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*Editor*

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## RESEARCH TRENDS IN THE DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – A STUDY ON PH.D., DISSERTATIONS OF KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY



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**Abstract:** *The study of Public Administration has advanced to an extraordinary degree since 1920. Then recognized in the curricula of only a few universities, it has now become a staple subject in college and university studies. In 1939 the American Society for Public Administration and its quarterly journal 'Public Administration Review' were founded. Specialists in personnel management, municipal administration, budget procedures, and other fields now have their organization and publications. The study of public administration, as a separate academic discipline received a remarkable boost with the establishment of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in 1954 and the establishment of the Indian School of Public Administration in 1957 within the IIPA. Public Administration, as a discipline, is witnessing the dawn of a new era in its study, which now by stepping out of its orthodox/conventional mold seeks to create an independent space in Social Sciences. The overzealous endeavor at making Public Administration an instrumental and goal-driven technical exercise has taken out the dynamism of the discipline as an organic search for administrative solutions for socio-economic problems in the country. The discipline is reduced to efforts at building specific skills which are required to address the identified problems without recognizing their socio-economic and political roots. The discussion that follows revolves around those major issues which remain critical in the framing of syllabus and in-class teaching. The present research work focused on the trends in research in the Public Administration discipline in the Department of Public Administration & HRM, Kakatiya University, Warangal of Telangana State from 1977-2017.*

**Keywords:** *Research in Public Administration Discipline, Research Trends*

## Introduction

The study of Public Administration has advanced to an extraordinary degree since 1920. Then recognized in the curricula of only a few universities, it has now become a staple subject in college and university studies. Bureaus of Government research have multiplied across the nation. Systematic works, monographic studies, official inquiries, and special reports abound.

In 1939 the American Society for Public Administration and its quarterly journal 'Public Administration Review' was founded. Specialists in personal management, municipal administration, budget procedures, and other fields now have their organization and publications.

During the 1930s the constellation of public service organizations popularly known as 1313, including public administration clearing house, were established in Chicago. These organizations published a large volume of valuable material. From many and varied sources, a vast body of writing has taken form in the last half-century that now provides an ample base for the study of this field, corresponding works are less abundant in other countries, the study of public administration is still primarily American.

The evolution and growth of the subject in India also was largely due to the patronage extended by the USA. In recent decades, public administration attracted the attention of the people at large and has registered an impressive growth as a subject of study both from the point of view of academic and applied aspects. While accepting the growing importance of the subject, several social scientists deny the status of an independent discipline to public administration on the ground that it does not possess universally acceptable concepts and theories. It is alleged that most of the contexts of the subject are American-oriented and not many attempts were made to modify them to still the Indian ethos.

Wilson is acclaimed as the founding father of public administration as a discipline. Ever since, its emergence as an independent academic discipline in America, Public Administration gained similar status and recognition in Europe, Africa, Asia and other parts of the world. In India, the study of some of the important aspects of public administration like local self-government etc. has started in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The teaching of public administration in India began humbly as appear with optional status at the master's level in political science, history or economics. The University of Lucknow was the first in India to introduce public administration in 1924; V.K.N. Menon was the first teacher who taught this paper on public administration while located in the Department of Political Science. Another major landmark in the evolution of public administration education in India was the institution of a diploma course in public Administration by Madras University in 1937.

A year later, Allahabad University launched a diploma course in local self-government. The University of Lucknow also instituted a similar diploma course in Public Administration in 1945 under the department of Public Administration. In 1949, the Nagpur University joined this fraternity and opened a diploma course in local self-government.

In course of time, Patna University, the Rajasthan University, the Punjab University, the Osmania University and the Aligarh Muslim University, embarked on the diploma program in public administration, which paved way for the growth of public administration as an academic discipline.

The study of public administration, as a separate academic discipline received a remarkable boost with the establishment of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in 1954 and the establishment of the Indian School of Public Administration in 1957 within the IIPA. Subsequently in several universities, the departments of public administration have been established and it is being taught at the undergraduate level and the postgraduate level also. Research is also undertaken in the Public Administration discipline in several universities and institutes throughout the country. Public administration subject is also offered as one of the optional subjects in the competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in 1987 as well as other government recruiting agencies in the country.

### **Growth of Public Administration Education Telangana**

In Telangana also, Public Administration emerged as one of the independent academic disciplines, in all the institutes of higher education, particularly the universities. It is being offered at the under-graduate, post-graduate and research levels. In all the universities of Telangana, public administration is being offered at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Public Administration is one of the popular subjects in Telangana, in the real one of Social Sciences.

Public Administration is a young discipline in India. Yet its advancement over a period has been gradually expanding. At present, the subject is taught in more than 50 universities in the country. Thousands of students have obtained their undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in Public Administration. Hundreds of scholars have obtained a research degree in the discipline and several others have chosen this subject for their career. The subject is also taught in the training courses for civil servants. Public personnel recruitment agencies are also offering this discipline in competitive examinations. Thus, the importance of public administration discipline has been growing day by day.

