

IIAS-DARPG India Conference 2025

10-14th February

"Next Generation Administrative Reforms:
Empowering Citizens and
Reaching the Last Mile"



n	Keyword	Chair, Institution	Full Title
1	#NextGeneration	Wolfgang Drechsler, (TalTech RND) et al	Next Generation Administrative Reforms: Empowering Citizens and Reaching the Last Mile
2	#Minimax	Suresh Misra (Indian Institute of Public Administration	Minimum Government, Maximum Governance: India's Policy Reforms
3	#India	Paul Joyce (University of Birmingham)	Public Administration in India: Public governance and public policy, in practice and theory
4	#Decolonial	Scott Brenton (UCLouvain) & Kiflie W. Angaw (KU Leuven)	Decolonial Public Administration
5	#BRICS	Tamer Qarmout (Doha Institute of Graduate Studies) et al.	Exploring the Complex Landscape of BRICS-Global South Relations
6	#Coordination	Juraj Nemec (Masaryk University) et al.	Intergovernmental Coordination
7	#Urban-Wildlife	Itai Beerli (University of Haifa)	Navigating the Urban-Wild Interface: Rethinking Governance in the Age of Digitization and Citizen Empowerment
8	#SmartCities	Adel Ben Youssef (GREDEG-CNRS & University Côte d'Azur)	Governing Smart Territories: Navigating Innovation, Sustainability, and Emerging Challenges
9	#Diffusion	Matti Ylönen (University of Helsinki)	The Diffusion of Rules Governing Digital Platforms, Data and Artificial Intelligence
10	#CivicTech	Hiroaki Inatusugu (Waseda University) et al.	Civic Tech in Digitization Society for Next Generation Administrative Reform
11	#Digital	Gabriella Racca (University of Torino) & Aristide Polce (LUISS University)	Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence: Legal Issues in Public Administration
12	#4IR	Adel Ben Youssef (GREDEG-CNRS & University Côte d'Azur)	Public Policies and Good Governance of Industry 4.0 and Artificial Intelligence
13	#IRAS	Sabine Kuhlman (University of Potsdam) et al.	IRAS Panel on Next Generation Administrative Reforms: from Crisis to Resilience?

14	#Skills	Mpourbouli Angela (National Centre for Public Administration & Local Government/INEP) & Komseli Foteini (Fani) National Centre for Public Administration & Local Government/INEP)	Advancing Skills and Competencies for Innovation in Public Administration: Shaping the Future of Governance"
----	---------	--	---



Next Generation Administrative Reforms: Empowering Citizens and Reaching the Last Mile

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Drechsler, TalTech RND,
wolfgang.j.m.drechsler@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Suresh Misra, Indian Institute of Public Administration,
drsureshmisra@gmail.com

Dr. Steve Troupin, International Institute of Administrative Sciences
info@ias-darpg-indiaconference2025.org

“Prediction is very difficult, especially if it’s about the future!”
Niels Bohr

The IAS-DARPG India Conference 2025 is built on the premise that future administrative reforms should emphasize greater civil society participation and prioritize public service delivery as a core state function. In many ways, this future is already taking shape.

Conference Themes

Next Generation Administrative Reforms can be understood through the following key phenomena, which require careful consideration for effective management:

- **Digitization:** The rise of AI underscores the transformative potential of new technologies, already evident in industries such as communication, education, finance, transport, and trade. This dynamic captures unparalleled public and professional attention.
- **Transformation:** Often referred to as Digital Transformation, there is no consensus on how profoundly technology is expected to disrupt organizations. We need clear definitions and empirical evidence to understand the extent of this transformation beyond mere digitization of workflows.
- **Capacity:** Organizational capacity, whether to embrace or resist Digital Transformation, is crucial within the public sector. We must explore what constitutes capacity, how to build it, and its impact on policy outcomes. Are high-capacity, high-performance systems the driving force behind technological change in and out of government?



- **Contexts:** While global systems converge, policy performance diverges across countries, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and social groups. In the wake of decolonization, empowerment, and specificity, how do national and regional path dependencies affect policy outcomes?
- **Redirections:** New discourses and practices based on regional and national experiences are emerging, particularly among youth advocating for well-being over growth. How do these shifts affect policy priorities and their implementation across different contexts?

Debate on Citizen Empowerment

The potential for greater citizen empowerment through these changes is a subject for debate:

- **Emancipatory Potential:** Technologies reduce the cost of access to educational and self-development resources on an unprecedented scale. They disrupt institutions, expanding the scope of possible futures. Social networks foster a sense of community at transnational and subnational levels, encouraging citizen participation to shape desired futures.
- **Dystopian Potential:** Conversely, access to educational resources is often utilized by those who already benefit most. Technology can enable particular interests to bypass institutional filters, transforming legitimate grievances into political actions that challenge national elites and institutions, potentially leading to societal self-destruction.

Call

The IAS-DARPG India Conference 2025 invites public administration scholars, lecturers, and practitioners from around the world to:

- Examine ongoing trends to identify defining features of future administrative and governance models and their theoretical and empirical foundations.
- Critically assess these emerging models in light of their potential to empower citizens.



Minimum Government – Maximum Governance: India's Policy Reforms

Prof. Dr. Suresh Mishra, Indian Institute of Public Administration

drsureshmisra@gmail.com

Under the motto *Minimum Government – Maximum Governance*, the Indian Public Administration has been undergoing significant reforms since 2014. This track aims at taking stock of the national reforms' priority streams from a conceptual, comparative, and empirical point of view:

