; (iii) Job attachment programmes for IIPA and CELAP scholars and faculty; (iv) delivery of executive training programmes for public officers of both countries; and (v) joint forum and/or training seminars. The inking of MoU was followed by a presentation by Prof. Feng Jun on "China's Reform and Development in the New Era: Goals and Tasks". Dr. C. Sheela Reddy and Dr. Usha Mujoo Munshi coordinated the event.

### **Nepesi National Conference**

The New Public Administration Society of India is holding its National Conference at Kurukshetra courtesy Department of Public Administration of the Kurukshetra University in July 2015. For a copy of the Theme Paper please contact Prof. P.C. Mathur (pcmathur102@gmail.com) and for other details, contact Prof. Manjusha Sharma (manjukuk@gmail.com), Prof. Arvind Sharma (arvindsharma\_41@gmail.com) and Dr. J.S. Meena (jsmeena2020@rediffmail.com).

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### **Quotable Quotes**

- *To keep your secret is wisdom; but to expect others to keep it is folly—Samuel Johnson*
- *Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your temper-- Robert Frost*
- *Common sense is genius dressed in its working clothes—Ralph Waldo Emerson*
- *It is a good thing to learn caution from the misfortunes of others—Publilius Syrus*
- *Wise men speak because they have something to say; fools because they have to say something—Plato*
- *The heart of a fool is in his mouth, but the mouth of a wise man is in his heart—Benjamin Franklin*

<p><i>Editor</i> : DR. TISHYA CHATTERJEE</p>
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