Public Administration education has secured a prominent place in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Today in the state of Andhra Pradesh, three universities have an independent department of Public Administration. Five universities are offering this discipline under the department of political science. One state-level open university is

offering this discipline through distance mode having an independent department. The other two national-level open universities are also offering courses in this subject. In addition to the above, some conventional universities are also offering courses in this discipline through distance mode by establishing separate institutes of distance education. The recruiting agencies of public services are also offering this discipline for the competitive examination. This subject is also taught in the training courses for state civil services. The academic staff colleges affiliated with the universities are organizing refreshers courses in this discipline to update the knowledge of a member of the faculty.

The evolution and growth of public administration education at the university level have started with the establishment of Osmania University in October 1918. This was the first university in undivided Andhra Pradesh state that started offering public administration programs in 1956 with a two-year post-graduate diploma in government and private organizations. It soon became a full-fledged department with the introduction of public administration as an independent subject at the undergraduate level in 1958 and postgraduate courses in 1961. In 1968 research facilities were offered in the department leading to a Ph.D. degree. The M.Phil. the course was introduced in the department in 1971. The department also started a post-graduate diploma course in local self-government and urban administration in 1961 and an M.Phil course was started in 1971.

A two-year P.G. diploma course in public personnel management was started as an evening program at P.G. college, Basheerbagh in 1984 which was converted into an M.A. course in 1987 and now it is being offered at Prof. G. Ram Reddy Centre for distance education, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

At present, a post-graduate course in public Administration is being offered at three places under Osmania University. They are one is at Arts College, another is Nizam College and the third one at postgraduate college, Secunderabad. The Department had the privilege of having distinguished academicians. At present, Osmania University is catering to the higher educational needs of the people of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar in the Telangana area.

Osmania University introduced correspondence courses with effect from 1977-78 by establishing the Institute of Correspondence courses in 1977. First-degree level admissions were open for B.A./B.Com. From 1978 onwards and the P.G courses were started from the academic year 1987-88. From 1999-91 onwards M.A., Public personnel management was introduced while other universities are offering the postgraduate course in public administration for the candidates who have completed their undergraduate course with public administration as one of the coequal options, but this centre is offering a postgraduate degree in public personnel management program to any graduate.



### **Need for the Study**

Public Administration is a latecomer in the field of social science research in India. It was after the establishment of the IIPA in 1954 that it came to be accepted as a separate and independent field of study. Today more than 30 universities offer the discipline as a subject of study at various levels and around 112 government or government-aided institutions impart professional training in the subject. The purpose of the present study is to make to identify the major trends of research undertaken and to investigate the Ph.D., the degree to which these research studies have helped it to grow academically and professionally. Individual studies are being mentioned only as illustrations of trends and no effort is being made to make this overview bibliographically comprehensive with special referent to the Department of Public Administration of Kakatiya University. By and large, the emphasis will be on data-based studies.

### **Brief Profile of the Kakatiya University**

In Kakatiya University, the department of public administration was established during the academic year 1968-69 as part of them Osmania University post-graduate centre at Warangal offering courses of study in public administration leading to B.A., M.A., M.Phil., and Ph. D. degrees in Public Administration.

Subsequently, the department started offering several courses of study viz., the postgraduate diploma in office management from the late 1980's the postgraduate diploma personnel management and industrial relations from mid-1979. The consequent department had become a composite department of political science and public administration. However, the department was subsequently bifurcated into two independent departments of Political Science and Public Administration. However, the department was subsequently bifurcated into two independent departments of Political Science and public administration.

In January 1992 professionalize the academic programs of the departments; it has added a two-year M.A., degree program in personnel management and industrial relations. The M.A., PM&IR course was later redesigned as M.H.R.M. To reflect the expanded scope of the department, it was renamed the department of public administration and Human Resource Management in 1993. Under the expansion program of the department, the Kakatiya University started University P.G centre at Nirmal offered in this centre at Master's level at present the Kakatiya University catering the higher educational needs of the Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts.

The Department of Public Administration and Human Resource Management at Kakatiya University P.G. marching towards academic excellence especially in the discipline of Public Administration. The department started functioning in 1968 and so far it has conducted 26 National Seminars and workshops and one UGC sponsored

summer institute for advanced teaching in public administration besides organizing dozens of state and local level seminars, symposia and workshops. The department also organized one refresher course in Public Administration and H.R.M to update the knowledge of the teacher. The department has undertaken 43 research projects, both major and minor, sponsored by National agencies like UGC, ICSSR, and Planning Commission, Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the present Telangana Government. The books authored, co-authored and edited by the faculty number more than 70. The number of research articles published by the faculty exceeds 450. From 1993 onwards the department started offering a postgraduate course in HRM under the Department of Public Administration. The teachers of the department have been playing a crucial role in academic associations like the society for social science, the Indian distance education Association (IDEA) the new public administration society of India (NEPASI), the Rationalist forum, the centre for E-Governance, the Kakatiya School of Public Administration (KSPA) the KRISHI Society for women studies and development.