- **Improving public service delivery and redressal of grievances:** the grievance redressal system (GRS) serves as a valuable instrument for assessing public administrative efficiency and efficacy. Grievances also provide valuable feedback and inputs to reform/restructure the organizations' delivery mechanism. Through the accountability that the GRS offers, the errors of decision makers can be corrected, oversight highlighted, and shortcomings rectified;
- **Benchmarking governance at the public policy level:** benchmarking involves assessing the performance, practices and effectiveness of governance structures and processes against the leaders in a given field, in order to identify areas for improvement and establish reasonable, attainable goals for improvements, either incremental or dramatic;
- **Citizen-centricity and participative governance:** citizen-centricity and participative governance are integral components of modern democratic governance ensuring that the government is responsive, accountable, and aligned with the needs and aspirations of its citizens. Developing a culture of partnership is an important aspect of civil service reforms locally;
- **Sustainable cities and promoting circular economy:** sustainable cities are urban areas that are livable, resilient, and environmentally responsible, promote efficient resource use, and enhance the overall quality of life for residents. A circular economy minimizes waste, reduce environmental impact, and promotes sustainability. Both require a realignment of urban public policies in collaboration with stakeholders;
- **Ethics in public services:** ethics are principles, values and standards of conduct that guide individuals and organizations. Ethical governance ensures government officials, employees and institutions act in a manner that uphold the public



interest, promotes accountability, and maintains trust. Upholding ethical principles, supposes transparency and accountability of government;

- **Improving justice delivery system: refurbishing public administration.** Good governance lies in the rule of law. Improving the justice delivery system involves enhancing access, efficiency and fairness. Refurbishing public administration supports modernizing infrastructure, training personnel, update administrative procedure and foster accountability and transparency. Both are essential to give dignity to the weak and justice to the powerless
- **Women-Led Development in Governance:** recognizing the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment, women-led development in governance involves increasing the representation for women in leadership positions across all levels of governance. It also refers to the policies that specifically aim to reduce gender disparities and promote equality, such as laws against gender-based violence, equal pay legislation, and support for women's entrepreneurship.

The call particularly invites Indian public administration scholars and practitioners to reflect upon the contemporary agenda of governance reforms through presentations of research or good practices.



Public Administration in India: Public Governance and Public Policy, in Practice and Theory

Dr. Paul Joyce, IAS Director of Publications, University of Birmingham,
publications-director@ias-iisa.org

India's economic achievements and the nature of its democracy are well-known. It has enjoyed a long period of fast economic growth. It is often celebrated as the largest parliamentary democracy in the world. It has made changes in governance, arguably as an important means for the realisation of social and economic progress. Opinion polling in recent years shows that India has had enviably high levels of public approval for the performance of country leaders and very high levels of public confidence in government.

As already noted, the Government of India planned and carried through big changes in public governance institutions. One of the aspirations for changes in public governance was to create a new relationship between government and citizens (Government of India 2022):

“there has been a paradigm shift towards people-centric governance in these past 8 years. There have been numerous structural transformations, which cover every sector of our society and economy. These 8 years have seen India rising and cementing its position as one of the strongest and most resilient countries in the world. [...] We are now truly unlocking the potential of India and creating a developed and prosperous nation for our future generations.”

This suggests that India is on the threshold of great social and economic development efforts, and of course public governance and public administration will be critical in leading and steering this phase in the history of India.

Can you contribute to an increased understanding of what is happening in India in terms of public governance and policy making? Can you report on research into what is happening and what the consequences are? Can you provide insights into the linkages between the theory and practice of public governance and public policy? For example, is the theory true? And can the theories be turned into ideas for practical action?

We would be especially interested in proposals of papers for this specific track that fit into one or more of the following six areas:

- Key issues in the public governance and public policy of India
- The changing system of public administration and public governance in India



- Challenges facing India's makers of Public Policy
- The quality and responsiveness of India's public services
- The Sustainability Agenda and National Adaptation Planning.
- Looking forwards: The next 25 years of public governance and public policy in India.

Decolonial Public Administration

Prof. Dr. Scott Brenton, UCLouvain, scott.brenton@uclouvain.be

Mr. Kiflie W. Angaw, KU Leuven, kiflieworku.angaw@kuleuven.be

Casual observers sometimes credit the British for the system of public administration in Indian public administration, ignoring the preceding centuries of local expertise. Across the region, with China another prominent example, European administrative systems retain elements that were first conceived elsewhere but rarely acknowledged. Like all academic disciplines, administrative sciences continue to be Eurocentric (which includes North America) and can be prone to endorsing ideas of lesson drawing, best practice, and learning *from* governments and administrations in the Global North, despite their clear imperfections and persistent historical failures in attempting to transplant administrative structures and cultures. At a practical level 'capacity building' still predominantly takes the form of 'experts' from the North visiting the South to teach or bringing students and researchers to the North to learn.

'Decolonising' (alternatively, 'decolonizing') is necessarily a contested term, as it challenges the Eurocentric paradigm of rationality/modernity and embraces positionality, plurality, and differences rather than assuming standard understandings (Quijano 2007; Bhambra, Gebrial & Nişancioğlu 2018). Bhambra, Gebrial and Nişancioğlu (2018) propose two key referents: firstly, colonialism, empire, imperialism, and racism are empirical and discursive objects of study as they significantly shape the contemporary world; and secondly, there are alternative ways of knowing and thinking about the world and forms of political praxis (*see also* Bhambra 2014; Allen 2016; Tilley 2017). Connell (2013: 210) contends that decolonising 'challenges managerial assumptions about homogenous knowledge domains and traces the effects of a world economy of knowledge structured by the history of colonialism and current north-south global inequalities'.

Given that many leading 'international' journals are based in and largely edited by scholars in the North, and trained in institutions that privilege certain knowledge systems and forms of knowledge and practice, how do we correct these imbalances? Hountondji (1997) refers to a historical 'postcolonial periphery' in knowledge production that serves the research interests of the North, but scholars from the Global South are increasingly recentering and reclaiming their original positions as knowledge hubs. For example, Bilal and Chand (2022) argue that the social sciences and humanities have a responsibility to 'Indianise' existing colonial frameworks in academia as they are disciplines that should be fostering critical engagement. They argue that the British legacy of the lecture-based approach to teaching and



learning is not conducive to this nor the most effective method. However, this can be personally and professionally fraught at universities in the North when responding to societal and student demands for broadening the curriculum beyond the usual 'Dead White Men,' as Begum and Saini (2019) reflect upon their experiences as Women of Colour in the British academy.

