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The Myth of the Shrinking State

- Baldev Raj Nayar 2009-04-29

This study investigates the nature of the impact of globalization on the Indian state. It takes as its point of departure the thesis, set out in the introductory essay, that globalization has resulted in the erosion of the economic and welfare roles of the state.

According to the author, the shift to liberalization, the resurgence of the private sector, and the acceleration of growth rate paradoxically 'empowered' and 'enabled' the state. He argues that the examination of the quantitative data strongly points to the continued expansion of the

economic and welfare roles of the state, rather than decline.

Therefore, the retrenchment of the state does not have much merit. He emphasizes on the fundamental continuity in the key functions of the state. He concludes by saying that the state is lagging behind in the areas of internal security, education and health, and makes suggestions for institutional reforms.

Election Commission of India -

Ujjwal Kumar Singh 2019-08-09

As the constitutional body that conducts elections, the Election Commission of India (ECI) has emerged as a trusted institution within the shared space of democracy in India. This

process has, however, been a fraught one because of contestation over the ECI's constitutional responsibility and the power of Parliament to make laws to govern electoral matters. This comprehensive monograph discusses the history of the ECI through a study of the measures it has adopted to ensure certainty of procedures in order to maintain the democratic uncertainty of electoral outcome. In this context, innovations such as the Model Code of Conduct have enhanced the rule-making powers of the ECI. Going beyond the ECI's design and performance framework, Singh and Roy argue that changes in

the nature of electoral contests and domination of political regimes have made the task of preserving electoral integrity and assuring its deliberative content a challenging one.

Colossus - Sanjoy Chakravorty
2022-02-03

Colossus unpacks the intricacies and inequalities of economic, social and political life in India's capital, Delhi.

Comparative Politics - Jeffrey Kopstein
2014-07-21

Twelve in-depth country studies explore how the concepts of interests, identities and institutions shape the politics of nations and regions.

Public Policymaking in India - R. V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
2009

Public Policymaking in India integrates various elements of the policymaking process that have, till date, been dealt with separately. These include interest group politics, the role of the media, judicial policymaking, and policy entrepreneurship by civil society groups. Policymaking is no longer a privileged activity of the government: As the boundary between the government and the "outside" has become more porous, the power of non-state policy actors outside the government has increased enormously. The author points to the ways in which the policymaker can cope with this brave new world of

policymaking. He also grounds the theory of policymaking in concrete examples of the Green Revolution, economic reforms, patent law amendments, regulation of private educational institutions, and laying down of standards for cola drinks, thereby facilitating easy comprehension and retention of concepts

Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Sector - Howard

Whitton 2005

Conflicts of interest in both the public and private sectors have become a major matter of public concern world-wide. The OECD Guidelines define a conflict of interest as occurring when a public official has

private-capacity interests which could improperly influence the performance of their official duties and responsibilities. However, identifying a specific conflict of interest in practice can be difficult. And resolving the conflicting interests appropriately in a particular case is something that most people find even more challenging. The Toolkit focuses on specific techniques, resources and strategies for: Identifying, managing and preventing conflict-of-interest situations more effectively; and Increasing integrity in official decision-making, which might be compromised by a conflict of interest. This Toolkit provides

non-technical, practical help to enable officials to recognise problematic situations and help them to ensure that integrity and reputation are not compromised. The tools themselves are provided in generic form. They are based on examples of sound conflict-of-interest policy and practice drawn from various OECD member and non-member countries. They have been designed for adaptation to suit countries with different legal and administrative systems.

FURTHER READING:

Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service: OECD Guidelines and Country Experiences

Conducting Business in China and India - Deepak Sardana

2017-07-06

This book takes a holistic approach to explore how business is being conducted in China and India, and to analyze the factors that influence business decisions in present times. In doing so the book seeks to develop a fuller understanding of the present 'context' within the two Asian nations, drawing upon a complete understanding of the culture, history and behaviour of the society and its institutions. The authors probe an area that has not been widely addressed before and seek to provide a finer analysis of the influences

behind day-to-day business operations. This study has widespread appeal as it covers business processes at three different levels: macro-level, including government policies and institutions; meso-level, organisations and communities; and micro-level, individuals within business. Not only appealing to scholars, senior executives, business professionals and policy-makers, this book will also provide an interdisciplinary examination of how business is conducted in China and India, and will be valuable to anyone with a general interest in Asian business.