The third panel of the University Grants Commission on the Status of public administration and political science appointed on the eve of the sixth plan has acknowledged the services of the Department for the growth of Public Administration as a discipline with the co-operation of the university. The department has been organizing Prof. P.A. James' memorial Endowment lectures by inviting eminent academics in the discipline. So far eight such lectures were conducted.

### **Profile of the Department of Public Administration & Human Resource Management**

Department of Public Administration & Human Resource Management, established in 1968, has now grown into a full-fledged department offering M.A. Course in Public Administration. The department designed and introduced the Human Resource Management course that reflects the emerging thrust area. The Department had offered PG. Diploma Courses in Office Management, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations and Rural Development in the past. The UGC has sanctioned SAP for five years on "Gender and Agrarian Reforms". Five teachers of the department were honored with Best Teacher Awards by the State Government.

The Department has undertaken 30 major and minor research projects sponsored by different agencies and published fifty books. The Department had been providing academic and administrative leadership to the University since its inception. The faculty has received funds from ICSSR to carry out research projects.

The Department of Public Administration is having a national-level reputation and status for its unique contribution in teaching, research and extension activities related to the discipline of public administration since 1977 to 2020 the department produced 110 PhDs., and 105 MPhil., degrees in the discipline. The research contribution of the department is useful for the policymakers, administrators and academicians.



### **Research in Public Administration**

The strength of the discipline of public administration depends as much on teaching as on research; it is for the community of scholars in public administration to engage themselves in fruitful and imaginative research to develop the discipline in its width and depth. But it depends on the socio-economic and political background of the scholars in public administration.

The department of Public Administration is having a national-level reputation and status for its unique contribution in teaching, research and extension activities related to the discipline of public administration since 1977 to 2020 the department produced 110 Ph.Ds., and 105 M.Phil., degrees in the discipline. The research contribution of the department is useful for the policymakers, administrators and academicians. It is with this background to throw light and analyze the research works carried out by Ph.D., research scholars. The present study entitled “**Research Trends in the Discipline of Public Administration – A Study on Ph.D., Dissertation of Kakatiya University**” has been undertaken.

### **Review of Literature**

Ever since the evolution of Public Administration as an academic discipline, scholars have produced an enormous quantity of literature. The writings of the scholars have in turn helped the evolution, growth and development of the discipline. Among the scholars who have contributed to the growth of the Public Administration disciplines. Therefore, an attempt is made to review the relevant literature systematically. The literature reviewed has been classified under articles, books, conference papers, research studies and survey reports etc.

Kuldeep Mathur (1970) in his study advocates strengthening of the public component of administration and examining the administrative system as a part of the broader political process. In this context he finds the public policy approach particularly relevant. Mathur makes a very strong case against the narrow bureaucratic approach forming the core administrative research.

Pai Panandiker, V.A. (1971) conducts a broad survey to examine the trends in Research in Public Administration to assess broadly the state of the discipline including the nature of work done in its various sub-fields and to provide a comprehensive assessment of the literature. He states that Research in Public Administration has just begun to move from the traditional focus on structural dimensions to the substantive and even the dynamic dimensions. In that sense, the trends in recent research efforts suggest a greater degree of relevance of the discipline, especially to the practical side of the field. The author while explaining the issues facing the discipline in India in general and problems of Research in Public Administration in particular suggests that there is a need for cross-cultural comparative research in Public Administration to help the process of validation as well as refinement of the concepts and framework of Public Administration.

Paranjape, H.K. and Pai Panadiker (1973) in their survey covered the period up to 1969 and deals with as many as 22 sub-areas including research methodology in Public Administration. In an elaborate bibliography, it listed 731 papers and articles published in Journals. The prime objective of the survey is to overview the developments in the generic fields of Public Administration, specialty in the discipline. It assesses broadly the state of the discipline including the nature of work done in its various sub-fields, indicates some priorities for strengthening the discipline and suggests a strategy of action. The survey analyses the problems of training and research including research methodology and the university curricula. The survey notes that there is a considerable body of literature on the key institutions in Public Administration. The report laments that the discipline as a whole does not show a sense of buoyancy or achievements, both in the academic or practical fields and of being of continuing relevance to the needs of the country. It notes that a lurking doubt in the academics and even in the practitioners exists whether, as a field of study and inquiry, Public Administration could develop as a useful and relevant independent discipline as well as a practical and applied science.