This track welcomes papers on a wide range of issues related to the broad themes of decolonising knowledge and practice, teaching and learning, and research. The epistemological query (Makiva et al, 2022) challenging methodological Americanistic hegemony (Moloney et al, 2022) uses the 'looking inside-out' perspective and includes the application of self-deconstruction, emancipatory and transformative-emancipatory pedagogy (Cappiali, 2024), epistemological disobedience, anti-hegemonic, indigeneity, and methodological nationalism (Santis, 2022; Nisar & Masood, 2023). The papers can be theoretical, critical reflections on practice, case studies in specific contexts, critiques of or key debates in published research, and/or policy papers, among other possibilities. However, all papers should draw upon scholarship, practice, and/or activism from the South and/or oriented towards the South. Similarly, women scholars from the South should also be recognised as these power systems intersect.

- Colonial legacies in public administration;
- Challenges in lesson drawing or working towards best practice;
- Working with(in) non-democratic regimes;
- Presence, representation, and participation in international academic networks;
- Decolonising university curricula, and tools and instruments;
- Confronting and addressing colonial legacies;
- Resources for decolonising research and teaching;
- Recognising different forms of knowledge;
- Increasing visibility and accessibility of research from a wider range of countries;
- English as an obstacle or enabler of international decolonisation effect;
- Ethical conduct of research in local communities;
- The role of the civil service as agents for change;
- Including and diversifying voices in debates more broadly, particularly in terms of gender;
- Generational changes and global mobility and their impacts;
- Dealing with decolonisation as a form of colonial guilt;
- Relationship with neoliberalism/commodification;
- Positionality and relationality;
- Sensitive understanding of Indigenous knowledges.



This track aims for overall gender balance.

References

- Allen, A. (2016). *The End of Progress: Decolonizing the Normative Foundations of Critical Theory*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Bhambra, G. K. (2014). *Connected Sociologies*. London: Bloomsbury.
- Bhambra, G. K., Gebrial, D., & Nişancioğlu K (2018). *Decolonising the University*. London: Pluto Press.
- Bilal, A., & Chand, A. (2022). 'Decolonising Education and Research: An Indianised Approach to Pedagogy', *Artha - Journal of Social Sciences* 21(4): 23–40.
- Connell, R. (2014). 'Using southern theory: Decolonizing social thought in theory, research and application', *Planning Theory* 13(2): 210–223.
- Hountondji, P. J. (ed.) (1997) *Endogenous Knowledge: Research Trails*. Dakar, Senegal: Codesria.
- Makiva, M., Ile, I., & Fagbadebo, O. (2022). Decolonizing public administration content curriculum in a post-colonial South African university: policy monitoring and evaluation perspective. *The African Journal of Governance and Development (AJGD)*; Vol. 11, Issue 2.
- Moloney, K., Chou, M. H., Osei, P., & Campbell, Y. (2022). Methodological Americanism: Disciplinary senility and intellectual hegemonies in (American) public administration. *Administrative Theory & Praxis*, 44(4), 261-276.
- Nisar, M. A., & Masood, A. (2023). Imagining an otherwise global public administration. *Administration & Society*, 55(2), 326-345.
- Nisar, M. A., & Masood, A. (2023). Imagining an otherwise global public administration. *Administration & Society*, 55(2), 326-345.
- Quijano, A. (2007). 'Coloniality And Modernity/Rationality', *Cultural Studies* 21(2-3): 168–178.
- Santis, E. L. (2022). Otherness: An unfinished project in public administration. *Administrative Theory & Praxis*, 44(2), 133-142.
- Tilley, L. (2017). 'Resisting Piratic Method by Doing Research Otherwise', *Sociology* 51(10): 27–42.



Exploring the Complex Landscape of BRICS-Global South Relations

Dr. Tamer Qarmout, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies,
tamer.karmout@dohainstitute.edu.qa

Dr. Sofiane Sahraoui, International Institute of Administrative Sciences,
s.sahraoui@iias-iisa.org

Esmat Zaidan, Hamid Ben Khalifa University, ezaidan@hbku.edu.qa

Prof. Hamid Ali, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies,
hamid.ali@dohainstitute.edu.qa

The BRICS alliance, consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, has emerged as a prominent and dynamic entity in the global economic and political arena. Since its formation, BRICS has been at the center of discussions regarding global economic shifts, international collaboration, and the creation of alternatives to the Western-dominated financial system. Over time, the group has transitioned from being primarily focused on economic matters to addressing a wide range of global issues, including financial cooperation, security, and sustainable development. Its key goals involve reforming the global financial architecture, promoting a multipolar world, and fostering cooperation among members in critical areas such as technology, innovation, food security, and cultural diversity. Strategies like the BRICS Economic Partnership Strategy 2025 and the BRICS Counter-Terrorism Strategy underscore the alliance's dedication to these objectives (Aleksia & Bakhtiar, 2023; Panova, 2018).

Today, BRICS is a major player with the potential to shape global economic policies and geopolitical trends. The group's recent expansion in 2023, which welcomed Egypt, Argentina, Ethiopia, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Iran, reflects its increasing appeal and the alignment of its goals with a wider range of nations (Garcia, 2024a). This expansion has significantly boosted BRICS' collective economic influence, now accounting for 37% of global GDP and 46% of the world's population, solidifying its position as a key force in international affairs (Sputnik International, 2023).

The expansion of the BRICS poses global policy challenges to member countries to work together as a coherent entity. In their attempt to seek further economic



integration, there are many challenges, some of an operational nature, that the 10 member countries, would need to tackle to bestow more effectiveness on their common action. One such challenge is public governance as it is the mechanism through which the BRICS-oriented action of members is constructed and delivered.

This call for papers invites scholars and experts to delve into the complex governance problems within and between the BRICS nations. The aim is to explore the multifaceted challenges and promising opportunities arising from the integration of BRICS countries within this Global South space.