India Transformed - Rakesh

Mohan 2018-09-25

In this commemorative volume, India's top business leaders and economic luminaries come together to provide a balanced picture of the consequences of the country's economic reforms, which were initiated in 1991.

What were the reforms? What were they intended for? How have they affected the overall functioning of the economy?

With contributions from Mukesh Ambani, Narayana Murthy, Sunil Mittal, Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Shivshankar Menon, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, T.N. Ninan, Sanjaya Baru, Naushad Forbes, Omkar Goswami and R. Gopalakrishnan, India

Transformed delves deep into

the life of an economically liberalized India through the eyes of the people who helped transform it.

The Future of State-Owned Financial Institutions - Gerard Caprio 2010-12-01

Research suggests that if the majority of a country's financial institutions are owned by the state, that country will experience slower financial development, less efficient financial systems, less private sector credit, and slower GDP growth. Yet more than 40 percent of the world's population live in countries in which public sector institutions dominate the banking system.

In The Role of State-Owned

Financial Institutions: Policy and Practice noted experts discuss the challenges presented by state-owned financial institutions and offer cross-disciplinary solutions for policymakers and banking regulators. The issues include: methods for effectively managing, reforming, and privatizing state-owned banks; the fiscal costs and contingent liabilities of state-owned banks; macroeconomic implications and the impact of state-owned banking on access to credit in an economy; guidance for effective supervision of state-owned banks; managerial perspectives on improving products, human resources, and risk; management case studies

of different methods of privatization, such as initial public offerings, employee stock ownership plans, and strategic investors Contributors include David Binns (Beyster Institute), Robert Cull (World Bank), Ron Gilbert (ESOP Services), James A. Hanson (World Bank), Richard Hemming (International Monetary Fund), Fred Huibers (ING Research), Arminio Fraga (formerly Central Bank of Brazil), Nicholas Lardy (Institute for International Economics), David Marston (International Monetary Fund), Moody's Global Investor Service, Herman Mulder (ABN-Amro), William Nichol (Deutsche Bank AG), Urjit Patel (Infrastructure

Development Finance Company, India), and P. S. Srinivas (World Bank). *Health Justice in India* - Edward Premdas Pinto 2020-10-13

This book presents important fields of research in public healthcare in India from an interdisciplinary and health systems perspectives.

Discussing how the exchange of power between the health justice triad, viz., the State (judiciary as the arm of the State), legal and medical professions, and civil society, cumulatively shapes the outcomes of health justice for citizens, it provides insights into India's juridico-legal processes and of seeking justice in

healthcare. It critically assesses civil society's counter-hegemonic role in bolstering justice in health care and examines the potential of transforming health care jurisprudence into health justice.

Repositioning the social right to healthcare as integral to social citizenship and social justice, and opening avenues for inter-professional and interdisciplinary power discourse in public health policy research, the book is of interest to academics, practitioners, students, researchers, and the wide academic community working in public health care issues broadly.

Regulation in India: Design,

Capacity, Performance -
Devesh Kapur 2019-04-04
The rise of the regulatory state has been a major feature of modern constitutional democracies. India, the world's largest democracy, is no exception to this trend. This book is the first major study of regulation in India. It considers how the development of regulation in India has altered the nature and functions of the state; how it is reshaping the relationship between business and the state; how it has called for the refashioning of established legal principles; and how it has raised new questions about the relationship between technical expertise and the rule

of law. The chapters cover topics ranging from the foundations of the Indian regulatory state to the form of regulation across different sectors to regulation in practice. Together, the chapters reveal the challenges, promise, and limitations offered by contemporary regulatory practices, and they capture the close if sometimes fraught relationship that regulation must inevitably share with the political economy and constitutional schema within which it operates.

Human Dimension and Interior Space - Julius Panero
2014-01-21

The study of human body

measurements on a comparative basis is known as anthropometrics. Its applicability to the design process is seen in the physical fit, or interface, between the human body and the various components of interior space. Human Dimension and Interior Space is the first major anthropometrically based reference book of design standards for use by all those involved with the physical planning and detailing of interiors, including interior designers, architects, furniture designers, builders, industrial designers, and students of design. The use of anthropometric data, although

no substitute for good design or sound professional judgment should be viewed as one of the many tools required in the design process. This comprehensive overview of anthropometrics consists of three parts. The first part deals with the theory and application of anthropometrics and includes a special section dealing with physically disabled and elderly people. It provides the designer with the fundamentals of anthropometrics and a basic understanding of how interior design standards are established. The second part contains easy-to-read, illustrated anthropometric tables, which provide the most