James, L., Perry and Kenneth, L. Kraemer (1986) in their article reviewed the adequacy and quality of Public Administration research, which has historically generated significant controversy. He then concluded that recent Public Administration research has been predominantly applied, not been cumulative and lacked adequate institutional support. Recommendations are offered to improve research methodology in Public Administration by focusing intensively on core issues, institutionalizing research and introducing specific methodological improvements.

Kuldeep Mathur (1986) covered the period from 1970-1979, deals with a limited number of subject areas viz., Administrative Law, Urban Administration, Rural Development Administration, Indian Bureaucracy And Trends in Administrative Reforms. Like the first survey, the second survey has concluded that the discipline during the 1970s threw little to cope with the challenge of providing alternative strategies for implementing development programs. The survey identifies the under-research areas in each of the sub-fields listed above. The scope for future research, the need for developing indigenous conceptual frameworks and sharpening research tools.

Robert, A. Stallings (1986) in his article address the nature of research in Doctoral programs in Public Administration. He argues that research problems in the field should be determined by the analytic form of public sector activity rather than by the substantive content of specific events. Recognizing that, firsthand experience in the world of practice results only in an acquaintance with the type of knowledge is a prerequisite to achieving a more constructive relationship between theory, research, and practice. The methods of research rather than the techniques of management provided the analytical skills necessary for a theoretically significant inquiry.

Jay, D. White (1991) in his paper offers support for McCurdy's and Cleary's findings of the nature and quality of dissertation research and points out that dissertation research has little influence on the dissemination of knowledge through publishing. The responsibility for the quality of dissertation research is located with the dissertation committee members, based on the practical discourse model of the growth of knowledge. Several possible actions are suggested to improve dissertations and their contribution to publications in Public Administration.

Jay, D. White (1992) in another article discusses administrative theories that have turned to literary, theory and storytelling for insights about the administrative practice and research logic. A narrative theory of knowledge supports literature and science. This means that literature is an equal if not more powerful way for practitioners to acquire and use knowledge in administration. This also means that other cultural sciences that treat their subject matters as text have the potential to inform administrative research and practice can view as a legitimate form of administration research.

Richard, C. Box (1992) reviews the PAR series that begins and offers a critique of the pessimistic assessment they provided. He challenges the assumptions made about the kind of research done in the mainstream social sciences which the series authors seek to emulate as well as the lack of reference to research in more practitioner-oriented fields such as law, planning etc. Box challenges the narrow view of the scientific writing style assumed by these critics, as well as their contention that Public Administration research is not addressing the core issues of the field.

Sam Overman, E., James, L. Perry and Berly, A. Radin (1993) reports the results of a 1991 survey of 60 NASPAA Doctoral Programs in Public Affairs and Administration. It presents descriptive data about a variety of facets of Public Affairs and Administration Doctoral Programs: program and institutional structure, size, students diversity, number of degrees granted, faculty hires. Respondents identify five broad areas as sources for special concern for the design and operation of Doctoral Programs:

1. Problems that stem from limited resource availability;
2. Issues related to the quality of the educational program;
3. Questions deal with the definition of the scope of offerings and requirements;
4. Considerations for the needs of part-time students; and
5. Issues of minority recruitment and retention.

The paper concludes with a discussion of issues that the survey findings posed for Doctoral Education in Public Affairs and Administration.

Kenneth, J. Meier and Lael, R. Keiser (1994) in their work discuss how academic research can be made more relevant to practitioners. The authors argue that the dominant quantitative technique of Public Administration, regression and recent improvements in that technique, focus on the average cases rather than the high

performing cases. This focus may serve academics well but it serves practitioners poorly. They introduced a new quantitative technique that better fits Public Administration's need for a prescription. Their approach, substantively weighted least squares, stresses how high-performance agencies differ from the average agency. The technique in combination with more traditional methods can address both how things are as well as how they might be.

Hussain, M.A (1996) in his article focused on teaching and research in Public Administration at Sri Venkateswara University. Hussain found an important feature of the combined department at the main University campus is a harmonious combination of the traditional and modern approaches to the study of Political and Public Administration. Both macro and micro-studies are undertaken by the teachers and researchers. The short-term, as well as long-term requirements of the community are kept in view in choosing research subjects, the emphasis being on regional problems. He covered the various research work accomplished in the department; case studies on hospital administration, Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam administration, rural development administration, urban development administration, police administration, financial administration, dairy development administration, educational administration in Andhra Pradesh, organization and working of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, State Electricity Board and forest department's working in Andhra Pradesh. He found the number of students who chose to research Public Administration after their post-graduation, is small. By the time they embark on it, they will have become sufficiently familiar with English. Even then, they rightly seek the active help of English teachers at different stages of their investigation whenever language skills become necessary and at the time of writing their dissertations. He suggested the prospects of the advanced study of Public Administration at S.V. University; the fact that the discipline has come to stay gives room to hope for further improvement and development in the future. But it depends very much upon a separate department for the subject to come into being and to develop its capacity to attract to itself bright students and to impress upon the community its need and usefulness. There is plenty of scope for inquiry and investigation in the area.