We seek papers that encompass various dimensions of BRICS country interactions, and the ensuing facilitators/inhibitors of a greater effectiveness of this global polity:

- **Corruption and Governance Issues:** Corruption is a significant problem in many BRICS countries, undermining governance and public trust. This leads to inefficiency in service delivery, wastage of public resources, and a lack of transparency in government operations. How does this impact common action at the BRICS level?
- **Bureaucratic Inefficiency:** The bureaucratic structure in BRICS countries can often be slow, rigid, and resistant to reform. This can delay decision-making, hinder effective policy implementation, and reduce accountability. It can further hinder the accomplishment of joint projects.
- **Public Service Delivery:** Providing consistent and quality public services (education, healthcare, housing, etc.) is a major challenge. The vast size, regional disparities, and population pressures exacerbate the difficulties. Are there opportunities for South-South cooperation in this respect and how can public service delivery be improved across the global BRICS space?
- **Socio-Economic Inequality:** Inequality is a pressing issue that affects public policy and administration. There is a disparity in income, wealth, and access to opportunities. What impact could a BRICS economic space provide to resolve inequality?
- **Political Instability and Populism:** Political instability, growing populism, and leadership transitions can hamper public administration by leading to inconsistent policies and governance approaches. Short-term political goals often take precedence over long-term strategic planning. Changes in leadership or policy focus can disrupt ongoing projects and programs. The BRICS entity is very much dependent on the type of political leadership in member countries.



How can this affect the growth and common interests' pursuits of the global polity?

- **Decentralization vs. Centralization:** Some BRICS countries face challenges in managing decentralized governance structures, where local governments lack capacity or resources to implement policies effectively, while others deal with the complexities of highly centralized systems, where decision-making is top-down and local issues may be overlooked. How does this impact projects within the BRICS space?
- **Technological and Digital Governance Gaps:** Modernizing public administration through technology is essential, but the digital divide, cybersecurity threats, and inadequate digital infrastructure pose challenges. Are BRICS countries digitally ready for implementing large scale collaborations?
- **Environmental and Sustainability Challenges:** Rapid urbanization, industrialization, and environmental degradation pose significant challenges for sustainable development. Public administration needs to balance economic growth with environmental protection. What is the situation in the different BRICS countries and how can members benefit from their BRICS membership in this regard?
- **Human Resources and Capacity Building:** Building capacity within the public sector is a challenge, particularly in training personnel to deal with modern governance challenges, data analytics, and complex policy issues. In some countries there is often a gap between policy design and its on-ground implementation due to lack of skilled personnel. In **others**, inefficiencies in the public service sector are partly due to capacity constraints. How can BRICS countries collaborate in this respect?
- **Public Participation and Civic Engagement:** Ensuring active civic engagement and public participation in policy processes is challenging, especially in large, diverse populations with varying levels of political awareness and activism. How is this dealt with in projects where the level of civic engagement is very different?

Besides the above themes, submissions can relate to the situation in specific BRICS countries or deal with more macro policy issues as outlined below:

- **Economic Dimensions:** In-depth analysis of trade relationships, investment prospects, and the impact of BRICS initiatives such as the New Development Bank and the Belt and Road Initiative on the economies of Global South countries.



- **Geopolitical and Diplomatic Dynamics:** Examination of BRICS involvement in regional conflicts, its influence on diplomatic ties, and stances adopted concerning Global South issues.
- **Social, Cultural, and Educational Exchanges:** Exploration of the social, cultural, and educational exchanges between BRICS and Global South nations, addressing both their enriching potential and accompanying challenges.
- **Sovereignty and Independence Challenges:** Analysis of the risks of dependency, implications for local industries, and potential impacts on job markets in the Global South due to increased ties with BRICS countries.
- **Future Outlook and Policy Recommendations:** Presentation of future outlooks, predictions, and actionable recommendations to foster beneficial partnerships, mitigate challenges, and harness the full potential of BRICS-Global South relations.

We encourage submissions that offer fresh insights, theoretical perspectives, and empirical research on these topics. The goal is to foster a deeper understanding of the evolving relationship between BRICS and the Global South and to explore pathways for sustainable and equitable partnerships.

References

- Aleksia, C., & Bakhtiar, A. R. (2023). BRICS as New Alternatives in Reforming International Financial Institutions and Economic Partnerships. *Insignia: Journal of International Relations*, 10(2), 128-143.
- Panova, V. V. (2018). The BRICS security agenda: Russia's approach and the outcomes of the Ufa Summit. In *BRICS and Global Governance* (pp. 129-149). Routledge.
- Garcia, A. (2024a). Saudi Arabia, UAE join BRICS. *Economy Middle East*. Retrieved from <https://economymiddleeast.com/news/saudi-arabia-uae-brics/>
- Sputnik International. (2023). What to know about the new BRICS members. Retrieved from <https://sputnikglobe.com/20230827/what-to-know-about-the-new-brics-members-1112915345.html>

Intergovernmental Coordination

Prof. Nemec Juraj, Masaryk University, juraj.nemec@umb.sk

Bessa Vilela, Noémia, University of Maribor

Prof. Reddy Purshottama Sivanarain, University of KwaZulu Natal,
redryp1@ukzn.ac.za

Achieving coordination between executive actors of territorial units is one of the major challenges of today's politics. External effects and thus the interdependence of political actions beyond the borders of sovereign authority have increased dramatically, necessitating enhanced coordination of decision-making and actions across territorial units as well as across levels of government in an increasingly complex environment. The effectiveness and legitimacy of democratic governance in modern States depends crucially on their coordination ability. The sessions aim at generating comparative evidence, distilling basic mechanisms and causal explanations from analytic comparison, developing new collaborative research questions, collecting comparative evidence on institutions, processes and mechanisms of horizontal, vertical, cross-sectoral and cross-border intergovernmental coordination in a wide variety of federal, decentralized and unitary countries. It will search for patterns and examples of best practices of intergovernmental coordination by conducting iterative processes of systematic and structured comparison of the evidence across different countries and across different coordination situations from various disciplinary perspectives. The areas which might be covered more especially are as follows: a) Vertical coordination. b) Horizontal coordination c) Political actors d) Intergovernmental fiscal relations.

References

- NEMEC, Juraj, Purshottama S. REDDY A Michal PLAČEK. Conflict And Public Administration Performance: CEE Countries. Journal Of Comparative Policy Analysis. ENGLAND: ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD, 2024, Roč. 26, Č. 2, S. 196-214.
- NEMEC, Juraj, Robert JAHODA, Ivan MALÝ a Michal PLAČEK. Performance funding of universities and its impacts on accountability: the case of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. PUBLIC MANAGEMENT REVIEW. ENGLAND: ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD, 2024, roč. 26, č. 9, s. 2630 - 2652.



