



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA NATIONAL MISSION FOR
TEACHERS AND TEACHING
(PMMMMNTT)**

**TEACHING LEARNING CENTRE (TLC)
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
RAMANUJAN COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**

IN COLLABORATION WITH

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
RAM LAL ANAND COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**

ORGANISES

ONE WEEK FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ON

**TRANSFORMING GOVERNANCE IN INDIA:
ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

FROM
SEPTEMBER 21-27, 2020

AN INTRODUCTION

PMMMNMTT AND MHRD

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) launched the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) to facilitate teacher training by constituting Teaching Learning Centres in various institutions of higher education in our country. The Teaching Learning Centres (TLCs) are mandated to promote on a continuous basis the learning of new pedagogical practices, methodology of forming discipline-specific curricula and creating new learning materials (including e-content) for use by the teachers in colleges and postgraduate departments. It is envisioned that the TLCs will accelerate the teaching-learning process by encouraging independent critical and creative thinking and facilitating research for subject-specific growth.

The TLCs will assist the faculty in capacity building for curriculum designing, scientific assessment and evaluation and the development of innovative academic programs to strengthen the inclusive nature of higher education. The TLCs are also encouraged to reach out to teachers teaching in regionally disadvantaged locations.



The Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission emphasizes the need to change the role and workings of a teacher from a mere disseminator of information and knowledge to the one who helps students to develop critical, analytical skills, capabilities to generate information, the ability to reason and to empower themselves through open sources and globally oriented digitalized self-learning processes. The focus is not only on 'what is taught' but also importantly, to 'the way it is taught,' in an effort to develop and enhance individual education, that will eventually go on to define the manner in which the future generations will work and live.

The Teaching Learning Centres offer Faculty Induction Programs (FIPs) for newly recruited faculty and Faculty Development Programs (FDPs) for teachers with experience who wish to update their field of knowledge, expertise and skill with the latest available research, resources and technology. In the FDPs, special emphasis is given to inter and cross-disciplinary methodologies of study. Currently, the teaching fraternity is missing their lively and interactive classrooms due to COVID-19 Pandemic. To address the present situation, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has intensified its efforts to have a strong virtual engagement with the students through email/WhatsApp and hosting lectures using Google Class Room and other video-conferencing platforms.

Keeping in view the immense benefits and reach of online courses in the present academic set-up, Department of Political Science, Ram Lal Anand College in collaboration with the Teaching Learning Centre at Ramanujan College along with its two departments i.e. Centre for Human Rights Studies and Department of Political Science, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi plans to offer a One Week Faculty Development Programme on “Transforming Governance in India: Issues and Concerns” for faculty members and research scholars of higher education in the country from September 21- September 27, 2020.

THE INSTITUTION: RAMANUJAN COLLEGE



Ramanujan College is University of Delhi College located in the well-known area of Kalkaji, near Nehru Place in South Delhi. Ramanujan College has highly qualified, dedicated and committed faculty members. The college runs fifteen courses in different subjects in Humanities, Commerce and Science streams. It is also the study centre for the students of the School of Open Learning, University of Delhi, the Non- Collegiate Women's Education Board, University of Delhi and the Indira Gandhi National Open University. Ramanujan College has also been selected by the MHRD as a National Resource Centre.

The college also runs a number of professional courses. The teachers of Ramanujan College are highly motivated and have original, published academic and creative work, including journal and other print media articles and educational film making to their credit. Ramanujan College is a premier institution of the University of Delhi and has been accredited grade "A" by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The college has also been ranked 61st in the National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF 2020).

We at Ramanujan College emphasize on the holistic development of personality, meaningful exposure to real world, and inculcating practical skills amongst our students apart from ensuring academic excellence.

THE INSTITUTION: RAM LAL ANAND COLLEGE



Ram Lal Anand College was founded in the year 1964 by late Shri Ram Lal Anand, a senior advocate in the Supreme Court of India, in response to the growing social demand in the 1960s for providing educational opportunities at the university level. The college was initially managed by the Ram Lal Anand Trust. It was later taken over by the University of Delhi. Since 1973, it has been run by the University of Delhi as a University Maintained Institution.

The college is located in the picturesque surroundings against the backdrop of the Aravalli ranges in the neighbourhood of the South Campus of the University of Delhi and several other educational-institutions. It has a vast campus, spread over ten acres of land with green lawns and elegant buildings of much sprawling architectural merit. The college has excellent infrastructure, with the state of the art laboratories, seminar room, amphitheatre, library, playground and cafeteria. The campus is Wi-Fi enabled. Being a multi-disciplinary, co-educational institution it has approximately 1500 students pursuing different courses in Arts, Commerce and Science streams. Ram Lal Anand College is administered by a statutory Governing Body as per the university ordinances and legislated by the Executive Council of the University of Delhi.

