

Indian Journal of Public Administration (IJPA) invites manuscripts for the theme based special issue 2025.

Edition: July-Sept 2025 (71.3)

Deadline: March 10, 2025

Theme: Startup Ecosystem: Entrepreneurial Society

Background: State's commitment to improve the Quality of Life of Its citizens by delivering various goods and services efficiently is limited by the inherent constraints in its institutions and their processes. Partnering with the market and civil society, as conceptualized in New Public Governance, also has limitations in responding to or matching the expectations of the citizens.

On the other hand, a growing professional class, with high aspirational levels, is emerging, which is experimenting and innovating and willing to take risks. There are notable success stories where new and innovative ideas have been transformed into tangible reality. Some of them are now unicorns. These new entrepreneurs are taking advantage of factors like rapid advancement of technology, growing societal acceptance, widening of venture capital base, etc. They, through their startups, have tried to create values, solve many societal problems, develop new products and gain societal acceptance. This inspires other members of society as well, leading to creating an entrepreneurial society.

The startup culture, which was earlier limited to a few countries and few campuses, is now prevalent world over. The USA and China, the two leading economies of the world, have largest startup output in their countries. USA has a vibrant startup ecosystem, leading to a large number of startups across various industries.

Realizing the potential of entrepreneurship and driving economic growth and creating jobs, the governments world over are designing policies and reforming institutional frameworks to provide necessary support to new startups. It is important because these startups by nature are creative, thereby not bound by the established rules and procedures. Instead, they collaborate and create their own ways of communicating to deliver the goods and services. Therefore, the governments have to create an enabling environment.

The Government of India launched its Startup India initiative specifically in 2016. As per a PIB release of August 2024, there are 140803 entities as startups presently which have created more than 1500,000 jobs directly. The Government prepared an Action Plan for Startups comprising of schemes and incentives envisaged to create a vibrant startup ecosystem in the country. The Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as "Simplification and handholding", "Funding support and incentives" and "Industry-academia partnership and incubation". Space sector in India is a very good example, where more than 100 startups have registered with Indian Space Research Organization. The EV sector also has a number of startups, working on various solutions.

On the flip side, the businesses can exploit the environment, where large flexibility is provided to facilitate startups. The special issue on **Startup Ecosystem: Entrepreneurial Society** intends to provide inputs to the policymakers through the analytical discussions on the role of the state in supporting the startups. The following sub themes with respect to the startups could be useful in this regard:

- i. Entrepreneurial society in a democracy
- ii. State policies
- iii. Institutional arrangements
- iv. Regulatory reforms
- v. Collaboration including international
- vi. Product development support
- vii. Incubation
- viii. Ease of doing business
- ix. Legal compliances
- x. Venture capital
- xi. Mentorship
- xii. Funding or financial support
- xiii. Marketing support
- xiv. Exit and insolvency
- xv. Comparative study of startup ecosystem
- xvi. Impact on Market

The above is an indicative list only. The articles need to ensure their relevance to the study and practice of Public Administration.

FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION.

1. The submission deadline is March 10, 2025; you are requested to most kindly note.
2. Manuscripts received after the deadline will not be accepted.
3. Your research article should not exceed in length beyond 6000 words (*inclusive all*).
4. Notes/Documents are expected to be less than 2500 words.
5. Kindly ensure that your article is in line with the IJPA submission-guidelines. Articles not in line with the submission guidelines will not be accepted nor processed for evaluation.
6. Please refer to the submission-guidelines on pages 4-7 or visit the link: <https://journals.sagepub.com/author-instructions/IPA>
7. Adherence to APA format for reference is a must.
8. You may kindly submit your paper on submitoipa@gmail.com with a subject line – **Manuscript for IJPA Special Issue 2025**

Submission Guidelines for Indian Journal of Public Administration/SAGE

The *Indian Journal of Public Administration* adheres to a rigorous double-blind reviewing policy in which the identity of both the reviewer and author are always concealed from both parties. All manuscripts are reviewed initially by the editor(s) and only those papers that meet the editorial standards of the journal, and fit within the aims and scope of the journal, will be sent for outside review. Only in case of a strong difference of opinion about the quality of submission between the referee and the editor, the item would be referred for a second review to the reviewer. The reviewer will first be sounded among the editorial board members and only in case of necessity will a reference be made to an expert outside this circle.