Murali Manohar, K., Seetha Rama Rao, K. and Rao, K.V.N. (1996) in their article examined the role of IIPA in generating knowledge and IJPA particularly from 1961 to 1990 in the field of Public Administration through its main organ, that is, IJPA. The authors suggested that the scope of Public Administration practice will be broad, the study of Public Administration rooted in the social sciences and therefore in the methods of social sciences and the problems associated with administering public enterprises demand research of both applied and basic orientation.

White, D., Adams, B., and Forester, P. (1996) in their article explained the purpose of Doctoral Education and Research in Public Administration. Many assume its purpose to be the development of knowledge and theory for the field, as well as the preparation

of the field's professorate. The authors examine here the publication records of eight classes of doctorate recipients in Public Administration and conclude that doctoral education and research is only making a minimal contribution to knowledge and theory development in the field. The purpose of the Public Administration Doctorate thus appeared to be conflicted.

Ravindra Prasad and Pardhasaradhi, Y. in their article analyzed research works in Public Administration in India. The authors found the majority of researchers were post-graduates in Public Administration and very few that are 2.5% have non-public administration background. This is mainly because Osmania University permits only those who have Public Administration at the post-graduate level or allied subjects like Political Science, Sociology or Management to pursue research studies leading to Ph.D., in Public Administration.

Verma, S.P. (1996) in his research paper reviewed researches in Public Administration in Indian Universities from 1997-1989. He suggested strengthening research collaboration in Public Administration through setting up the Association of University Departments of Public Administration. Such an association could be formally established with the approval and active support of UGC. These two bodies could act in concert with IIPA, where each would play a mutually supportive role. The proposed association could form a link between the IIPA and UGC. The establishment of such a linkage will go a long way in institutionalizing the intermittent support with IIPA provides at present. This arrangement will have the advantage of the academic input from the University Departments, the forum of IIPA and its professional expertise and the role of UGC as the catalytic agent providing the sustenance required for the growth of Public Administration as an academic discipline acting in concert with other disciplines, particularly the social science and management sciences.

Pai Panandikar, V.A. (1997) covered the period for 1980-1990 which deals with trends in Public Administration Research during almost half a century since independence. This work is instructive to our policy practitioners to see how the academic community has perceived India's Development Administration.

Gene, A. Brewer, James, W. Douglas, Rex, L. Facer II and Laurence, J.O. Tool, Junior (1999) in their work stated that research is the first step to improve the practice of Public Administration and doctoral programs in Public Administration train more productive research scholars. This work reports details on the first systematic attempts to prove this empirically. The authors collected data from 47 NASPAA affiliated doctoral programs and conducted a test on conventional wisdom distilled from the literature. Three factors prove to be important in doctoral programs that train productive research scholars:

1. Engaging students in structures research experiences that culminate in student research productivity.
2. Providing students with adequate financial support, and
3. Employing productive faculty members.

These three factors explain approximately 70% of the variation in graduate research productivity across doctoral programs, and they represent action steps for programs interested in improving the research productivity of their graduates. The implications for improving the quantity and quality of scholarship in Public Administration are discussed.

Sambathini Venkateshwarlu (2013) in his research work *The analysis and research topics carried out by various M.Phil research scholars reveal that during the 30 years i.e. 1981 to 2011 total of 75 scholars done research on 75 research problems. The output of the research was broadly divided into 17 broad areas viz., Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Urban Administration, Women's Studies, Industrial Relations, Medical and Health Administration, Banking and Financial Administration, Tribal Development, Education Administration, Prisoner Administration, Electoral Studies, Social Welfare Administration, Policy Studies, Agricultural Administration, Irrigation Administration and Development, Labour Studies, Environment Studies and Dalit Studies. He found that the contribution of research in M.Phil. The program is remarkable and relevant to the discipline of public administration. All most all the research works of the subject are empirical oriented. The M.Phil. Research studies give a picture an ongoing policies, programs and implementation. He suggested conducting further research in the emerging areas of the discipline of public administration.*

1. Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
2. Outsourcing, Downsizing and Voluntary Retirement Scheme (SRC)
3. Revenue and Police Administration
4. Youth Employment and Empowerment
5. Employment and welfare programs for the widows and aged people

The review has covered both the articles published in the major journals and books published by eminent scholars and teachers of Public Administration in India and abroad. It also included some reports, research works of the Public Administration scholars. The review of existing literature on Research in Public Administration reveals that research studies are view few in number in general and related to trends research trends in Public Administration. Most of the studies are related to foreign nations and Indian studies paid little attention towards research trends in the Public Administration discipline in Telangana are very meager and rare. Hence, there is a need for a specific study on research trends in Public Administration, which this study tries to fulfill to some extent.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The broad objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To examine the growth and development of the Ph.D., research program in the discipline of public administration of Kakatiya University.

