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KEY DATES

Last Date for submission of Abstract	10 th Feb 2018
Intimation of selected papers for publication	13 th Feb 2018
Submission of Full Paper & Registration	20 th Feb 2018

Registration Fee :

Registration Categories	Participants
Faculty/ Corporate (With Accommodation)	Rs 1200 Bank Charge Extra
Research Scholars (With Accommodation)	Rs 500 Bank Charge Extra
Students	Rs 200 Bank Charge Extra

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National Seminar on Decentralization and Empowerment for Rural Development: The Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India

Department of Studies in Public Administration,
University of Mysore

2 Days National seminar on 08th, and 09th March 2018.

Sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi



About University of Mysore

University of Mysore is one of the oldest, well known and popular universities in the world. It has been rendering remarkable service to the society since its inception on July 27th 1916. His Highness Shri Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar (1884-1940), the erstwhile Maharaja of Mysore State and the Diwan of Mysore Sir M Vishweshwaraiah (1860-1962) shouldered the responsibility in instituting the University. Popular personalities Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888 – 1975) the First Vice President of India and Second President of India has served as Professor of Philosophy in this University and Centre for Philosophy and Indian Culture is established at University Campus and the National poet and Jnanpith Award winner, K.V. Puttappa (Kuvempu), former Vice-Chancellor of the University, christened this campus 'Manasagangothri', meaning: the fountainhead of the Ganges of the Mind or the eternal spring of the mind. It is located on 739 acres of picturesque land containing a sprawling Kukkarahalli lake surrounded by verdurous trees extending to an area of 261 acres. In addition to the main campus, there are three campus known as Sir M Vishweshwaraiah Postgraduate Centre in Mandya, Hemagangotri Postgraduate Centre in Hassan, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Postgraduate Centre in Chamarajanagar. By the effort of Prof. Dayanand Mane, the bronze statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is installed in front of Mysore University library, Manasagangothri, Mysore on 19th November 2017.

There are 63 PG Departments offering 76 Postgraduate Programmes with more than 1,20,000 UG, PG, M.Phil and Ph.D students. There are 226 affiliated colleges, 66 Recognized Research Centers, 157 Outreach/Research centers, 8 training centers, 47 specialized programmes, 38 Foreign Collaborations and 27 National collaborations. Further, there are 11 PG Departments with National Research Facilities, 14 Chairs, 13 DST-FIST, UGC-SAP funded departments and 13 supporting units. Enrollment of a large number of overseas students from 63 countries reflects the international reputation

of the university. It was the First University to be accredited by NAAC in 2000 with Five Star Status. The University is now ranked 36th in the India Rankings 2017, NIRF-MHRD, Government of India.

About the Department

Change in the buzz word, especially in the era of Globalization the study of Public Administration has taken a new dimension. Knowledge of the Public Administration is the 'need of the hour'. The emergence of Public Administration insists the sustainable growth in the field.

Department of Public Administration was started under the umbrella department of political science since 2010 and MA, M Phil and PhD courses were offered. A demand for separate department was started in 2011 and officially the Public Administration Department got bifurcated and has been established as the new Department of Public Administration on 9th of July 2015 by our Former Vice-Chancellor Prof.K.S.Rangappa at the interest and persuasion Prof.Dayananda Appanna Mane, who is the founding head of the department of studies in public administration.

Since the inception of the Department, Department of Public Administration has conducted the following programmes and provided space for academic pursuits and developments between: 2015-2017. Two days workshop on “Research Methodology in Social Science”, Special Lecture on “How to prepare for Competitive examination”, One Day Basic Training Programme on “Rights of Child”, Special Lecture on “Contribution of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar to Modern India”, Three Days National Level “Multidisciplinary Research Workshop”, State Level Seminar on “Development Administration in Karnataka: An Analysis” and Two Days National Seminar on “Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions In Rural Development”.