current data available on human body size, organized by age and percentile groupings. Also included is data relative to the range of joint motion and body sizes of children. The third part contains hundreds of dimensioned drawings, illustrating in plan and section the proper anthropometrically based relationship between user and space. The types of spaces range from residential and commercial to recreational and institutional, and all dimensions include metric conversions. In the Epilogue, the authors challenge the interior design profession, the building industry, and the furniture manufacturer to

seriously explore the problem of adjustability in design. They expose the fallacy of designing to accommodate the so-called average man, who, in fact, does not exist. Using government data, including studies prepared by Dr. Howard Stoudt, Dr. Albert Damon, and Dr. Ross McFarland, formerly of the Harvard School of Public Health, and Jean Roberts of the U.S. Public Health Service, Panero and Zelnik have devised a system of interior design reference standards, easily understood through a series of charts and situation drawings. With *Human Dimension and Interior Space*, these standards are now accessible to all

designers of interior environments.

The Political Economy of Federalism in India - M. Govinda Rao 2006-12-18

This is a comprehensive work on India's fiscal federalism. The book surveys and analyses the evolution of fiscal federalism from the angle of political economy and brings to bear analytical skills of a very high order to assess and relate the political and administrative dimensions of India's federal system to fiscal federal issues. The authors present a synthesized framework, combining both economic and political elements in a political economy prism such as the

Centre-State relations with not only the political perspectives but also the economic ones with the belief that only such a framework can provide a useful guide to implementable reform of policies.

Rethinking Public Institutions in India - Devesh Kapur
2018-02-16

While a growing private sector and a vibrant civil society can help compensate for the shortcomings of India's public sector, the state is—and will remain—indispensable in delivering basic governance. In Rethinking Public Institutions in India, distinguished political and economic thinkers critically assess a diverse array of

India's core federal institutions, from the Supreme Court and Parliament to the Election Commission and the civil services. Relying on interdisciplinary approaches and decades of practitioner experience, this volume interrogates the capacity of India's public sector to navigate the far-reaching transformations the country is experiencing. An insightful introduction to the functioning of Indian democracy, it offers a roadmap for carrying out fundamental reforms that will be necessary for India to build a reinvigorated state for the twenty-first century.

India Policy Forum 2007-08 -
Suman Bery 2008-08-05

India Policy Forum is an annual publication jointly promoted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi and the Brookings Institution in Washington D.C., with the objective of presenting high-quality empirical research on the major economic policy issues that confront contemporary India. The papers cover a diverse set of macro and microeconomic topics of relevance to policymakers. The prime objective of this volume is to make the policy discussion accessible to a broad non-specialist audience within India and abroad and assist in the development of a global network of scholars interested

in India's economic transformation.

The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution - Sujit Choudhry 2016-05-03

The Indian Constitution is one of the world's longest and most important political texts. Its birth, over six decades ago, signalled the arrival of the first major post-colonial constitution and the world's largest and arguably most daring democratic experiment. Apart from greater domestic focus on the Constitution and the institutional role of the Supreme Court within India's democratic framework, recent years have also witnessed enormous comparative interest in India's

constitutional experiment. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution is a wide-ranging, analytical reflection on the major themes and debates that surround India's Constitution. The Handbook provides a comprehensive account of the developments and doctrinal features of India's Constitution, as well as articulating frameworks and methodological approaches through which studies of Indian constitutionalism, and constitutionalism more generally, might proceed. Its contributions range from rigorous, legal studies of provisions within the text to reflections upon historical trends

and social practices. As such the Handbook is an essential reference point not merely for Indian and comparative constitutional scholars, but for students of Indian democracy more generally.

Environmental Policy in India -
Natalia Ciecierska-Holmes
2019-12-18

This book systematically introduces historical trajectories and dynamics of environmental policy and governance in India. Following the features of environmental policy in India as outlined in Chapter 1, subsequent chapters explore domestic and international factors that shape environmental policy in the

country. The chapters examine the interplay between governmental and non-governmental actors, and the influence of social mobilisation and institutions on environmental policy and governance. Analysing various policy trajectories, the chapters identify and explore five central environmental policy subsystems: forests, water, climate, energy and city development. The authors drill down into the social, economic, political and ecological dimensions of each system, shedding light on why striking a balance between national economic growth and environmental sustainability is

so challenging. Drawing on political science theories of policy processes and related theoretical concepts, this innovative edited volume will be of great interest to students and scholars of environmental policy and politics and South Asian studies more broadly.