The college boasts of a highly learned and committed teaching faculty of about 90 teachers. Apart from their traditional role of disseminating knowledge, the teachers inspire and guide the students to manage different activities such as seminars, workshops, debates, theatre, cultural activities including classical music and dance programmes. Teachers are also involved in the guiding students in various research and innovation projects. RLAC with its wide expanse of fields and a technical support provides conducive environment for sports. The college is proud to be one of the leading affiliates of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) and National Services Scheme (NSS) with an impressive number of cadets/volunteers enrolled each academic year.

CONCEPT NOTE

TRANSFORMING GOVERNANCE IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CONCERNS (September 21-27, 2020)

The word “governance” came from the Latin verb “*gubernare*,” or more originally from the Greek word “*kubernaein*,” which means “to steer.” Basing on its etymology, governance refers to the manner of steering or governing, or of directing and controlling, a group of people or a State. Governance is essentially related to politics, in that politics is often defined as the art of governance. Just as politics talks about governments, institutions, power, order, and the ideals of justice, governance also deals with the public sector, power structures, equity, and ideals of public administration. Nevertheless, they are distinct from each other in the sense that politics is broader than governance. Traditionally, the study of politics entails the concept of the “good life” and the “ideal society,” which are so broad they include a web of subjects and every possible form of government. The study of governance, on the contrary, is generally attuned to the concept of democracy, and on how the government and the civil society arrive at a decision in meeting their needs. Governance is the complex process whereby some sectors of the society wield power, and enact and promulgate public policies which directly affect human and institutional interactions, and economic and social development. The power exercised by the participating sectors of the society is always for the common good, as it is essential for demanding respect and cooperation from the citizens and the State. As such, a great deal about governance is the proper and effective utilization of resources.

Governance is traditionally associated with government. In literature, they are often used interchangeably. But in the 1980s, political scientists broadened the meaning of governance as including, not just government actors, but also civil-society actors. Today, governance includes three sectors: the public sector (state actors and institutions), the private sector (households and companies), and the civil society (non-governmental organizations). These three sectors are said to work hand in hand in the process of governance. This new use of the term focuses on the role of “networks” in the achievement of the common good, whether these networks are intergovernmental, transnational, or international. In other words, governance is broader than government in that other sectors are included in it.

Many authors also distinguish the two by associating government with “control and domination,” and governance with “decentralization and relational management.” On the one hand, government refers to a central institution which wields power over its subjects. It is the instrument patterned after the model of “command and control,” the government being in command over the affairs of the people. On the other hand, governance is closely associated with the concept of decentralization of power and the need for inter-sectoral management. Governance is based on the realization that the government cannot do everything for the people, so that in order to survive the state should not only rely on government but also on the other sectors of the society. Thus, under the current trend, there is a need to move from the “traditional hierarchical exercise of power by the government” to the new notion of a “dispersed and

relational power in governance” – from government to governance. To govern should now mean to *facilitate or regulate*, not to dominate or command.

Historical circumstances appeared to have favoured the articulation of governance as a mode of public administration. To be precise, governance is conceptualised in a historical context supporting the decline, if not the end, of authority. As an OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) publication formulates, four sets of historical developments seem to have influenced the profound shifts in governance: first, the impact of struggles for ‘greater democracy and cooperative markets’; second, the ways in which ‘change in economic productivity and material wealth alter both the aims and method of governance’; third, demands for reforming the well-entrenched and excessively rule-bound system of administration; fourth, managerial innovations and their application to transform the institutional design and organizational structure and organizational structure of administrative operations.

The argument in favour of more governance and less government appears to have gained ground in the early 1970s. It was Harlan Cleveland who first drew attention to actual governance which was a casualty due to bureaucratic hegemony. Cleveland’s suggestion appears to have been endorsed first by the World Bank and later by the other global agencies. The World Bank also defines governance in the following words: the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development. Globally as well as internally, governance assures that corruption is minimised, the views of minorities are taken into account and the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision making. In other words, governance can also be articulated to meet the goals related to strategic vision of society.

The deep-rooted ethos and functional vibrancy of democratic life in India is, arguably, the direct result of the endeavour of the makers of our Constitution. Not only did they envision India as a modern secular and democratic nation that maintains the primacy of fundamental rights over other state imperatives and is governed by the rule of law; they also ensured comprehensive and precise provisions in the Constitution to facilitate the progress of the nation in that desired direction. The basic point is that, being tuned to the public, public administration is clearly a well-informed response drawn on the dialectical interconnection between the text and the context. And here lies the challenge because both the text and the context, despite being located in analytically separate domains, provide useful and critical inputs in the shaping and reshaping of public administration as an area of activity. The new debate of governance is focusing towards transforming governance by drawing attention to the economic and political development that needs to be questioned and also need to be accessed in the light of historical evidence, sequence and time.

