

## Important Dates

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Last Date of abstract Submission:       | 20th January, 2025 |
| Notification of Acceptance:             | 22nd January, 2025 |
| Last Date for Registration :            | 25th January, 2025 |
| Last Date for Submission of Full Paper: | 31st January, 2025 |

## Registration Fee:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Faculty/Academicians/Delegates/Corporate: | Rs. 1000/- |
| Research Scholars:                        | Rs. 750/-  |
| Students:                                 | Rs. 500/-  |

*Note: Registration Fee includes Seminar Kit, Lunch & High Tea on relevant dates*

*(On Demand accommodation can be arranged in the University guest house (on payment basis))*

## Publication

The selected research papers will be published in UGC CARE Journals/peer-reviewed/Refereed Journal or with ISBN. All rights of selection/rejection of papers are reserved with the paper review committee.

## Paper Submission Guidelines:

1. Authors are invited to contribute abstracts (250-300 words) of their papers with five to six keywords.
2. The entire paper must be in ONE DOCUMENT created in MS Word.
3. The length of the full paper should be between 3500 – 5000 words. contributors will use Times New Roman font. Font size should be 16 points for the title, 14 points for sub title, 12 points for rest of the text and spacing 1.5.
4. Authors should provide a brief biographical note clearly indicating full name, designation, affiliation & contact details.
5. Please send your abstract and full paper at

[seminarruralgovernment@gmail.com](mailto:seminarruralgovernment@gmail.com)

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## Organising Committee

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*Two Day National Seminar*

On

**“Role and Relevance of the Parallel Bodies in Rural Local Government”**

**10 – 11 February, 2025.**



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**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH  
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*Organized by*

**Dept. of Political Science and Public Administration  
College of Arts & Commerce,**

**Andhra University, Visakhapatnam - 530003,  
Andhra Pradesh, India**

## About the University

Andhra University is one of the oldest universities in India, known for its quality education throughout the world. Andhra University was established on 26th April, 1926 with a visionary of intellect and par excellence Sir C.R. Reddy as its founder Vice-Chancellor. A notable academician like Prof. Mamidipudi Venkata Rangaiya (Padmabhushan) was the first principal of Andhra University. It is located in a sprawling campus over 500 acres with full of lush green flora and fauna. The former President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan was the second Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University. The University experienced a sea change in academics under the stewardship of Dr. V.S. Krishna as its Vice-Chancellor who later became Chairman of the University Grants Commission. Dr. Lankapalli Bullayya was a renewed educationist and administrator who worked as Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University. Renowned Vice-Chancellors Dr. M.Gopalakrishna Reddy, Prof. L.Venu Gopala Reddy and Prof. G.S.N. Raju made an impact for the development of Andhra University. Prof. C.R. Rao, the renowned statistician of the world and the recipient of Padma Vibhushan award (the second highest civilian award in India) was also associated with the University. Our Alumni have occupied highest positions not only in India but also across the globe as Heads of Nations and CEOs of many MNCs. The University in its journey over the last nine decades achieved noteworthy credits in all perspectives. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, the national body which grades Universities in India, accredited the University was graded by NAAC with Grade A++ with 3.74 in 2023 for seven full year still 2030, which is highest among top three universities in India. Presently, Andhra University attracts students from around the world and boasts a diverse student's body representing 57 countries.

## About the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in the year of 1969 by the Government of India to promote research in social sciences in the country. The Council aims to review the progress of social science research and give advice to its users. It sponsors social science research programmes and projects and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences. It also provides scholarships and fellowships for research in social sciences. ICSSR takes pride in organizing, sponsoring and financing seminars, workshops and study groups. ICSSR advise the Government of India on all matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it from time to time and take such measures generally as may be necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilization.

## About the Department

Since its inception, Andhra University has been offering courses in Political Science and Public Administration. Initially, the Department of Politics and Public Administration was a part of HEP (History, Economics, Politics) from 1931. Notable academician like Prof. Mamidipudi Venkata Rangaiya (Padmabhushan) was the first principal of Andhra University from our Department. In 1964, it gained independent status under the leadership of Prof. R.V.R. Chandrasekhara Rao, a renowned scholar in Political Science. Prof. K. Venkateswarlu served as Principal, Colleges of Arts, Commerce and Law, Andhra University. Prof. E. A. Narayana served as Vice-Chancellor(I/c) and Rector of Andhra University, Vice-Chancellor(I/c) Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University. Prof. A. Prasanna Kumar served as Rector of Andhra University. Prof. G. Ananda Rao, Prof. A. Venkateswara Rao, Prof. K. Ravi, Prof. D. Suran Naidu, Prof. B. Meena Rao, Prof. M. Nalini were the faculty members of this department. The strong alumni base includes prominent figures such as Mr. G.M.C. Balayogi (Former Speaker, Lok Sabha), Dr. Panabaka Lakshmi (Former Union Minister), Tripuraneni Venkataratnam (Former Cabinet Minister, Govt. of A.P.), Mr. Paladugu Venkata Rao (Former Cabinet Minister, Govt. of A.P.),