Full-fledged papers may be of 3,000 to 6,000 words. Word count exceeding 6000 limit will not be further processed. Brief write-ups of 1,000 to 2,500 words (research reports, commentaries, theoretical notes, and data-based profiles) may also be sent; these will be considered for inclusion in sections titled research papers, research notes, book reviews, and occasionally documents and interviews/ dialogues.

Manuscripts should be submitted in soft copy in MS Word as an attachment to submittoipa@gmail.com. Manuscripts will be considered for publication only if written in accordance with the **Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association** (6th edition, 2009).

The authors will be provided with a copyright form once the contribution is accepted for publication. The submission will be considered as final only after the filled-in and signed copyright form is received.

Publication Ethics

SAGE is committed to upholding the integrity of the academic record. We encourage authors to refer to the Committee on Publication Ethics' [International Standards for Authors](#) and view the Publication Ethics page on the [SAGE Author Gateway](#)

1. Structure

The manuscript should be structured as follows:

- Cover page, showing the title of the paper, name of the author, author's affiliation, and institutional address with pin code, email id, and a 100–150-word abstract. Authors' names and references should not be used in the text to keep authors' anonymity (e.g., 'as the author has written elsewhere' should be avoided). . In case there are two or more authors, then the corresponding author's name and address details must be specified on the first page itself.
- The contributors should also provide 4–5 keywords for online searchability.
- The text should start on a new page, and must not contain the names of authors.
- Paginate. Add proper page numbers at the bottom of every page.
- Write the total word count on the cover page.
- Do not exceed the 6000-word limit inclusive everything.
- References should come at the end of the manuscript.
- Tables and figures should be provided in an editable format and should be referred to in the text by number separately (e.g., Table 1) not by placement (e.g., see Table below). They should

each be submitted on a separate page following the article, numbered and arranged as per their references in the text. They will be inserted in the final text as indicated by the author. Source citations with tables and figures are required irrespective of whether or not they require permissions.

- Figures, including maps, graphs, and drawings, should not be larger than the page size. They should be numbered and arranged as per their references in the text. All photographs and scanned images should have a resolution of a minimum of 300 dpi and 1500 pixels and their format should be TIFF or JPEG. Reprint permissions should be obtained for copyright protected photographs/images. Even for photographs/images available in the public domain, it should be ascertained whether or not their reproduction requires permission for purposes of publishing (The Publisher is a profit-making endeavour). All photographs/scanned images should be provided separately in a folder along with the main article.
- Mathematical formulae, methodological details, etc. should be given separately as an appendix unless their mention in the main body of the text becomes essential.

2. Language

- The language and spellings used should be British (U.K.), with 's' variant, e.g., globalisation instead of globalization, labour instead of labor. For non-English and uncommon words and phrases, use italics only for the first time. Meaning of non-English words should be given in parenthesis just after the word when it is used for the first time.
- Articles should use non-sexist and non-racist language.
- Spell out numbers from one to ninety-nine, 100 and above to remain in figures. However, for exact measurement (e.g., *China's GDP growth rate of 9.8 percent*) use numbers. Very large round numbers, especially sums of money, maybe expressed by a mixture of numerals and spelled-out numbers (*India's population 1.2 billion*).
- Single quotes should be used throughout. Double quote marks are to be used within single quotes. Spellings of words in quotations should not be changed. Quotations of 45 words or more should be separated from the text.
- Notes should be numbered serially and presented at the end of the article. Notes must contain more than a mere reference.
- *Ibid.* should be used.
- Use 'percent' instead of % in the text. In tables, graphs, etc., % can be used. Use the '20th century', '1990s'.
- Number ranges should not be truncated.
- Initials with full points and no spaces.
- The journal does not encourage frequent use of capital letters. They should be used selectively and consistently. Proper names such as names of ethnic, religious, and national groups are capitalised (*the Muslims, the Gurkhas, the Germans*). The terms *dalits* and *adivasis*, as exceptions, must be set in lowercase. All caste, tribe, and community names (*the Santhals, the Jatavs*) are to be capitalised but generic terms (*the kayasths*) should be set in lower case. Civil, military, religious, and professional titles (*the President*), institutions (*the Parliament, the United Nations*), and names of organisations (*the Labour Party and the Students Federation of India*) are to be capitalised. The names of political tendencies (*the marxists, the socialists*) should remain in lowercase.
- Abbreviations are spelled out at first occurrence. Very common ones (*US, GDP, BBC*) need not be spelled out. Other commonly used abbreviations (*am, pm, cm, kg, ha*) can be used in lower case, without spaces.