The proposed Faculty Development Programme for the academicians as well as researchers will focus on the issues related to ‘TRANSFORMING GOVERNANCE’ and will also try to reach to the possible solutions while addressing the concerns. The COVID-19 situation has also dramatically changed the entire scenario of the governance methods and also introduced the use of strategic techniques in to deliver better results. There is a much need to have experts on a single platform who not only talk of Executing Governance but also tell us how to enjoy our rights, focus on duties and responsibilities in this current situation.

The participants will have a better understanding of the theoretical and practical insights/ inputs/ recent initiatives/ current debates/ possible solutions of Transforming Governance in India including Issues and Concerns on the below given sub themes. The objectives of the Faculty Development Programme are: -

OBJECTIVES:

- A deeper understanding of theoretical insights and issues related to governance
- Awareness of the models adopted for executing governance
- From Governance to Transforming Governance: The New Approach in India
- Models of Governance in India with a detailed analysis of the Institutional Practices
- A critical analysis of the public delivery system in India
- A clearer view of how governance has changed to transforming governance in India in the current pandemic situation.

SUB THEMES:

- Good Governance and Public Administration
- Institutionalizing Governance: Issues and Prospects
- New Education Policy: An Insight into Governance
- Minimum Government and Maximum Governance
- E-Governance: A key to Transforming Governance
- Right to Information Act and Good Governance in India
- Citizen Charter and Transforming Governance in India
- Good Governance Initiatives in NCT of Delhi: Chief Election Office Model Analysis
- Role of Judiciary in Good Governance
- Challenges of Transforming Governance in India
- Civil Society and its role in Transforming Governance
- Role of Media in Governance
- Corporate Governance in India
- Hospital management in Delhi: A Case Study
- Consumer Rights in India and the issues of Governance
- Environmental Governance in India

FOR WHOM:

FACULTIES (Regular/ Ad Hoc/ Temporary) AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS are eligible to apply. Registration is mandatory for all the participants of the FDP. The FDP is useful for participants seeking promotions under the CPC from AL 10 to AL 11, AL 11 to AL 12, AL 12 to AL 13. All those who meet the eligibility criterion are required to pay a non-refundable fee of INR 500/- (See the details provided below regarding the payment process). The last date of registration is 20th September 2020. However it will be on the basis of first come first serve. The eligible participants who have made the payment are required to register online in the given link below:

Fee Payment link:

<https://www.payumoney.com/customer/users/paymentOptions/#/02E9CA38594D6B112AB025A62AF167A9/ramlalanandcollege/203839>

Registration link: [https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScSOpvVqs9IXqPFVO6e-9q7Yozdrf0_FeJqYLUM0Wzs8-yJqA/viewform?usp=sf link](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScSOpvVqs9IXqPFVO6e-9q7Yozdrf0_FeJqYLUM0Wzs8-yJqA/viewform?usp=sf_link)

IMPORTANT: -

- Participants must attend all the online sessions in order to receive a certificate of participation. The sessions on various themes of the FDP will be conducted online.
- Attempting and submitting all the quizzes and assignments are mandatory, and each participant should score a minimum of 50% in total to avail of the programme completion certificate.
- Graded Certificates on the basis of performance will be awarded to the participants.
- Online feedback should be submitted for each session.
- Failing to meet any of the above conditions will result in denial of a certificate of completion to the participants.

REQUIREMENTS

Laptop with decent configuration and microphone essential, stable Internet Connection.

TIME & SCHEDULE

Online classes will commence from Monday 21st September till Friday 25th September 2020 and the last two days, 26th and 27th will be given for completion of assignments. There will be mandatory quizzes daily in the form of multiple-choice questions. A final test (MCQs) will be conducted on Sunday i.e. September 27, 2020.

CERTIFICATES

Participants who meet the attendance criteria, submission of daily quizzes, a MCQ test in the end and completion of assignments within the stipulated timeline will be issued certificates.

CHIEF PATRONS

Prof. S.P. AGGARWAL

PRINCIPAL

RAMANUJAN COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Prof. RAKESH KUMAR GUPTA

PRINCIPAL

RAM LAL ANAND COLLEGE

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MANAGEMENT STUDIES

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Registration Link:

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScSOpyVqs9IXqPFVO6e-9q7Yozdrf0_FeJqYLUM0Wzs8-yJqA/viewform?usp=sf link](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScSOpyVqs9IXqPFVO6e-9q7Yozdrf0_FeJqYLUM0Wzs8-yJqA/viewform?usp=sf_link)

Fee Payment Link:

<https://www.payumoney.com/customer/users/paymentOptions/#/02E9CA38594D6B112AB025A62AF167A9/ramlalanandcollege/203839>

For any queries please write to us at: politicalScdept@rla.du.ac.in