Modi's India - Christophe

Jaffrelot 2023-04-11

A riveting account of how a popularly elected leader has steered the world's largest democracy toward

authoritarianism and intolerance

Over the past two decades,

thanks to Narendra Modi, Hindu

nationalism has been coupled

with a form of national-populism

that has ensured its success at

the polls, first in Gujarat and

then in India at large. Modi

managed to seduce a

substantial number of citizens

by promising them development

and polarizing the electorate

along ethno-religious lines. Both

facets of this national-populism

found expression in a highly

personalized political style as

Modi related directly to the

voters through all kinds of

channels of communication in

order to saturate the public

space. Drawing on original

interviews conducted across

India, Christophe Jaffrelot

shows how Modi's government

has moved India toward a new

form of democracy, an ethnic

democracy that equates the

majoritarian community with the nation and relegates Muslims and Christians to second-class citizens who are harassed by vigilante groups. He discusses how the promotion of Hindu nationalism has resulted in attacks against secularists, intellectuals, universities, and NGOs. Jaffrelot explains how the political system of India has acquired authoritarian features for other reasons, too. Eager to govern not only in New Delhi, but also in the states, the government has centralized power at the expense of federalism and undermined institutions that were part of the checks and balances, including India's Supreme Court. Modi's

India is a sobering account of how a once-vibrant democracy can go wrong when a government backed by popular consent suppresses dissent while growing increasingly intolerant of ethnic and religious minorities.

India Today - Stuart Corbridge
2013-04-03

Twenty years ago India was still generally thought of as an archetypal developing country, home to the largest number of poor people of any country in the world, and beset by problems of low economic growth, casteism and violent religious conflict. Now India is being feted as an economic power-house which might well

become the second largest economy in the world before the middle of this century. Its democratic traditions, moreover, remain broadly intact. How and why has this historic transformation come about? And what are its implications for the people of India, for Indian society and politics? These are the big questions addressed in this book by three scholars who have lived and researched in different parts of India during the period of this great transformation. Each of the 13 chapters seeks to answer a particular question: When and why did India take off? How did a weak state promote audacious reform? Is

government in India becoming more responsive (and to whom)? Does India have a civil society? Does caste still matter? Why is India threatened by a Maoist insurgency? In addressing these and other pressing questions, the authors take full account of vibrant new scholarship that has emerged over the past decade or so, both from Indian writers and India specialists, and from social scientists who have studied India in a comparative context. *India Today* is a comprehensive and compelling text for students of South Asia, political economy, development and comparative politics as well as anyone interested in the

future of the world's largest democracy.

The Constitution of India - Arun K Thiruvengadam 2017-12-28

This book provides an overview of the content and functioning of the Indian Constitution, with an emphasis on the broader socio-political context. It focuses on the overarching principles and the main institutions of constitutional governance that the world's longest written constitution inaugurated in 1950. The nine chapters of the book deal with specific aspects of the Indian constitutional tradition as it has evolved across seven decades of India's existence as an independent nation. Beginning with the pre-

history of the Constitution and its making, the book moves onto an examination of the structural features and actual operation of the Constitution's principal governance institutions. These include the executive and the parliament, the institutions of federalism and local government, and the judiciary. An unusual feature of Indian constitutionalism that is highlighted here is the role played by technocratic institutions such as the Election Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and a set of new regulatory institutions, most of which were created during the 1990s. A considerable portion of the book

evaluates issues relating to constitutional rights, directive principles and the constitutional regulation of multiple forms of identity in India. The important issue of constitutional change in India is approached from an atypical perspective. The book employs a narrative form to describe the twists, turns and challenges confronted across nearly seven decades of the working of the constitutional order. It departs from conventional Indian constitutional scholarship in placing less emphasis on constitutional doctrine (as evolved in judicial decisions delivered by the High Courts and the Supreme Court).

Instead, the book turns the spotlight on the political bargains and extra-legal developments that have influenced constitutional evolution. Written in accessible prose that avoids undue legal jargon, the book aims at a general audience that is interested in understanding the complex yet fascinating challenges posed by constitutionalism in India. Its unconventional approach to some classic issues will stimulate the more seasoned student of constitutional law and politics.