2. To examine and classify the Ph.D., studies into broad and sub-areas specialization.
3. To analyze the trends in the Ph.D., research works and output of the scholars of the discipline of Public Administration.
4. To identify and suggest future research studies to be undertaken in the discipline of Public Administration.

### Methodology

The present research study is purely based on a secondary source of information. For this purpose, the researcher has visited the Central Library, Kakatiya University and referred to all the Ph.D., dissertations that are submitted by the research scholars of the Department of Public Administration Kakatiya University. The researcher has also visited the Osmania University library and collected information from different books, journals, reports related to the research problem.

### Scope and Limitations of the Study

The present study is strictly confined to analyze research studies carried out in the discipline of Public Administration, Kakatiya University, Warangal. It is especially related to Ph.D., research topics carried out by 102 scholars. The study is confined to a study period of 40 years i.e. 1977 to 2017.

### Ph.D. Research Programs in the Public Administration

The Department of Public Administration initiated the Ph.D., program from year 1977 to 2017. Various research scholars have worked on different research problems. The present chapter deals with Ph.D., research works carried out in the discipline of public administration, Kakatiya University, Warangal.

The information regarding the names of Ph.D., scholars and research problems undertaken by the scholars has been collected and furnished in Table 4.1.

**Table 1**

**Names of the Ph.D. Scholars and Title of the Dissertations Submitted During 1977 – 2017**

Sl. No.	Name of the Ph.D., Scholar	Title of the Dissertation	Year
1.	Amruth Rao, A.	Personnel Management in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	1977
2.	Hara Goral, G.	Administrative Leadership in Panchayati Raj– A Case Study of Panchayati in Andhra Pradesh	1977
3.	Murali Manohar, K	Organization and Working of a Municipality in Andhra Pradesh – A Case Study	1978
4.	Bala Ramulu, Ch.	Organization and Working of A Small Farmers Development Agency – Case Study	1980



5.	Sreenivas Reddy, G.	Administration of Harijan Welfare Programmes– Case Study of a District in Andhra Pradesh	1981
6.	Madhava Rao, L.S.	Financial Management of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Andhra Pradesh Special Reference to a District	1982
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99.	Jhanaki, M.	Working of Tribal Women Sarpanches in Warangal District – A Study	2017
100.	N. Nagaraju	Tribal Perceptions on Agricultural Development Programmes in Agency Area – A Case Study of Adilabad District	2017
101.	Naragoni Srinivas	Tribal Girls Education in Telangana Region – A Study	2017
102.	G. Rajani Kumari	Organization and Performance of the Health Administration in Tribal Area ITDA Bhadrachalam Khammam – A Study	2017

### Findings of the Study

The Researcher has drawn the following findings:

1. The study found that during the four decades i.e. 1977 to 2017 total of 102 Ph.D., research scholars have done different areas in the Public Administration discipline.
2. Out of the total researchers, during the first five years i.e. 1977 – 1980 4% of Ph.D., scholars carried out the research.
3. During the 1981-1985 years, a total of 11% of scholars conducted research works and submitted them.
4. The study also reveals that during 1986-1990, only 9% of candidates submitted their research dissertations.
5. During 1991-1995 only 10% of candidates submitted their research dissertations.
6. During 1996-2000, 10% of researchers have submitted their dissertations.
7. During 2001-2005 only 5% of scholars have completed their research work and submitted it.
8. During 2006-2010, 17% and 34% during 2010-2017 candidates submitted their research dissertations.
9. It is observed that out of the total research scholar, the majority of the scholars are finished their Ph.D., during 1977-2017 i.e., 84% and 16% are female.
10. It studies observed, out of the male researcher scholars, majority of the researchers are submitted their research work accounts about 72% in which 10% during 1981-1985, 10% during 1991-1995, 18% during 2006-2010 and 34% during 2011-2017; and remaining 28% in which 5% during 1977-1980, 6% during 2001-2005, 8% during 1996-2000 and 9% during 1996-2000 respectively.



