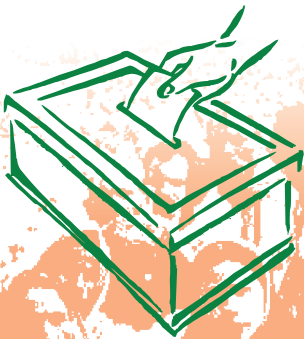




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Application of Game Theory to Comprehend the Combat of the COVID-19 Outbreak: Law and Economics Approach

Hiteshkumar Thakkar¹
Krishna Agarwal²

Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic is a massive health crisis. Several trade-offs have to be made in day to day lives to combat COVID-19 effectively. At this juncture, it is pertinent that one resorts to Behavioural Theory and Game theory to align the actions of individuals in accordance with the recommendations made by policymakers and epidemiologists. The research paper is focused primarily on three aspects 1) Public indifference 2) Personal interests 3) Rate of transmission of COVID-19. The analysis using game theory is done in the light of the principle of liability incurred under tort law during COVID-19. The researchers have tried to analyse relationship between different variables i.e., law enforcement, deterrence and precautions through the non-parametric test of Kendall Tau b coefficient. The analysis is necessary as this will further pave the way for making future and effective policies.

Keywords: COVID-19, Game theory, Public Indifference, Rate of Transmission, Tort Law

Introduction

At the onset of December 2019, the novel coronavirus (Sars-Cov-2) emerged which had grappled the globe adversely for a considerable amount of time. There have been massive campaigns across the globe giving directions to individuals to protect themselves and others from the

1 Assistant Professor of Economics, Gujarat National Law University, GNLU Centre For Law and Economics Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India and can be reached at hthakkar@gnlu.ac.in

2 Student (2019-24 Batch) BA LLB (Hons), Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India and can be reached at krshnaagarwal16@gmail.com

Identity, Nation-State, and Veering Future Governing Challenges

Ashish Kumar Singh¹

Wakar Amin²

Satyendra Nath Mishra³

Abstract

The nation-state is facing governing challenges with imposition of singular identity and shrinking space for plurality. This paper explores, can singular identity act as profuse reason for governing the nation-state after its creation. We use methodological pragmatic approach to study the historicity of nation-state evolution discerning its internal polity and external policy decisions. The study found that, without addressing the limiting scope of identity within the broader domain of flux in society, polity, technology, and the geo-political situation, the future challenges to nation-state cannot be veered.

Keywords: Future, Governance, Identity, Nation-State

Introduction

Historical embeddedness of human in respective space-time creates natural plural identities. For governing a given geography nation-state accord specific unique identity for citizen to oblige. The ever changing social, economic, geo-political context, migration, technological evolution etcetera, always posed governing challenges for the nation-state with reference to imposed and embedded natural identities of citizens. This challenge is now magnified in digital age. Expressing identities are becoming easier with access to technology and scope of reach of communication. For nation-state having limited latitude for accommodating plural identities, this is becoming governance challenge. The identity-based contravene across the world is prime example of this case in point (Chitima 2022; Clapham 2002).

1 Doctoral Candidate, School of Politics and Governance, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia and can be reached at ashish.tiss@gmail.com

2 Assistant Professor (Social Work), University of Kashmir, Srinagar, India and can be reached at Wakaramin78@gmail.com

3 School of Rural Management (Corresponding Author), XIM University, Nijigada, Harirajpur, Puri, Odisha, India and can be reached at saty.nm@gmail.com

Reformation of Local Government in a Developing Country: Insights from Historical Evidence of Bangladesh

Shuvabrata Saha¹
Salah Uddin Rajib²
Mahfuzul Hoque³

Abstract

This study investigates how a developing country, Bangladesh, reforms its local government across the ancient, colonial, and post-colonial periods. The study uses historical records and document analysis, a branch of qualitative research. According to the study, multiple causes, rather than true decentralisation of local administration, are responsible for the reformation. The colonial infrastructure remains as inherited in the succeeding reformations. To have a power base at the grassroots, all subsequent governments attempted to create establishments at the lower level. However, most efforts have not succeeded in bringing about a meaningful and substantive improvement in the community's quality of life and institutions. Citizen participation in local government decision-making is not yet up to the mark. Therefore, the unintended consequences of the reformation are visible where the colonial settings highly influence reformation in the infrastructure of colonial form and the donors (in the post-colonial period). The study concludes that to ensure the efficiency of local government, local politicians should come with the intention of good governance rather than externally propagated transformation. The findings seem beneficial to the policymakers of developing countries and the development partners. Bridging history is a critical task and has various interpretations. Therefore, this study should be considered as a case study instead of generalizing the findings.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Colonial Influences, Donors, Local Government, Reforms

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- 1 Associate Professor, Department of Accounting and Information Systems, Comilla University, Comilla, Bangladesh and can be reached at shuva1984@cou.ac.bd
 - 2 Associate Professor, Department of Accounting and Information Systems, Jahangirnagar University Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh and can be reached at rajibais@juniv.edu
 - 2 Professor, Department of Accounting and Information Systems, University of Dhaka, Dhaka - 1000, Bangladesh and can be reached at mahoque@du.ac.bd

