

**Theme Note for the Special Edition of Indian Journal of Public Administration**  
**(2022)**

**Special Issue on 'Innovations in Governance'**

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A preliminary definition of governance distinguishes it from government. It stipulates that whereas government refers to a structure, governance draws attention to the function of governing. The primary distinguishing trait of a government is sovereignty, its decisive power to rule a political community or state, notionally without any limitations or defiance from any other organizations therein. There are four major theories regarding how a state originates : evolutionary, force, divine right, and social contract. Liberal theory of state, which is characteristic of democracies, is predicated on the social contract theories of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. In the Hobbesian theory, the members entering into a contract, surrender all their rights to the state except the solitary right of self- defence or preservation. In the Lockean theory, the state emerges through a double contract, the first creating the civil society and the second, the state. If the emergent entities fail to fulfill the terms of the contract, the contracting parties retain the power to annul the contract. In the Rousseauic contract, the civil community emerges as the all- powerful entity and it cannot be disobeyed or dislodged. The sovereign state thus created is all-powerful and beyond any other power within and outside that community. This concept of monistic theory of sovereignty has now come to be modified by the pluralists, especially in the age of globalization, the process by which corporate businesses or other

organisations develop international influence or power and start operating on an international scale. For instance, the role of government in the USA since President John F. Kennedy, especially his successor Lyndon Johnson's Great Society Project in the 1960s to Ronald Reagan's Neoliberal policy paradigm in the 1980s, the Labour Party led by Margaret Thatcher and Tony Blair and Gordon Brown in Britain, came to be looked at very differently than in the past. In India, a similar shift occurred from Nehru's 'socialistic pattern of society' to the New Economic Reforms under Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (INC) and later under Prime Minister Narendra Modi (BJP).

The major changes have been the transformation in the respective roles of the state, the market, and the civil society. The contours and contents of these changes need to be explored and thoroughly analyzed by the forthcoming special issue of our journal. These changes mainly pertain to the respective roles of the three major contenders mentioned above in terms of their withdrawal from or entry into the various sectors of the economy and society.

Illustratively, the topic could be dissected into the following subthemes for elaborate and analytical discussions: (i) Relationship between the state and the civil society; (ii) Relationship between the state and the Market; (iii) Conservative conception/theory of the state; (iv) the liberal conception/ theory of the state; (v) neoliberal concept/theory of the state; welfare state in Scandinavia; (vi) Welfare State in Great Britain; (vii) Welfare State versus Social Union Framework in Canada; (viii) Nehruvian Socialistic Pattern of Society in India; (ix) Indira Gandhi's Populist State in India; (x) Neoliberalism in India; (xi) Indira Gandhi's National Advisory Council (NAC) and its legacy for public policy in India; (xii) New Directions of Public Policies in the post - Nehru era; (xiii) India's Public Policies under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; (xiv) India's Public

Policies under Prime Minister Manmohan Singh; (xv) India's Public Policies and Governance under Prime Minister Narendra Modi; etc.

Dateline for the submission of the paper is by December 2021.

Mahendera Prasad Singh

Editor

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1. The submission deadline is December 31, 2021; you are requested to most kindly note.
2. Manuscripts received after the deadline will not be accepted.
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Book reviews should be less than 1500 words and notes/documents are expected to be less than 2500 words.
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Manuscripts should be submitted in soft copy in MS Word as an attachment to [submitoiipa@gmail.com](mailto:submitoiipa@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).

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- Mathematical formulae, methodological details, etc. should be given separately as an appendix unless their mention in the main body of the text becomes essential.

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- 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.
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- 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.
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- **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.
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- 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..
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- 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).  
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- 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.