



## **CALL FOR PAPERS FOR IASIA CONFERENCE**

### **Annual Conference of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration**

**IIAS - IASIA Congress**  
**Bali, Indonesia — 12-17 July 2010**  
**[www.iias-iasia-congress2010.org](http://www.iias-iasia-congress2010.org)**

### **Public Sector Strategies for Overcoming Growing Global Inequality**

Abstracts will be accepted for:

- papers addressing the general Conference theme
- papers addressed to the topics of any of the eight Working Groups
- papers for special sessions addressing more general issues of concern to the fields of public administration and governance

Abstracts directed to the eight Working Groups should be forwarded to IASIA Executive Secretary Johannes Irschik ([j.irschik@iias-iisa.org](mailto:j.irschik@iias-iisa.org)) and copied to the leadership of the respective Working Group (contact information below). Abstracts related to the theme or other topics should also be addressed to Johannes Irschik ([j.irschik@iias-iisa.org](mailto:j.irschik@iias-iisa.org)).

Abstracts will be selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- the relevance of the paper for the discipline of Public Administration
- the logic and consistency of the proposal
- the theoretical or methodological relevance of the proposed research
- the significance of the proposed research
- the quality of writing

*An abstract of 1 to 2 pages must be submitted by the **deadline of 19 March 2010**. It should be sent to the leadership of the respective Working group **with a copy to the IASIA secretariat** ([j.irschik@iias-iisa.org](mailto:j.irschik@iias-iisa.org)). For the email addresses of the Working group Chairs and Project Directors, please see below. Please note that while more than one abstract may be submitted, only one abstract per author can be accepted.*

Authors will be informed whether their abstract has been accepted shortly after the deadline of 19 March. They will then be asked to submit their final paper to the IASIA secretariat no later than **21 June 2010**.

Abstracts are accepted in English or French

### **Public Sector Strategies for Overcoming Growing Global Inequality**

Paper proposals are invited for special panels that will address the conference theme. This year's theme which addresses the growth of inequality around the world and what government can and cannot do to address this development is a particularly critical one. In the two decades between 1980 and 2000, the gap in income earned between the wealthiest 1% of the world's population and the poorest 1% doubled. This development has been occurring in both economically highly and less economically developed countries. One consequence of this is that if one discounts East Asia, the number of the world's people living in absolute poverty has during the past quarter century actually grown. These developments are not simply the consequence of a globalizing world. They are rather the consequence of public policies, either pursued or not pursued, by governments throughout the world. The way governments choose to raise their revenue (more or less progressively) and the way they distribute the resources purchased with that revenue, as well as the manner in which they regulate their private sectors, all impact on issues of inequality and poverty within a society. Proposals for papers addressing these and other related aspects of the issues of inequality, poverty and governmental response are sought for sessions related to the conference theme. These papers will also be considered for a special volume addressing these issues. Please forward proposals for papers to Allan Rosenbaum ([rosenbau@fiu.edu](mailto:rosenbau@fiu.edu)) and Johannes Irschik ([j.irschik@iias-iisa.org](mailto:j.irschik@iias-iisa.org))

## WORKING GROUP I: EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME: ALIGNING MISSIONS AND QUALITY

### **Co-Chairpersons:**

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Working Group I on “Education and Training Programme: aligning missions and quality”, is considered by many to be at the “heart” of the Annual IASIA Conference. Papers presented as part of this Working Group, focusing on the enhancement of instruction, the improvement of research, and the development of high performing Schools and Institutes of Administration (SIAs), are relevant to each of the other Working Groups.

The theme of this year’s IASIA Conference in Bali, “*Public Sector Strategies for Overcoming Growing Global Inequality*” will provide many opportunities for those who wish to express their thoughts at sessions sponsored by Working Group I. This Working Group is encouraging papers that respond to the following research questions:

### **Competencies required by our students**

What competencies are required by our students/participants to deliver systems of governance that are effective in overcoming growing global inequality?

### **Instructional methods**

What are the “best” methods for developing these competencies? For what types of students?

### **Distributional methods**

What are the “best” ways of disseminating instructions (ie: lecturers, video, internet, learning packages, etc) to achieve these competencies?

### **Research**

What research should be carried out by staff and students on the requirements, consequences, and practices concerning standards of governance for overcoming growing global inequality?

### **Evaluation**

How do we evaluate whether our students acquire these competencies?

### **Schools and Institutes of Administration**

How do we design and manage SIAs that are working towards the goal of overcoming growing global inequality?