Navigating the Urban-Wildlife Interface: Rethinking Governance in the Age of Digitization and Citizen Empowerment

Prof. Itai Beeri, University of Haifa, itaibeeri@poli.haifa.ac.il

As urbanization progresses, the intersection of human life and natural ecosystems becomes increasingly complex. The overlap between urban areas and wildlife introduces novel interactions with far-reaching implications for both environmental sustainability and local governance. Despite these growing challenges, public administration and political perspectives on managing these dynamics remain underexplored. Limited research addresses the environmental and local crises at the nexus of human, nature, and wildlife interactions within urban spaces. Our proposed track aims to bridge this gap by examining how digitization, technological advancements, and enhanced citizen participation can redefine governance models in managing urban-wild interfaces.

Research Questions:

- What are the implications of digital transformation on public policies related to urban-nature relationship?
- How do digital tools and technologies influence the management of wildlife in urban settings?
- In what ways can increased citizen participation, facilitated by technological advancements, enhance the governance of urban-wild interfaces?
- What challenges and opportunities arise from the convergence of global digitization trends with local governance practices in the management of sustainable urbanism?

Empirical, theoretical, and case studies that offer valuable insights into both the theoretical frameworks and practical applications of urban and environmental governance are highly encouraged

References

Beeri, Itai, Yaara Sadetzki, and Orit Hirsch-Matsioulas, (2024). Urban Conflict Management, Human-Wild Animal Interactions, Local Environmental Governance and Political Participation. Public Administration Review 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.13858>



Governing Smart Territories: Navigating Innovation, Sustainability, and Emerging Challenges

Adel Ben Youssef (GREDEG-CNRS & University Côte d'Azur),
adel.ben-youssef@univ-cotedazur.fr

The emergence of smart territories—regions that integrate digital technologies and data-driven systems to optimize environmental, social, and economic outcomes—presents new governance challenges and opportunities. These territories, which go beyond the traditional scope of smart cities, include rural and peri-urban areas as part of a broader interconnected ecosystem. The shift toward smart territories is driven by the need for more resilient, sustainable, and efficient solutions to the complex challenges of climate change, urbanization, and digitalization.

Governance plays a pivotal role in shaping the success of smart territories. Effective governance frameworks ensure that technology, data, and infrastructure are used to meet public objectives, including sustainability, social equity, and resilience. At the heart of smart territories is the need for adaptive governance that can respond to the rapid pace of technological change while ensuring that the benefits of these innovations are shared equitably across regions and communities.

This Call for Papers invites research that examines the governance mechanisms necessary for developing and sustaining smart territories. It seeks contributions that analyze how public policies, regulatory frameworks, and collaborative governance approaches can support the transformation of cities, regions, and rural areas into smart territories. The focus is on governance strategies that enhance the efficiency of public services, ensure data protection, foster public-private cooperation, and address the ethical and societal impacts of smart technologies.

Key Themes and Topics

We encourage submissions that explore governance frameworks and policies in the context of smart territories. Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- **Governance of Smart Territories:** Exploring how public governance can integrate technological and social innovations to create smarter, more sustainable regions.



- **Smart Cities and Regions:** How governance frameworks are driving the development of smart cities and regional ecosystems, ensuring interconnected and sustainable outcomes.
- **Smart Tourism Governance:** The role of governance in shaping sustainable tourism practices within smart territories, balancing economic development with environmental protection.
- **Public Policy and Regulation:** The influence of national and local policies in regulating smart technologies, ensuring privacy, security, and ethical deployment in smart territories.
- **Technology Integration and Governance:** Governance strategies for integrating technologies such as IoT, AI, and blockchain in a way that aligns with public goals.
- **Data Governance and Privacy:** Managing data in smart territories, with a focus on transparency, data protection, and ethical data use in public decision-making processes.
- **Smart Infrastructure Governance:** How governance can ensure the development and management of smart infrastructure, including energy systems, transportation, and public services.
- **Challenges and Barriers in Governance:** Identifying and addressing the governance-related obstacles that hinder the development of smart territories.
- **Case Studies of Governance in Smart Territories:** Successful examples of governance models that have contributed to the growth and sustainability of smart territories.
- **Collaboration and Public-Private Cooperation:** How collaborative governance and partnerships between governments, private enterprises, and civil society can facilitate smart territory development.
- **Innovation Hubs and Clusters:** The role of governance in fostering innovation hubs and clusters to support the growth of smart territories.

The Diffusion of Rules Governing Digital Platforms, Data and Artificial Intelligence

Dr. Matti Ylönen, University of Helsinki, matti.v.ylonen@helsinki.fi

Recent years have seen growing debates on the spread of regulatory ideas addressing digital platforms, data, and Artificial Intelligence (AI). These dynamics have been discussed, e.g., under “Brussels Effect” and “Washington Effect”, which refer to the global spread of regulatory ideas from the European Union and the United States, respectively. However, little social scientific research exists concerning the exact mechanisms and patterns underlying the global transference and diffusion of tech rules, especially in the Global South contexts. This track probes into this under-researched dynamic by amassing new empirical and conceptual perspectives on how ideas and blueprints related to tech regulation (may) travel globally. The presentations could address a range of issues, such as case studies on cross-border diffusion or transference of tech rules from major hubs like the European Union, the United States, China, or India; the diffusion of tech policies through adjacent policy fields, like trade policy or standardization bodies; or a broader South-South diffusion of regulatory ideas. Moreover, potential presentations could question the veracity of the Brussels Effect or the Washington Effect in light of empirical research, or provide new conceptualizations or theoretical frameworks for advancing research in this field. Submissions from the Global South are particularly welcome.

References

- Ylönen, M., Raudla, R. & M. Babic (2024) From tax havens to cryptocurrencies: secrecy-seeking capital in the global economy, *Review of International Political Economy*. 31(2), 563–588.
- Ylönen, M. & H. Kuusela 2024. McKinseyfication of Government. In C. Greve, G. Hodge & E. Reeves (eds.) *Research Handbook on Privatisation*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. Accepted peer reviewed book chapter, forthcoming.
- Raudla, R., Juuse, E., Kuokštis, V., Cepilovs, A., Cipinys, V. & M. Ylönen. 2024., To sandbox or not to sandbox? Diverging strategies of regulatory responses to FinTech. *Regulation & Governance*. Online ahead of print. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rego.12630>
- Raudla, R., Juuse, E., Kuokštis, V., Cepilovs, A., & Ylönen, M. 2024. Drivers of fintech policy evolution: the role of policy learning and institutions. *Policy & Politics*. Online ahead of print, <https://doi.org/10.1332/03055736Y2024D000000042>
- Ylönen, M., Drechsler, W., & Lember, V. (2023). Online incorporation platforms in Estonia and beyond: How administrative spillover effects hamper international taxation. *Transnational Corporations Journal*, 30(1), 79–101.