3. Citations and References

Guidelines specified in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th edition, 2009) must be followed.

- **References:** A consolidated listing of all books, articles, essays, theses, and documents referred to (including any referred to in the tables, graphs, and maps) should be provided at the end of the article.
- **Arrangement of references:** Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work. In each reference, authors' names are inverted (last name first) for all authors (first, second or subsequent ones); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work unless the work has more than six authors. If the work has more than six authors, list the first six authors and then use et al. after the sixth author's name.
- **Chronological listing:** If more than one work by the same author(s) is cited, they should be listed in order by the year of publication, starting with the earliest.
- **Sentence case:** In references, sentence case (only the first word and any proper noun are capitalized – e.g., 'The software industry in India') is to be followed for the titles of papers, books, articles, etc.
- **Title case:** In references, Journal titles are put in title case (the first letter of all words except articles and conjunctions are capitalized – e.g., Journal of Business Ethics).
- **Italicize:** Book and Journal titles are to be italicized.
- Citations and References should adhere to the guidelines below (based on the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th edition). Some examples are given below:

In-text citations:

- One work by one author: (Kessler, 2003, p. 50) or 'Kessler (2003) found that among the epidemiological samples..'
- One work by two authors: (Joreskog & Sorborn, 2007, pp. 50–66) or Joreskog and Sorborn (2007) found that..
- One work by three or more authors: (Basu, Banerji & Chatterjee, 2007) [first instance]; Basu et al. (2007) [Second instance onwards].
- Groups or organizations or universities: (University of Pittsburgh, 2007) or University of Pittsburgh (2007).
- Authors with the same surname: Include the initials in all the in-text citations even if the year of publication differs, e.g., (I. Light, 2006; M.A. Light, 2008).
- Works with no identified author or anonymous author: Cite the first few words of the reference entry (title) and then the year, e.g., ('Study finds', 2007); (Anonymous, 1998).
If abbreviations are provided, then the style to be followed is: (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003) in the first citation and (NIMH, 2003) in subsequent citations.
- Two or more works by the same author: (Gogel, 1990, 2006, in press)
- Two or more works with different authors: (Gogel, 1996; Miller, 1999)
- Secondary sources: Allport's diary (as cited in Nicholson, 2003).
- Films: (Name of the Director, Year of release)

References:

- **Books:**
Patnaik, U. (2007). *The republic of hunger*. New Delhi: Three Essays Collective.

- **Edited Books:**
Amanor, K. S., & Moyo, S. (Eds.). (2008). *Land and sustainable development in Africa*. London and New York, NY: Zed Books.
- **Translated books:**
Amin, S. (1976). *Unequal development* (trans. B. Pearce). New York, NY: Monthly Review Press.
- **Book chapters:**
Chachra, S. (2011). The national question in India. In S. Moyo and P. Yeros (Eds.), *Reclaiming the nation* (pp. 67–78). London: Pluto Press.
- **Journal articles:**
Foster, J. B. (2010). The financialization of accumulation. *Monthly Review*, 62(5), 1–17.
- **Newsletter article, no author:**
Six sites meet for a comprehensive anti-gang initiative conference. (2006, November/December). *OOJDP News @ a Glance*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncrjs.gov/html>
[Please do not place a period at the end of an online reference.]
- **Newspaper article:**
Schwartz, J. (1993, September 30). Obesity affects economic, social status. *The Washington Post*, pp. A1, A4.
[In case of online newspapers, page number may be replaced with the URL of the article being referred to.]
- **In-press article:**
Briscoe, R. (in press). Egocentric spatial representation in action and perception. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*. Retrieved from <http://cogprints.org/5780/1/ECSRAP.F07.pdf>
- **Non-English reference book, title translated into English:**
Real Academia Espanola. (2001). *Diccionario de la lengua espanola* [Dictionary of the Spanish Language] (22nd ed.). Madrid, Spain: Author.
- **Special issue or section in a journal:**
Haney, C., & Wiener, R. L. (Eds.). (2004). Capital punishment in the United States [Special Issue]. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 10(4), 1–17.