Building State Capability - Matt Andrews 2017

Introduction : the "long voyage

of discovery" -- The big stuck in state capability -- Looking like a state : the seduction of isomorphic mimicry --

Premature load bearing : doing too much too soon -- Capability for policy implementation --

What type of organization capability is needed? -- The challenge of building (real) state capability for implementation --

Doing problem-driven work --

The searchframe : doing experimental iterations --

Managing your authorizing environment -- Building state capability at scale through groups.

Costs of Democracy - Devesh Kapur 2018-06-13

One of the most troubling

critiques of contemporary democracy is the inability of representative governments to regulate the deluge of money in politics. If it is impossible to conceive of democracies without elections, it is equally impractical to imagine elections without money. Costs of Democracy is an exhaustive, ground-breaking study of money in Indian politics that opens readers' eyes to the opaque and enigmatic ways in which money flows through the political veins of the world's largest democracy. Through original, in-depth investigation—drawing from extensive fieldwork on political campaigns, pioneering surveys,

and innovative data analysis—the contributors in this volume uncover the institutional and regulatory contexts governing the torrent of money in politics; the sources of political finance; the reasons for such large spending; and how money flows, influences, and interacts with different tiers of government. The book raises uncomfortable questions about whether the flood of money risks washing away electoral democracy itself.

Public Institutions in India -

Devesh Kapur 2007-08-09

This volume is an analytical study of India's public institutions. It covers the Parliament, the Presidency, the

Judiciary, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Police, the Civil Service, and economic institutions like the Reserve Bank of India, the Finance Commission, the SEBI, the TRAI, and the Pay Commission.

Recasting Public Administration in India - Kuldeep Mathur

2018-11-26

Ever since a democratic system of government was adopted and a strategy of planned economic development was launched in India, the planners were quite conscious of the need for an administrative system different from the colonial one to implement the planned objective of development. Kuldeep Mathur, in this volume,

examines these administrative reforms and provides a magisterial account of the changes in the institutional process of public administration. The introduction of neoliberal policies revived concerns about reform and change, thereby giving rise to a new vocabulary in the discourse of public administration. The conventional world of public administration was now expected to adopt management practices of the private sector and interact with it to achieve public policy goals. New institutions are now being layered on traditional ones, and India is becoming a recipient of managerial ideas whose efficacy has yet to be tested on

Indian soil. In light of the aforementioned changes, this volume argues that hybrid architecture for delivering public goods and services has been the most significant transformation to be institutionalized in the current era and critiques the neoliberal transformation from within a mainstream public administration perspective.

Building a World-Class Civil Service for Twenty-First Century India - S.K. Das 2010-09-27

Today, India is one of the leading players on the global stage. It is competing with other countries not just in the marketplace but also in respect of its governance structures.

This book underscores the need for creating a modern civil service, which epitomizes best practices overseas and in the private sector, and exemplifies contemporary management philosophy, and techniques. Using a comparative approach, S.K. Das identifies a range of initiatives that will serve to transform the civil service into a world-class organization, compatible with strategic, economic, and technological requirements of the twenty-first century. Based on the reform experiences of Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, and the UK, these initiatives have been carefully modulated to suit India's requirements.

Underlining the challenges involved in reforming the bureaucracy, the author also discusses the legislative, administrative, and procedural changes necessary to build a high-performing civil service.

Decentralisation in India -
Ganapathy Palanithurai 2009

Performing Representation -
Shirin M. Rai 2018-10-09

Seven decades after India's independence women members occupy 1 in 10 seats in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament. In analysing women's limited presence in the Indian Parliament, Performing Representation breaks new ground in scholarship on gender

and politics. It explores the possibilities and limits of parliamentary democracy and the participation of women in its institutional performances. This book offers new insights into the gendered nature of the performance, aesthetics, and norms of parliamentary life through an examination of electoral data, legislative debates, and life stories of women MPs. The authors avoid both the framing of women MPs either simply as challengers of masculinized institutional politics or only as docile actors in a gendered institution. Making a strong case for taking parliamentary politics seriously in these times of populism, the

book raises critical questions about the politics of difference, claim-making, representation, and intersectionality and addresses these as part of global feminist debates on the importance of the women's representation in political institutions.