Civic Tech in Digitization Society for Next Generation Administrative Reform

Prof. Hiroaki Inatsugu, Waseda University, inatsugu@waseda.jp

Prof. Yoshihide Sekimoto, University of Tokyo,
sekimoto@csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Prof. Masahiko Shoji, Musashi University,
masahiko.shoji@cc.musashi.ac.jp

Dr. Yuya Shibuya, University of Tokyo, yuya-shibuya@iii.u-tokyo.ac.jp

This panel examines Civic Tech's role in digitization and next-generation administrative reform, exploring its impact on politics and society. Civic Tech involves citizen-driven activities and technologies to shape society. Technological advancements have improved life and facilitated citizen collaboration, with digitization enabling real-time, location-independent information exchange and idea refinement.

Unlike traditional face-to-face collaboration in local communities, digitization allows for flexible participation in activities. While it provides a foundation for civil society engagement, its realities and challenges aren't always clear. The panel seeks papers on Civic Tech implementation in the digitization society, its promoted values in administrative reform, and the relationship between e-Government and citizen participation.

We're particularly interested in Civic Tech trends, practices, and implications for democratic participation and problem-solving. The development of e-Government and citizen usage are also key themes. This exploration aims to understand how Civic Tech and digitization are transforming citizen engagement and shaping the future of administrative processes.

Submissions are welcome from qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods approaches. In addition, papers addressing both empirical and normative questions are encouraged.



References

- Ayre, L. B., & Craner, J. (2017). Technology column: public libraries as civic technology hubs. *Public Library Quarterly*, 36(4), 367–374. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01616846.2017.1405236>
- Buell, Ryan W., Porter, Ethan., & Norton, Michael I. (2021). Surfacing the Submerged State: Operational Transparency Increases Trust in and Engagement with Government. *Manufacturing & service operations management*, 23(4), 781-802. <https://doi.org/10.1287/msom.2020.0877>
- Hamm, Andrea., Shibuya, Yuya., Pargman, Teresa Cerratto., Bendor, Roy., Raetzsch, Christoph., Hendawy, Mennatullah., Rehak, Rainer., Klerks, Gwen., Schouten, Ben., & Hansen, Nicolai Brodersen. (2024). What Does 'Failure' Mean in Civic Tech? We Need Continued Conversations About Discontinuation. *Interactions*, 31(2), 34–38. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3641815>
- May, A., & Ross, T. (2017). The design of civic technology: factors that influence public participation and impact. *Ergonomics*, 61(2), 214–225. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00140139.2017.1349939>
- Mellon, J., Peixoto, T. C., & Sjoberg, F. M. (2022). *The haves and the have nots: Civic technologies and the pathways to government responsiveness*. World Bank. <https://hdl.handle.net/10986/38086>
- Newsom, Gavin Christopher., & Dickey, Lisa. (2013). *Citizenville: how to take the town square digital and reinvent government*. Penguin Press, ISBN1594204721.
- Raetzsch, Christoph., Hamm, Andrea., & Shibuya, Yuya. (2023). Mainstreaming civic tech and citizen sensing: a research agenda on co-creation methods, data interfaces, and impact pathways. *Frontiers in environmental science*, 11, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2023.1228487>
- Tai, K. T., Porumbescu, G., & Shon, J. (2019). Can e-participation stimulate offline citizen participation: an empirical test with practical implications. *Public Management Review*, 22(2), 278–296. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2019.1584233>



Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence: Legal Issues in Public Administration

Prof. Gabriella M. Racca, University of Torino, gabriella.racca@unito.it

Prof. Aristide Police, LUISS University, aristide.police@policepartners.it

The Track proposal aims to analyze the transformative potential of AI and digital technologies in public administration.

To understand the extent of digital and green challenges worldwide, it is necessary to explore the capacity of public administrations and institutions to embrace these changes and to consider the impact of regional and national contexts on policy outcomes. Moreover, the potential for citizens empowerment through technological advancements must be accompanied by acknowledging the dystopian risks associated with unequal access and misuse of technology. By addressing these key phenomena, the Track proposal aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how changes impact different public administration sectors: governance, public procurement, anti-corruption, urban regeneration, healthcare, and – more broadly – social inclusion and innovations.

Indeed, the interoperability of digital platforms and data sharing can guarantee improvement and development of administrative procedures reducing associated times and costs in the different fields. In the public procurement sector advanced algorithms can analyze large volumes of data to identify the most reliable suppliers and the most advantageous tender, while also ensuring administrative cooperation between public entities to standardize procedures, prevent fraud, and improve transparency and quality of public purchases. In land management, AI systems can analyze geospatial data to predict the impact of natural events and support informed decisions for effective land management, with positive effects on citizens' well-being. A new form of welfare could affect the healthcare sector, contributing to global innovation, addressing challenges even in developing countries.

Thus, AI represents an extraordinary opportunity to improve the efficiency and transparency of the public sector: administrative cooperation, platform interoperability, and data sharing are key elements to fully exploit the potential of AI. Although, it remains essential to ensure cybersecurity and promote innovation to support sustainable development and good governance worldwide.

Public Policies and Good Governance of Industry 4.0 and Artificial Intelligence

Dr. Adel Ben Youssef, GREDEG-CNRS & University Côte d'Azur,
adel.ben-youssef@univ-cotedazur.fr

The rapid advancements of Industry 4.0 and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are transforming industries, economies, and societies. This new era, characterized by the integration of AI, the Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, and big data, is enabling smarter manufacturing, cities, and digitalized economies. However, for these technologies to drive sustainable progress, they must be accompanied by robust public policies and governance structures. These frameworks are crucial for ensuring that technological innovations contribute positively to economic growth, societal well-being, and environmental sustainability.