Dr. Rajana Ramani (Former MLA and Mayor of Visakhapatnam), Mr. Samuel, IAS (Former Secretary, Govt. of A.P.), Mr. M. Vijaya Kumar, IPS (Former DGC), Mr. M. Bhupal Reddy, IRS (Commissioner of Income Tax), A. Sundar Kumar Das (IPS), Mr. Koteswara Rao IRS (Commissioner of Income Tax), Mr. B. Syambabu (Former Secretary, Government of A.P.), and Mr. P. Ramesh Kumar, IAS (Former Chief Information Commissioner, A.P.). Notable political figures like Mr. K.S. Lakshmana Rao (M.L.C, Government of Andhra Pradesh), Mr. Palaparti David Raj (Former MLA), and Dr. K. Ravi Babu (Former MLA and present MLC) are also alumni of the Department. The Department provides M.A. courses in both Political Science and Public Administration, as well as a Ph.D. program in both disciplines.

## About the Visakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam, popularly referred to as Vizag, is named after God Vaishaka. With a busy port and a natural harbour, it is home to a shipbuilding yard, an oil refinery, a steel plant and other major industries. It is the only place on the east coast where the hills and the sea meet. Indubitably, it is the crest jewel of coastal cities. Visakhapatnam is one of the choicest destinations for tourists seeking sea-front thrills, daring adventures, tranquil atmosphere and a bracing climate. For, the city offers entrancing beaches. At Lawson's Bay, Rushikonda and Bhimili in particular, the shallow and crystal-clear waters are good for swimming, surfing and bathing. The 25-km coast-hugging stretch of the road from Visakhapatnam to Bhimili is simply breathtaking. Better known as Bhimli, it is in the second oldest municipality in the country. Bhimli is also known as Hollander's green. Located about 8 km north of Visakhapatnam on the Vizag-Bhimili Road, Rushikonda offers a superb slice of serenity. The azure blue water of the virgin beach will invite you to spend hours soaking in the sea. The place has hill cottages overlooking the grand vista. Today, Vizag embraces its past and present seamlessly, making it an interesting and attractive city to spend holidays and is accessible to the world by all means of transport.

## About the Seminar

In India with the passage of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which came into force on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1993, a new and legal institutional framework was provided, through the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions, for ensuring active and sustainable people's participation. It provided the much-needed opportunity for the local people to be an integral part of the planning and development process of their village. It is assumed that participation through local self-governing institutions would go beyond enhancing project effectiveness to empowering local people and further building units of local self-governments through which people can engage in democratic decision making which gets represented at higher levels of government. Moreover, the voice of the hitherto voiceless people like women and marginalised sections will reflect in development plans.

To enable Panchayats to be local self-governing units, several subjects as listed in the Eleventh Schedule accompanying the Constitutional Amendment Act, were brought under the ambit of PRIs. It includes a whole range of works of local significance ranging from agriculture, drinking water, land and water conservation, minor minerals, minor forest produce to communications, poverty alleviation programmes, family welfare, education, libraries and cultural activities, maintenance of community assets etc. It is in this context that the issue of emergence and functioning of structures parallel to PRIs need to be studied. It must be borne in mind that the creation of parallel bodies to perform same functions was one of the reasons why the PRIs (before the constitutional amendment) did not have the requisite authority to exercise the functions, in earlier times.

Development functionaries working in the field of strengthening PRIs are highlighting the emergence of parallel bodies in various states as a growing concern. The functioning of these parallel bodies, which are constituted by

Central and State governments, were often found to be posing serious threats to the effective functioning of local governance institutions. The concerns highlighted in the functioning of parallel bodies were that they represented processes external to the constitutionally mandated role of panchayat and enabled bureaucracies to override democratically elected representatives, the trespassing of such bodies on the existing functions expected of Panchayats vis-à-vis administrative and financial functions etc. The relevance of both PRIs and parallel structures are acknowledged. However, when outside structures start conflicting the functions of PRIs, the advantages of both/ spirit of establishing both are lost or missed

## Sub-Themes:

- 👉 Democratic Decentralization
- 👉 Local Government
- 👉 Local Governance
- 👉 Constitutional and Legal Framework.
- 👉 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
- 👉 Panchayati Raj Institutions
- 👉 Rural E-Governance
- 👉 Grama Sachivalayam (Village Secretariat)
- 👉 Non-Governmental Organizations
- 👉 Community Based Organizations
- 👉 Committees of Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- 👉 Committees of State Sponsored Schemes
- 👉 Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)
- 👉 Self Help Groups
- 👉 Regional Rural Banks
- 👉 DRDA

## How to Register

Participants willing to register for the Seminar, are requested to fill in the registration form by clicking on the link below/Scane the QR Code

<https://forms.gle/4tNmbC8asLv3EHg3A>