11. It is also observed that among the female research scholars, the majority of the scholars have finished their Ph.D. work accounts about 86% in which 14% during 1981-1985, 14% during 2006-2010, 22% during 1996-2000 and 36% during 2011-2017; and remaining 14% in which 7% during 1986-1990 and 7% during 1991-1995 respectively.
12. Out of the total research scholars, 29% of Ph.D. scholars already possess an MPhil degree.
13. Out of the total 29% of researchers, 79% are male researchers and 21% were female, which accounts for 26% of total male and 50% of total female researchers.
14. Out of the total research scholars who had only Ph.D., i.e., 71%.
15. Out of the total 71% of researchers, 90% are male researchers and 10% female, which amount to 74% to total male and 50% to total female researchers.
16. It is found out of the total candidates, majority of the researchers in each BCs and OCs constituted about 43% and 26% it is followed by SCs about 25% and only 6% of STs.
17. out of the total candidates, 70% belong to BCs and OCs and the remaining 30% are SC and STs
18. It is observed that out of the total scholars who possess Ph.D. only, the majority of the scholars belonging to BCs (37%) followed by OCs, SCs and STs i.e., 31%, 26% and 6% respectively.
19. Regarding Male researchers who possess Ph.D. only, the majority of the researchers belong to BCs i.e., 40% followed by OCs, SCs and STs i.e., 31%, 25% and 4%.
20. With refer to Female researchers who possess Ph.D. only, the majority of the researchers belong to SCs (43%) followed by each OC, BC and ST i.e., 29%, 14% and 14% respectively.
21. The overall data reveals that the majority of the scholars who possess Ph.D. only belong to BC, OC and SC and the STs are negligible.
22. It is observed that out of the total scholars who possess M.Phil and Ph.D., the majority of the scholars belongs to BCs (43%) followed by OCs, SCs and STs i.e., 27%, 23% and 7% respectively.
23. Regarding Male researchers who possess M.Phil and Ph.D., the majority of the researchers belong to BCs i.e., 43% followed by SCs, OCs and STs i.e., 26%, 22% and 9% respectively.
24. With refer to Female researchers who possess M.Phil and Ph.D., the majority of the researchers belong to OCs (43%) followed by BCs, and SCs i.e., 43%, and 14% respectively.

25. It is also observed that among this category the ST representation is nil. The overall data reveals that the majority of the scholars belong to BC, OC and SC and the STs are negligible.
26. It is observed among the broad research areas that have carried in Department of Public Administration, 28% of done in Social welfare Administration and it is followed by Rural Development Administration (25%), Urban Development Administration (11%), Industrial Administration, Administration theories and Practices, Environmental Administration prevails with equal percentage i.e., 8%, Financial Administration (6%), and Educational and Prison Administration comprised with equal percentage i.e., 3%.
27. Refer to the specific research areas under the broad areas, it is observed that out of the specific research areas, the majority of the research works has done in Social Welfare Administration i.e., 41% and it is followed by Rural Development Administration (24%), Education Administration (9%), Urban Development Administration and Industrial Administration occupies with equal percentage i.e., 7%, Environment Administration (5%), Finance and Administrative theory and practice represents with equal percentage i.e., 3% and only 1% work done under Prison Administration.
28. The overall data reveals that the broad areas and specific research areas prevail in Rural Development Administration and Social Welfare Administration.
29. Among the all broad research areas, majority of the works has done in Social Welfare Administration and among this area majority of works has done on Tribal Welfare Administration i.e., 48%, and it is followed by Women Welfare Administration (26%) and these both areas comprised about 74% to total and remaining 26% are representing by Scheduled Caste Welfare (7%), Child Welfare (5%), Family Welfare (3%), Health Care (3%), Non-Government Organization (2%), Labour Welfare (2%), Education (2%), and Minority Welfare (2%).
30. When we can see the research works carried in the broad research area, among the Rural Development Administration, 24% of research work carried on Panchayati Raj related areas and it is followed by Irrigation (16%), Finance (12%) and remaining works are done on Agriculture, Rural Industry, Education, Health Care, Employment and Mass Media with equal percentage i.e., 8%. It is also observed that Panchayati Raj, Irrigation and Finance related research work comprised 52% to total and remaining works comprised about 48%.
31. After the social welfare and rural development research areas Urban Development Administration occupied third place. Out of the total studies, 57% of studies are focused on Urban Local Institutions such Municipal Corporation/Municipalities and it is followed by studies on slums (15%), studies on Urban Development and Urbanization comprised with an equal percentage about 14%.

32. Similar to the above research studies, the Industrial Administration, Environmental Administration and Administrative Theory and Practicing 8% each.
33. Among the Industrial Administration research area, the majority of the studies carried out on Public Sector (57%) is followed by Labour Welfare (29%) and 14% of Rehabilitation.
34. While among Administrative Theories and practicing research area, majority of the studies are conducted related to Management i.e., 34% and followed with slight difference Administration and Educational comprised i.e, 33% each.
35. Among the Environment Administration research area, the majority of the studies carried out on Environment Protection (60%), and pollution and disaster administration comprised equal percentages i.e., 20%.
36. Last the educational administration-related research works comprised 3% of the total broad research areas.
37. The overall trend in Public Administration Research observed that majority of the research works were done in rural, urban development administration and social welfare administration with special reference to tribal and women welfare administration.
38. This research work aims to examine the trends of public administration research in depart during 1977–2017. A total of 102 research works have been reviewed based on research themes. Findings indicate that the focus of public administration research has been on issues of public administration, rural and urban development administration, and welfare administration.
39. For more than four decades, Public Administration and Development has witnessed the way practitioners' and scholars' understanding of public administration for development has evolved. This issue has the objective of reviewing the general trends and knowledge gaps and pinpointing new research topics. Several key aspects of public administration for development were discussed sub-areas in Rural Development including Panchayati Raj, Rural Industry, Agriculture, Irrigation Education, Health Care, Finance, Employment and Mass Media; Urban Administration i.e., Urban Development, Urbanization, Slum, Public Health Administration, Urban Local Bodies; Social Welfare including Women Welfare, Child Welfare, Scheduled Caste Welfare, Scheduled Tribe Welfare, Minority Welfare, Family Welfare, Health Care, Education, Labour Welfare, Education and NGOs; Industrial Administration includes Public Sector, Labour Welfare and Rehabilitation; Financial Administration includes Banking Sector, Treasuries and Accounts; Administrative Theory and Practice; Prison Administration; Environment Administration; and Educational Administration.