About the Seminar

Introduction: The increasing global debate on functioning of the local self-governments has attracted many scholars of the India to explore on the various aspects of functioning particularly with regard to promoting local development plan and implementing development programmes. It is widely believed that in the contemporary era of development the local self governing institutions have been playing a prominent role while contributing immensely towards formulating local development plan and implementing development programmes for the people. In decentralised planning, people are considered as an important and inseparable part of the planning process.

Panchayat Raj or grass root level institutions have come into existence as a constitutional obligation of decentralization of power and this has ensured the empowerment of those collectivities which were socially, culturally and politically excluded from the mainstream of societal processes. In India, the Panchayati Raj generally refers to the system introduced by constitutional amendment in 1992, although it is based upon the traditional panchayat system of South Asia. In our Indian constitution Article 40 clearly mentions that the States shall take steps to organize village Panchayat and endow them with such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government. According to 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (Schedule 11 of the Constitution) 29 functions should be devolved at the local level for Grama Panchayats. These 29 subjects which conferred on Panchayat Raj institutions are all concerning to their day to day lives which includes Agriculture, Minor irrigation, Water Management and development, Animal Husbandry, Health, Sanitation, School Education, Fisheries, Poultry, Bridges and Culverts, Land Reforms, Ecological restoration, Rural Industries and so on. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (CAA) provided constitutional status to the Panchayat Raj

institutions and urban local bodies. As per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the local level institutions comprising elected representatives entrusted with the responsibility of identifying, formulating, implementing and monitoring the local development and welfare programmes. Consequently all the state governments enacted their own Panchayati raj legislations in broad conformity with governing 73rd constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

On August 27, 2009, the Union Cabinet of the Government of India approved 50 percent reservation for women in PRIs (Panchayati Raj Institutions). Many Indian states including Karnataka, have implemented 50 percent reservation for women in PRIs. The majority of candidates in these Panchayats are women. Hence, everybody thought that these PRIs are the instruments for the Grassroot development of the Country and Political Empowerment of Women. However, in practice the spirit of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act i.e., empowering local bodies was not fully filled after completion of 25 years of its existence because of lack of strong political will and resistance from bureaucratic circles have led the PRIs to a dismal role and all the efforts to devolve 29 functions to PRIs have remaining on paper only. These PRIs not working in the spirit of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. There seem to be plethora of debates involving the concept, utility and effectiveness of the PRIs. Every village Panchayat has to conduct Gramasabha meetings four times per year. But the concept of Gramsabha didn't fully succeeded in our state. Various governments both state and central have made several efforts to empower panchayat raj institutions through several innovative programmes including. However, it has not succeeded up to a satisfactory level due to many confronting issues and inhibitions in the society.

Themes:

1. Empowerment and Devolution of powers to PRIs – Funds, Functions and Functionaries.
2. Status of Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions: Current Scenario
3. Reservations – Empowerment and performance of women and other reserved category representatives in PRIs.
4. Empowerment of Scheduled Caste & Tribal Women through Panchayati Raj.
5. Problems and challenges of PRIs in their functioning - Role of Political parties,
6. Financial decentralisation
7. Rural Health Policy Development Through PRIs

Note: - Any related topic can be submitted

Call for Papers:

All manuscripts should be in English & Kannada language. Manuscripts of the full paper should be in MS Word format. The abstract should be in 300 words and full length paper should not exceed more than 10 pages. It should be typed in Times New Roman with font size 12 on A-4 size page with 1.5” wide margin on left and 1” on the right. The first page must contain the title and name of the author(s), designation, affiliation, contact number and mail id. Papers must not have been published or accepted for publication elsewhere or should not be currently under any other review. The manuscript will be subjected to review by the editorial Committee. The decision of the editorial committee will be the final. References should be in accordance with APA Style. All contributors are requested to mention main theme of the article while sending their abstract/papers.

Kindly Submit abstract/ full paper via

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derdnationalseminar@gmail.com