AI, as a key enabler within Industry 4.0, is driving innovations in various sectors, from smart cities to healthcare and energy systems. However, its rapid proliferation raises challenges around data governance, ethical AI use, privacy, and cybersecurity. The successful adoption of AI and other Industry 4.0 technologies hinges on the establishment of regulatory frameworks that balance innovation with public safety and ethical considerations. For instance, AI-driven decisions in industry, finance, and healthcare need to be transparent and accountable to ensure fairness and avoid bias.

Governments worldwide face the challenge of crafting public policies that not only promote the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies but also address the societal implications of AI. This includes ensuring that AI is developed responsibly and that its deployment respects privacy and security. Furthermore, collaboration between policymakers, industries, and academia is essential to develop governance mechanisms that regulate AI technologies in a way that enhances societal benefits and mitigates risks.

This track explores how public policies and governance structures can manage the intersection of Industry 4.0 and AI, fostering an environment where innovation thrives while safeguarding public interests. We encourage contributions that analyze the regulatory and governance challenges posed by AI, data privacy, cybersecurity, and the broader implications of Industry 4.0.

The session invites papers on the following subtopics, among others:

- Public policy frameworks for governing AI and Industry 4.0



- Regulatory challenges for AI in Industry 4.0 settings
- Ethical AI and governance in industrial and societal contexts
- Data privacy, cybersecurity, and AI governance
- Governance of autonomous systems and AI applications
- International cooperation on AI and Industry 4.0 regulations
- Balancing innovation, regulation, and ethical standards in AI-driven technologies
- The role of AI in shaping public policies for smart cities and industries

IRAS Panel on “Next Generation Administrative Reforms: from Crisis to Resilience?”

Prof. Dr. Sabine Kuhlmann (University of Potsdam), Editor-in-Chief,
sabine.kuhlmann@uni-potsdam.de

Prof. Dr. Ricardo Corrêa Gomes (FGV São Paulo School of Business Administration, Brazil), Deputy Editor

Prof. Dr. Manuel Pedro Rodríguez Bolívar (University of Granada, Spain), Deputy Editor

Dr. Steve Troupin (International Institute of Administrative Sciences),
s.troupin@iias-iisa.org

Under the general conference theme of the IIAS-DARPG Conference ‘Next Generation Administrative Reforms’, the panel will address ongoing reform movements in public administration, which are in connection with current crisis phenomena and new transformational challenges in global, regional and local contexts. On the one hand, this involves reactive adaptation processes of public administration with regard to external shocks and stress factors. The challenges here are in connection inter alia with demographic changes, climate change, socio-economic crises, new cleavages, global conflicts, and polarizations, some of which leading to disruptive incisions in traditional structures and patterns of public administration. On the other hand, the focus is on targeted administrative reforms aimed at proactively and creatively shaping upcoming social transformation processes. This involves, for example, the reorganization of administrative systems in many countries as a result of the digital transformation, introduction of AI and automation, which might also lead to unintended negative effects and new distortions to be addressed from the perspective of administrative sciences.

This raises the question of the extent to which these comprehensive or incremental changes are ultimately suitable for strengthening the general resilience of the state and public administration. For example, to what extent are ‘old’ and ‘new’ reform approaches mixed and combined in new ways? Does this lead to functional, useful or rather explosive mixtures that ultimately even jeopardize the functionality, performance and resilience of the politico-administrative system?



This panel is dedicated to the various types of these ‘Next Generation Administrative Reforms’. It will ask what type and scope the reforms are, whether they contribute to overcoming crises, absorbing external shocks, advancing necessary transformation processes or to what extent reform measures can represent ‘fatal remedies’ with regard to social problems, which in the worst case can do more harm than good. The question is what drives and motivates the reforms and what effects do they have, including un-intended consequences. Research-based and/or theory-based analyses from different countries and cultural contexts or from a comparative perspective as well as for different administrative levels and policy sectors are welcome. We invite public administration scholars and practitioners to analyze and critically assess these transformations and challenges PA systems are facing around the world drawing on sound theoretical, methodological and empirical foundations. We have identified five dimensions of “Next Generation Administrative Reforms” and welcome papers which address one or several of these dimensions/key questions:

- **Grand Challenges, Crisis Management, Resilience:** What are the greatest challenges and external stress factors for public administration? What are public administrations’ responses to exogenous or endogenous crises? Can public administration deal with acute crises, what conditions must be in place for this and what can explain administrative failures in crisis situations? How are key transformation challenges, such as climate change, SDG implementation, social polarization or socio-economic crises, absorbed and coped with by public administration? Does this result in more resilient structures and what resilience resources are necessary/available?
- **Digitalization, Automation, AI:** What is the real transformative power of new technologies? To what extent are digitalization, automation and AI contributing to transforming public administration? Under what conditions do radical, comprehensive change or rather incremental and gradual change occur? Who are the actors, promoters and what are the success factors of the digital transformation in public administration? What capacities are available to shape the change and what are the effects, including possible unintended (negative) effects?
- **Post-NPM and Neo-Weberian State:** What new governance models can be found in the post-NPM era in different countries and cultural contexts? Is there a comeback of the state, a resurgence of the public sector and local self-government (e.g. re-municipalization, re-insourcing etc.)? To what extent can a shift towards a Neo-Weberian State model (NWS) be observed and is this a suitable new reform paradigm to respond to new challenges and major crises?



What impact does this have on service delivery and the interaction between public administration and citizens?

- **Intergovernmental reforms:** What new administrative reforms can be observed in multi-level systems? Are there significant shifts between the central, regional and local levels and in central-local relations? What is the role of territorial re-scaling, functional re-allocations and local capacity building? How should the resilience-promoting or resilience-inhibiting effects of these reforms be assessed?
- **Democratic Governance:** What about the democratic embedding and internal representation of public administration? Do participatory reforms and citizen engagement contribute to making public administration more responsive, crisis-proof and resilient? What role do representative bureaucracy, diversity and inclusion play in PA?

For these themes, we particularly welcome papers which seek both to deliver empirical, research-based arguments and to build a theoretical understanding of these issues. Moreover, we welcome papers which adopt a comparative approach, be it ‘over time’, ‘cross-countries’, or ‘cross-service’.