## Suggestions

The following suggestions were made to conduct further research in the emerging areas of the discipline of public administration.

1. Administration agreements and contracts: the problems of theory and practice.
2. Administration conflicts: their causes, peculiarities, ways and means to regulate and prevent them.
3. Administration control and the controlling services of the executive power.
4. Administration procedures and their role in the development of functions of the executive power agents.
5. An Evaluation of Policy Capacity Building in Civil Service Adopted by the State Governments in the United States of America
6. An Investigation into the Challenges Faced by Public Administrators: A Closer Look at Corruption Cases
7. An Investigation into the Strategies for Improving Staff Relationship in Organizations and Institutions
8. Analyzing the Effect of Collaboration on Performance in Public Management: Evidence from Community Policing
9. Comparative Study of Managerial Effectiveness of Principals of Public and Private Schools
10. Evaluating Community Participation in Integrated Development Planning Agenda of Local Governments
11. Regional budgets and the role they play as tools of governmental regulation.
12. The regional practice of reforming the public administration: conceptual details, main activities and results.
13. The administrative management is a modern model of the municipal government.
14. The analysis and development directions of the regional public administration.
15. The effect analysis of the main methods and tools of the interactions between the public administration and economics.
16. The effectiveness of public administration in their activities is dedicated to the evaluation of the life quality and standards in separate states.
17. The governmental investment policy: peculiarities and practice.
18. The governmental policy in the sphere of demographic processes and migration: social and economical aspects.

19. The governmental policy in the sphere of education (health care, culture, etc.): models and implementation methods.
20. The importance of reformation and development of the system of public administration.
21. The interactions between the executive and legislative power organs in the process of law creation.
22. The interactions between power and civil society institutions in the development of the charity.
23. The interactions between the public administration and local government in separate states. The historical experience and today.
24. Public administration is a means that secures the legality of activities of the executive power.
25. The role of public administration and its local branches in the development of small businesses.
26. The role of public administration in the sphere of population aggregate building and planning.

Reviewing the research status of the public administration discipline in the Indian universities, this study raises questions about the relevance of so-called theories and approaches in public administration, developed in an alien context, to Indian realities. It is argued that the management science orientation and the practical concerns of the discipline have taken it away from its broader social science moorings. A meaningful discipline of public administration in India has to reckon with the undifferentiated nature of administration and politics and the deep involvement of the administration in the social structure and processes. The theories of the state, especially the theoretical developments in the conceptualization of the 'third world' state, need to be related to the structure and operation of public organizations. Public administration as a subject of study has thus to be located within a broader field of political theory. A discipline that avoids analyzing the role of administration in sustaining a structure of domination, repression and injustice, is not a genuine social science but a courtier subject.

Public Administration has witnessed a radical change as a discipline from the conventional Weberian model embarking on the western philosophies to the neo-liberalist model which banks on the universal theory sponsored by the World Bank. However, neither of these models does justice to the discipline which is specifically context-driven and depends upon the society in which it is applied. In India, this discipline was originally treated as a part of Political Science and was introduced, before Independence, in certain universities in a limited form. However, it was Appleby who institutionalized it as a distinct discipline in several Universities after Independence. The discipline received a major fillip when it was inducted as a

compulsory subject in the curriculum of the Indian Civil Service Examination conducted by the UPSC. But it could not attract the best brains due to the limited scope of research and excess emphasis on its technical aspect. A research survey made on the study of this discipline brings out its inherent weakness as a goal-driven exercise without identifying its socio-economic and political perspective. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commissions led to the formation of several bodies and the enactment of certain laws to root out administrative corruption and uphold the spirit of ethics in governance. So the fundamental task of Public Administration is to defend its methodological diversity, context-specific approach and public character to survive as a praxis discipline in the face of the ever-changing global scenario.

The study also concludes that more efforts are needed to fill in the gap in such important areas as new public service, civic participation, globalization, policymaking, sound governance, and policy implementation.

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