Federalism and Economic Reform - Jessica Wallack
2006-01-09

This collection focuses on the ways in which federalism has affected and been affected by economic reform, especially global integration. The editors and contributors focus in particular on the political economy of institutional and economic change - how the

division of authority between national and subnational governments shapes debates over policy changes, as well as how the changing economic environment creates incentives to modify the basic agreements between levels of governments. Each chapter contains a historical overview, and an in-depth account of division of authority, lines of accountability, and legislative, bureaucratic, and other arenas in which the levels of government interact for a particular country. The analyses are based on reform (or non-reform) episodes for each country - most from recent history, but some spanning the century. As a collection, the

country studies span a range of developing and industrial countries with varying political systems.

Why Nations Fail - Daron

Acemoglu 2013-09-17

Brilliant and engagingly written, Why Nations Fail answers the question that has stumped the experts for centuries: Why are some nations rich and others poor, divided by wealth and poverty, health and sickness, food and famine? Is it culture, the weather, geography?

Perhaps ignorance of what the right policies are? Simply, no.

None of these factors is either definitive or destiny. Otherwise, how to explain why Botswana has become one of the fastest

growing countries in the world, while other African nations, such as Zimbabwe, the Congo, and Sierra Leone, are mired in poverty and violence? Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson conclusively show that it is man-made political and economic institutions that underlie economic success (or lack of it). Korea, to take just one of their fascinating examples, is a remarkably homogeneous nation, yet the people of North Korea are among the poorest on earth while their brothers and sisters in South Korea are among the richest. The south forged a society that created incentives, rewarded innovation, and

allowed everyone to participate in economic opportunities. The economic success thus spurred was sustained because the government became accountable and responsive to citizens and the great mass of people. Sadly, the people of the north have endured decades of famine, political repression, and very different economic institutions—with no end in sight. The differences between the Koreas is due to the politics that created these completely different institutional trajectories. Based on fifteen years of original research Acemoglu and Robinson marshal extraordinary historical evidence from the Roman Empire, the Mayan city-

states, medieval Venice, the Soviet Union, Latin America, England, Europe, the United States, and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today, including: - China has built an authoritarian growth machine. Will it continue to grow at such high speed and overwhelm the West? - Are America's best days behind it? Are we moving from a virtuous circle in which efforts by elites to aggrandize power are resisted to a vicious one that enriches and empowers a small minority? - What is the most effective way to help move billions of people from the rut of poverty to prosperity? More

philanthropy from the wealthy nations of the West? Or learning the hard-won lessons of Acemoglu and Robinson's breakthrough ideas on the interplay between inclusive political and economic institutions? *Why Nations Fail* will change the way you look at—and understand—the world.

[Fast Policy](#) - Jamie Peck

2015-04-15

We inhabit a perpetually accelerating and increasingly interconnected world, with new ideas, fads, and fashions moving at social-media speed. New policy ideas, especially “ideas that work,” are now able to find not only a worldwide audience but also transnational

salience in remarkably short order. *Fast Policy* is the first systematic treatment of this phenomenon, one that compares processes of policy development across two rapidly moving fields that emerged in the Global South and have quickly been adopted worldwide—conditional cash transfers (a social policy program that conditions payments on behavioral compliance) and participatory budgeting (a form of citizen-centric urban governance). Jamie Peck and Nik Theodore critically analyze the growing transnational connectivity between policymaking arenas and modes of policy

development, assessing the implications of these developments for contemporary policymaking. Emphasizing that policy models do not simply travel intact from sites of invention to sites of emulation, they problematize fast policy as a phenomenon that is real and consequential yet prone to misrepresentation. Based on fieldwork conducted across six continents and in fifteen countries, *Fast Policy* is an essential resource in providing an extended theoretical discussion of policy mobility and in presenting a methodology for ethnographic research on global social policy.

Getting India Back on Track -

Bibek Debroy 2014-06-11
Getting India Back on Track
brings together some of India's
most accomplished analysts to
spur a public debate about the
reform agenda the new
government should pursue in
order to return the country to a
path of high growth. It explores
the challenges and
opportunities faced by one of
the most important–yet least
understood–nations on earth
and convenes some of India's
most leading policymakers to
recommend policies in every
major sector of the Indian
economy. These seventeen
focused and concise
memoranda offer the next
generation of leaders and the

general public alike a clear
blueprint for India's future.