**Other topics** relevant to the designing and managing of SIAs and the enhancement of instruction in these institutions.

Presentations directed at these questions will be welcomed. Papers may be based on empirical research, theoretical considerations, and/or case studies. For single site case studies, every effort should be made to identify the relevance of findings in relation to other situations. In every presentation, evidence-based implications for the improvement of training and education and/or the management and design of Schools and Institutes of Administration should be made clear. Those proposing papers are encouraged to review the *UNDESA/IASIA Standards of Excellence* and their supporting criteria for possible topics and research questions.

<http://www.iiasiisa.be/ecoles/fepubl/fepublstandards.htm>

Potential presenters should keep in mind that “best papers” selected in this Working Group will be considered for publication in the **International Review of Administrative Sciences**. Criteria used by the WGI leadership for the selection of presentations include:

- The relevance of the presentation for the study of Public Administration Pedagogy;
- The relevance of the presentation for the practice of Public Administration Pedagogy;
- The presentation provides unique value to the study and/or practice of Public Administration Pedagogy;
- The soundness and consistency of the argumentation;
- The originality of the research question/problem formulation;
- The significance of the findings for other SIAs;
- The quality and understandability of the writing.

## WORKING GROUP II: STATE-MARKET PARTNERSHIPS AND ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

### **Chairperson:**

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Since its inception, WGII has focussed on state-market partnerships in enterprise management. Particular attention has been paid to privatisation and to partnership arrangements and outsourcing - largely within a New Public Management (NPM) framework. There is growing evidence however that bold new NPM-type innovations have produced mixed and sometimes negative results. Indeed, in a number of countries, the net impact has been the creation of a State capacity deficit at a time when the State is confronting unprecedented policy challenges.

Against the background of our dramatically changed international economic and fiscal architecture, WGII for IASIA 2010 in Bali will continue to consider the ongoing public institutional capacity rebuilding imperatives of a post-credit crisis era: roles of government in turning around the banking system, more effective approaches to financial regulation and corporate accountability, management of State subsidies for ailing national industries and State responsibilities for dealing with social consequences of enterprise layoffs/closures. Also included are related concerns about the renewal and/or development of capacities in other areas of crisis management facing policy makers and their agencies and enterprises: disaster relief, dealing with epidemics and rebuilding failed states, amongst others.

Papers presented in Rio raised many relevant issues, including business partnerships for reaching the increasingly under-serviced citizenry, need for new state flexibility following the financial crisis, the complexity of multiple players in public private partnerships and the continued role of the latter to complement dwindling state resources. Given the continued relevance of these themes, the Bali conference will be an opportunity to invite additional national and local case studies, comparative studies and conceptual papers relevant to all the areas of concern noted above.

## WORKING GROUP III: PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

### **Chairperson:**

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### **Project Director:**

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**Theme:** Public Sector Strategies for Overcoming Growing Global Inequality

Global inequality has several connections with the human resources of the public sector. These connections are easily suggested by a quick look at many country's rankings concerning, on the one hand, economy and competitiveness, and, on the other hand, public service's efficiency and integrity: the stronger and more honest that a country's public personnel is, the more developed and competitive its economy is. Countries and regions, therefore, are victims of their public servants' failures. Of course, the opposite is also true: political and economic flaws harm the recruitment, the training and the actions of politicians and civil servants.

One serious risk, that we face, is that globalization may produce inequality not only at the economic level, but also at the level of public administrations and people working for them. To overcome the detrimental effects of global inequality, public service needs to be both the actor and the object of peculiar policies and measures, affecting developed and developing countries as well as international institutions and multinational associations.

On the side of developing countries, civil service weaknesses are among the main reasons for under-development: therefore, any strategy for overcoming inequality must have, among its purposes, the strengthening of the public service. On the side of the developed world, policies and measures against global inequality rely on public service, both for their setting and for their implementation: developed countries' politicians and civil servants can play several roles in this sector, as policy makers, managers, trainers, and management models. Even inside developing and developed countries, a growing inequality is itself linked to economic globalization, which emphasizes the differences among the rich and the poor territories: public administrations and civil servants need to change/review their attitude towards economic equalization, in order to mitigate the internal inequality effects of globalization. Finally, with regard to international organizations and multinational associations; these organizations should incorporate cooperation and coordination that considers the growing inequality among their members' economies and aims at their being instruments of equalization.