Water, Sanitation and Environmental Practices: A Study in Alwala Village, Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh

Pesala Peter*

Abstract

Water sources and sanitation practices play a very important role everywhere and this applies to rural households too in their day-to-day lives. The quality of life depends on the water supply and it is necessary for good health in general. The present paper is focus on Alwala village, Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh, and mainly with the water supply and sanitation practices in the village. The second objective was to investigate the assets and inequalities among the castes in the study village. At the time of our primary survey, the total households were 567. The study chose some assets like house type, own land and size of land, farmers' categories, family size, household income, drinking water sources comprising public stand post (PSP), hand pump (HP), open bore well (OBW) and other water sources (OWS), those owning toilets, types of toilets and usage of toilets. The study found that firstly, among the social groups (castes), a majority of the Other Caste (OC) households (hhs) had pucca houses, followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) and Backward Caste (BC). A majority of the OC and BC hhs had their own land in Alwala village. The average land size varied from caste to caste. Large farmers were seen among both OCs and BCs, but there were no large farmers in the SC community. Secondly, in our study, members of all social groups were seen fetching water from the Public Stand Post (PSP) and this water was used for drinking and other purposes. Thirdly, a majority of them did not have their own toilet facilities. In those possessing toilets, a greater part of the households used the toilet. The women's usage of the toilets was cent per cent. The policy suggestions of the paper are: firstly, the Gram Panchayat (GP) has to give individual tap connections for all households. Secondly, the government has to provide 100 per cent subsidy for the construction of toilets for poor people in the

* Working as a Consultant in ADRTC, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Nagarabhavi, Bengaluru and can be reached at drpesalapeter@gmail.com

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Determinants of Public Policy: A Critical Analysis of Public Policy Making In India

Chandrabhanu Bharas*

Abstract

Public Policy making has been a subject matter of great debate and discussion in India for quite some time now. What is really public policy? What has it been in the past? What it ought to be in present India? These are some questions which are yet to be answered appropriately. Although, public policy has been much raised, recognized and confronted as an issue but has not been settled on consensual line. While, one group of scholars is of the opinion that public policy cannot be defined and fixed thus, depends on the target of application, population, geographical areas and administrative situations. But to other group of scholars, it can be defined and fixed as well. They are of the view that since constitutional guidelines are already there in the form of Fundamental Rights in the Chapter III and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Chapter IV of the Constitution of India which demarcate clearly the line of planning, agenda setting, formulating, implanting, monitoring and evaluating of public policy in a logical, analytical and scientific manner. It contains the idea of rule of law and not the rule of man. These have left no rooms for any whim on the part of the government to zero-in on any vested interests. In fact, the line of actual control of the governmental activities has been well demarcated by constitutional provisions. The governmental machinery is not supposed to go beyond such lines. The Constitution of India also has a stunning provision of the Preamble wherein all the goals of the government have been set and narrated in a lucid manner. Thus, the public policy making in India needs to be confirmed to such guidelines and goals unfailingly keeping social welfare in the centre.

Keywords: Determinants, Poverty, Public Policy, Religion

Introduction

Public Policy making dates back to the time period of Mauryan Dynasty in India. The Mauryan Rulers were the first in the country to talk about the idea of public policy. What is a public policy? Why should it be indispensable

* Asst. Professor, (Pol. Sc & IR), School of Law, Justice and Governance, Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, UP. and can be reached at cbbharas@yahoo.co.in

The Politics of Municipal Waste Governance in India: A Frame Analysis of Legislations in India

Ashish V Prabhakar*

Abstract

The current paper examines how waste and its management in the Indian planning and governance scenario have changed through different periods in time, primarily hinging on the perception of waste as risk. The article argues that urban planning in India has tended to follow a particular sequence of policy frames vis-a-vis waste. Applying frame analysis, the paper argues that the most current worldview of waste and its 'management' moves away from a societal fact of life to a technical 'problem'. This transformation of perception has resulted in an epistemic shift that prefers to create larger infrastructures of managing waste at the expense of the existing waste flows, mediated by the informal sector. This has resulted in challenges influenced by conflicting perceptions of waste's risk potential and implications for inclusive governance.

Keywords: Environmental Policy, Frame Analysis, Policy Framing, Technoscience, Waste Management

Introduction

Michael Thompson (2015) remarks that waste is ubiquitous in its presence; one is "...constantly confronted by waste."; for waste is now a burgeoning fact of life – more specifically associated with urban life and the process of Urbanisation. Globally waste production, specifically, Municipal Solid waste management has increased and is one of the major challenges that is faced by much of the world (Gutberlet, 2018). Waste, or rather it is 'after-effects'; management and disposal have become increasingly problematic. It is to these 'after-effects' that this paper turns its focus to. Rootes (2009)

* Doctoral Candidate, Affiliation: Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad and can be reached at 17srph02@uohyd.ac.in; ashishvp91@gmail.com



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