Building Access - Aimi Hamraie
2017-11-01

“All too often,” wrote disabled
architect Ronald Mace,
“designers don't take the needs
of disabled and elderly people
into account.” **Building Access**
investigates twentieth-century
strategies for designing the
world with disability in mind.
Commonly understood in terms
of curb cuts, automatic doors,
Braille signs, and flexible
kitchens, **Universal Design**
purported to create a built
environment for everyone, not
only the average citizen. But
who counts as “everyone,” Aimi
Hamraie asks, and how can

designers know? Blending technoscience studies and design history with critical disability, race, and feminist theories, *Building Access* interrogates the historical, cultural, and theoretical contexts for these questions, offering a groundbreaking critical history of Universal Design. Hamraie reveals that the twentieth-century shift from “design for the average” to “design for all” took place through liberal political, economic, and scientific structures concerned with defining the disabled user and designing in its name. Tracing the co-evolution of accessible design for disabled veterans, a radical disability

maker movement, disability rights law, and strategies for diversifying the architecture profession, Hamraie shows that Universal Design was not just an approach to creating new products or spaces, but also a sustained, understated activist movement challenging dominant understandings of disability in architecture, medicine, and society. Illustrated with a wealth of rare archival materials, *Building Access* brings together scientific, social, and political histories in what is not only the pioneering critical account of Universal Design but also a deep engagement with the politics of knowing, making, and belonging in twentieth-century

United States.

Divided We Govern - Sanjay

Ruparelia 2015-01-10

Divided We Govern investigates the rise and fall of the broader parliamentary left in modern Indian democracy, and the dynamics of national coalition governments. Since the 1970s, socialist, communist and regional parties in India have sought to forge a progressive 'third force'. Most scholars typically dismiss its principal manifestations -- the Janata Party, National Front and United Front -- as inherently opportunistic coalitions of power-seeking politicians. Sanjay Ruparelia provides a fine-grained analytic narrative to

challenge this prevailing wisdom. Employing a variety of methods and resources, including the rare confidential testimonies of key political actors, Ruparelia demonstrates how the politics of each governing coalition, despite their self-evident flaws and short-lived tenures, revealed the outlines of a distinctive national vision. His fresh analysis of the politics of coalition in India also yields wider theoretical insights. Most studies fail to question or explain how these multiparty governments actually functioned. Hence they overstate the stability of and polarity between multiple political motivations, Ruparelia

contends, discounting internal party debates over whether to share power, with whom and to what extent, and how. In such circumstances, the strategies, tactics and choices of actors become especially significant. The pursuit of power in a highly regionalized federal parliamentary democracy such as India creates incentives to forge national coalition governments, yet paradoxically decreases their chances of surviving. Ultimately, the failure of socialists and communists to judge their real historical possibilities at key junctures led to the decline of the broader Indian left.

What Works - Iris Bohnet

2016-03-08

Gender equality is a moral and a business imperative. But unconscious bias holds us back and de-biasing minds has proven to be difficult and expensive. Behavioral design offers a new solution. Iris Bohnet shows that by de-biasing organizations instead of individuals, we can make smart changes that have big impacts—often at low cost and high speed.

Modernity At Large - Arjun Appadurai 1996

Markets, Governance, and Institutions in the Process of Economic Development - Ajit Mishra 2018

With contributions from past and present collaborators, this book celebrates the contributions of Kaushik Basu to development economics. It reflects on the issues of rent control, child labour, labour laws, harrassment, shared prosperity, and gender empowerment in the broader context of interactions between markets, governments, and institutions.

e-Governance for Development

- S. Madon 2009-10-29

Over the past few decades, there has been a rapid proliferation of eGovernance for Development projects. Drawing on evidence from three longitudinal case studies of rural

eGovernance projects this book shows that improving systems of governance is fundamentally a social rather than managerial or technological activity.

Communities in Action -

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2017-04-27

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health

status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the

causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

Creating a New Public University and Reviving Democracy - Morten Levin
2016-11-01

Public universities are in crisis, waning in their role as central institutions within democratic societies. Denunciations are abundant, but analyses of the causes and proposals to re-

create public universities are not. Based on extensive experience with Action Research-based organizational change in universities and private sector organizations, Levin and Greenwood analyze the wreckage created by neoliberal academic administrators and policymakers. The authors argue that public universities must be democratically organized to perform their educational and societal

functions. The book closes by laying out Action Research processes that can transform public universities back into institutions that promote academic freedom, integrity, and democracy.

House of the People - Ronojoy Sen 2022-10-31

An institutional history of Indian parliament, democracy and politics combining archival materials, interviews and visuals.