Papers are encouraged to address generally the issues described and to provide evidence and experiences. They should try to answer questions such as the following: which are the necessary qualities that public service needs in order to foster development and mitigate inequality? Which public service reforms should have priority, in order to overcome inequality? Under which conditions can the public service be an instrument of equality rather than being itself affected by global inequality? Which are, for the developed countries' civil service, the best ways to help developing countries' administrations? How can developing countries cope with various constraints to enhancing their public governance and global competitiveness? What kind of development models can work better in less developed countries? Are internal experiences, connected with countries' poorer regions, useful to suggest the right measures to adopt? How should civil service training face the growing inequality and promote equality?

## WORKING GROUP IV: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

### **Chairperson:**

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The Group will focus on four thematic issues for the 2010 Conference in Bali, Indonesia, namely :

#### **Democratic Decentralisation and Development**

Decentralisation is a growing international trend that seeks to achieve a more democratic and participatory approach to governance. It is responsive to local needs and empowers the citizenry by integrating them into the policymaking process. Key implementation pre-requisites are political stability, formal intergovernmental relations; management reform; guaranteed financial autonomy and the required human resources;

#### **Local Economic Development**

The developmental role of local government is high on the agenda given the pressing socio-economic challenges that must be addressed at the local level. What are the key theoretical and practical considerations governing local economic development and are there any international best practices that can be replicated locally?

#### **Ethics and Integrity**

A formal legislative and institutional framework constitutes the basis for promoting ethical governance and combating corruption at the local level. Is this framework and a code of conduct adequate to promote ethical behaviour and integrity?

#### **Comparative studies in local governance and policy making**

Some local governments are much better able to resolve social problems than others. Local governments have to respond to these issues and perhaps provide new answers and solutions to these pressing problems that many municipalities are facing globally.

Papers addressing the above-mentioned **themes**, as well as the **general conference theme** in the form of single country-studies, comparative experiences or even theoretical appraisal will be welcomed.

## WORKING GROUP V: ACCOUNTABILITY, CULTURE AND TRUST

### **Chairperson:**

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**Theme:** The Role of Ethics and Values in Securing Public Accountability and Overcoming Global Inequality

The *Working Group V – Accountability, Culture and Trust* is inviting paper proposals for the 2010 IASIA Conference being held in Bali, Indonesia, on the topic: The Role of Ethics and Values in Securing Public Accountability and Overcoming Global Inequality. The spate of public scandals and the pandemic of global corruption have demonstrated that the problem is not only systemic but that the instruments of control and accountability remain ineffective. The situation calls for leadership, serious efforts to enhance good governance, and an earnest intent to act ethically and responsibly. Without such efforts, global inequality will not be lessened. Thus, the papers should identify not only the nature of scandals and corrupt behaviour but also the ethical issues confronting nations.

Against this context, papers should address:

1. The reasons why there is an increase in greed, arrogance of power, and arbitrariness in the world of 'lax regulation';
2. The reasons for continuing ineffectiveness and corroding of the instruments of public responsibility and accountability resulting in *institutional deficit*;
3. Could basic beliefs in the value of ethics (by taking responsibility for one's actions and decisions as well as professionalism in governance) act as a deterrent and as a positive measure in identifying areas vulnerable to bad governance and corruption?; and
4. What kinds of education and training programmes are needed to help governments usher in an era of good governance which could enable states to overcome their national inequalities and thus lessen overall global inequalities?

National and regional or international comparisons would be welcomed.

## WORKING GROUP VI: PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL, INFORMATION AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

### **Chairpersons:**

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### **Introduction**

The recent global financial and economic crisis poses great challenges to governments all over the world. It requires all governments to act to ensure healthy and sustainable economic and social development. As governments take serious efforts to stimulate their economies and to strengthen the regulation of financial markets, attention should be paid to their capacity for producing expected results with high efficiency and effectiveness. Financial and information management are core functions of government while performance management is regarded as a powerful tool available to executives. Innovations and improvements in these aspects will enhance government capacity in face of increasingly complex even chaotic environments.

### **Main theme**

- Assessment of the impact of a government's financial, information or performance systems on the quality and efficiency of governance.
- Identifying successful models or tools for sustainable public sectors and their activities; assessing their implementation and evaluating their effectiveness.

Comparative or country studies and studies that examine the interrelationships of these different systems are especially encouraged, as are theoretical or empirical contributions that provide insight on how these administrative systems contribute to or detract from program or policy sustainability.

### **Possible research questions**

Are the resources for effective and efficient use of government's financial, information or performance systems available? Do governing bodies have the necessary capacities to conduct their financial, information and performance operations effectively and efficiently? What characteristics of governmental administrative systems support, or interfere with the sustainability of programs or operations that provide public services? To what extent are governments' financial, information or performance systems prepared and implemented to support public sector strategies for overcoming growing global inequality and to ensure better effectiveness and efficiency? Are there any innovative and fresh practices or methodologies for governing by networking to overcome multi-national or multi-sector problems such as global inequality?

Other topics – papers (paper abstracts not directly connected with the main theme, but focusing on any element of performance, information and financial management in the public sector) will be considered and evaluated.

## WORKING GROUP VII: LEADERSHIP, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

### **Chairperson:**

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The IASIA Working Group VII on “Leadership, Governance and Public Policy” invites paper proposals for presentation at the Annual Conference of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA) in Bali, Indonesia from 12-17 July 2010. This year, the Working Group will examine the broader implications of the concepts of Leadership, Governance and Public Policy with regard to nation building, and the overall impact on inter-continental dialogue within and outside the terrain of the public sector. In some continents, the use of policy targeting as a means for continental development will be explored. This Working Group will also examine from a comparative analysis perspective the changing events in modern and developing states and their attempts to infuse a notional viewpoint on relationships between the concepts of “Leadership, Governance and Public Policy”. At the same time, the Working Group seeks dialogue on the issues of poverty, structural adjustment, sustainable global governance and democracy, corruption and strategic policy failures on globalization.

The Group seeks creative interpolations of ideas on globalization and at the same time will explore new theoretical thinking on the meaning of leadership, governance and public policy in a global space and explore how nation states have been challenged by the processes of globalization in an era of change and public administrative reforms. The Group seeks to examine the impact of complex models of Leadership, Governance and Public Policy in the affairs of the State and the public in general.

## WORKING GROUP VIII: MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY, FOOD SECURITY AND WELFARE

### **Chairperson:**

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This Working Group came into existence in 2008. It met for the first time in Rio in 2009. The Working Group discussed the agenda for the Bali Conference in 2010. The Working Group decided to take up country studies, case studies, comparative studies and policy analysis on energy management, environment, food security and welfare. The Working Group intends to be a forum for discussions, presentations, research studies, public policy formulation and public dialogue on human security.

### **Energy**

There is a need to satisfy energy requirements of all individuals and organizations. Energy impacts the development process of both the developed and the developing countries. Not only the quantum but the price and distribution of energy are equally important and so is the mix and technology. This sub-theme will cover all aspects of issues related to electric power- hydro and thermal, nuclear power, wind energy, renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. The meta, macro and micro aspects of energy management may be addressed for the presentation of papers. Comparative aspects, country studies, futuristic studies and case studies may also be taken up for paper presentation. Papers based on panel data, cross-sectional and time-series data will ideally suit the Working Group's requirements. Econometric modelling, simulations, and other appropriate techniques-based papers are encouraged for presentation. Policy issues in energy could also be a focal point in presentations.

### **Environment**

The whole gamut of issues relating to environment is at centre stage. The recently held Copenhagen UN Summit on Climate Change has brought out the need to save the planet from climate change. It is the effective management of environment that holds the key to the safety of our planet in future. Papers related to climate change, global warming, emission trading, carbon credit management, bio-diversity, economic issues in environmental management (application of economic instruments such as taxes, subsidies, public-private-participation), ISO 14000 etc., may be considered for presentation. Policy issues in environment could also be a focal point in presentations.

### **Food Security**

Papers should address the availability and distribution of food grains, especially public distribution, pricing, subsidies, transportation, supply-chain management, population, agricultural input related dimensions, WTO policies, institutional structures and policy dimensions. Comparative, econometric, spatial and reform studies may also be presented as research findings. The role of technology and modernization interventions (through Bio-technology) may be examined in papers. Recent innovations such as commodity market management through commodity derivatives etc., will ideally suit the need for discussions on food security. Policy issues in food security could also be a focal point in presentations.

### **Welfare**

This is an important component of human security. The Stigliz-Sen report points out the urgency of promoting welfare around the world without any regard to economic, social and geographical factors. Papers are encouraged that examine the concept of equity and welfare, measurement of poverty, urban and rural poverty, gender and poverty, class issues in poverty, migration and poverty, unemployment and poverty, poverty eradication schemes, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and welfare. Research papers on country related issues and approaches in welfare, comparative studies as well as success and failure stories are encouraged. The role of Public Service Delivery (PSD) that combat and eliminate corruption and the effectiveness of institutional machinery related to welfare will be ideally suited to discussions. Policy issues in welfare could also be a focal point in presentations.



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