The International Review of Administrative Sciences (IRAS) is a Clarivate-ranked public administration journal with an international comparative focus. It is owned by the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) and has been published since 1927.

Prof. Dr. Sabine Kuhlmann (Potsdam University, Germany) has been appointed Editor-in-Chief since 2024. Under her leadership and with the support of a renewed editorial team, the thematic priorities for the journal also include the above-mentioned five key areas.

We invite authors to submit manuscripts to the IRAS Track of the IIAS-DARPG India Conference 2025. The panel aims to gather excellent papers that demonstrate innovative research perspectives, sound theoretical and methodological foundations as well as fresh empirical material. To this end, papers accepted for the panel are pre-reviewed by the panel chairs to identify those that are eligible for double-blind review in IRAS. After approval by the panel chairs, the selected manuscripts will be invited for submission to IRAS, where they will undergo the double-blind peer review process. A first selection will be made on basis of abstracts, their quality and relevance to the panel. The manuscripts should comply with the [Manuscript Submission Guidelines](#) set for the Journal in order to be scheduled for presentation in this track. Authors of non-compliant manuscripts would be invited to submit in another track.



Advancing Skills and Competencies for Innovation in Public Administration: Shaping the Future of Governance

**Dr. Mpourbouli Angela, National Centre for Public Administration &
Local Government/INEP, mpourbouli@ekdd.gr**

**Dr. Komseli Foteini (Fani), National Centre for Public Administration &
Local Government/INEP, fanikomseli@gmail.com**

According to scientists, the new era will have a serious impact on public services mostly on the way these are delivered and on the impact on the public sector's accountability, but they also point out "the danger that organizations might be unable to adapt; governments could fail to employ and regulate new technologies to capture their benefits; shifting power will create important new security concerns; inequality may grow; and societies may get more fragmented" (West, 2015).

Taking into account the discussion and the fact that in the new era changes will be extremely fast, it's important to explore, search, discuss and predict the necessary skills of the new generation that will staff the public administration. Public administration will face three main changes:

Firstly, public sector should have a flexible working environment responding to citizens' needs, enabling civil servants to work effectively. The discussion is about agile governance including continuous improvement of regulatory processes (Scwab, 2016).

Secondly, the public sector has to integrate technologies for the delivery of public services which will impose changes in human resources both in terms of the skills required to cover new public functions and public sector recruitment systems.

Thirdly, public governance requires adaptive organizational culture and ethics which will ensure the existence of rules on one hand and the necessary open minded framework for the citizens on the other.

Based on the above the proposed discussion emphasizes both the development of essential skills and the forward-thinking nature of the public administration field. It



focuses on the evolving landscape of public administration, emphasizing the importance of developing and refining skills and competencies that drive innovation, efficiency, and adaptability in governance. It encourages the exploration of how public administration professionals can meet the challenges posed by modern governance through new approaches to skill development.

The main topics to be discussed include:

Core Competencies in Public Administration:

- Exploration of traditional and emerging competencies required for effective public sector management.
- Analysis of frameworks like leadership, communication, policy analysis, ethics, and decision-making.
- Comparison of global competency standards for public servants.

Innovation and Digital Transformation:

- The role of technology in reshaping public services and the necessary digital skills.
- Competencies required for managing e-government and smart cities.
- How public administrators can foster innovation within bureaucratic systems.

Leadership and Strategic Management in Public Administration:

- Skills necessary for public leaders to navigate complex, dynamic environments.
- Strategic thinking, problem-solving, and agility in public governance.
- How leadership skills in public administration differ from those in the private sector.

Ethics, Accountability, and Public Trust:

- The importance of ethics and integrity in decision-making processes.
- Competencies required to maintain transparency and accountability.
- Skills for rebuilding public trust in the age of information and disinformation.

Collaborative Governance and Stakeholder Engagement:

- Skills needed for cross-sectoral collaboration, both within governments and with civil society.
- Enhancing citizen participation and the competencies involved in stakeholder engagement.
- How to manage partnerships between government, NGOs, and private sectors.



Capacity Building and Continuous Learning:

- Approaches for lifelong learning and professional development in the public sector.
- Building capacity for public administration to handle crises, like pandemics or climate challenges.
- The role of training programs and knowledge sharing in skill enhancement.

The research questions to address the key issue of "Advancing Skills and Competencies for Innovation in Public Administration: Shaping the Future of Governance", will focus on:

- What are the most critical skills and competencies required for public administrators to adapt to modern challenges like digital governance and climate change?
- How can public administration education and training programs evolve to foster innovation and digital literacy among public servants?
- In what ways can public administration leaders develop the agility to balance innovation with the demands of accountability and transparency?
- How can public administration professionals leverage collaborative governance models to engage with stakeholders and drive policy innovation?
- What strategies can be employed to ensure that ethics and accountability remain core competencies in an era of increasing complexity and public scrutiny?
- What role do soft skills such as emotional intelligence, conflict resolution, and adaptive leadership play in the success of public administrators in times of crisis?

References

- "Advancing Human-Centred Economic Progress in the Fourth Industrial Revolution" G20/T20 Policy Brief – May 2017
- Bouckaert G., (2024). System-quake proof 'Systemic Resilience Governance': Six Measures for Readiness". Research gate https://www.researchgate.net/publication/381292408_System-quake_proof_'Systemic_Resilience_Governance'_Six_Measures_for_Readiness
- Brown, Alexis T., (2019). What skills will be essential with the onset of the Fourth Industrial Revolution?, 16 mars 2020, link: <https://patimes.org/what-skills-are-important-for-future-public-administrators-in-this-fourth-industrial-revolution-era/>
- Campbell, A. (2017), "Five skills government workers need in the Fourth Industrial Revolution"
- Deloitte Global and the Global Business Coalition for Education in support of the Youth Skills and Innovation Initiative., (September, 2018) Report, Preparing tomorrow's workforce for the Fourth Industrial Revolution, For business: A framework for action.



- Mesnard, X. (2016). What happens when robots take our jobs? The fourth industrial revolution, World Economic Forum, Davos, 21st January 2016.
- Pollit, C. (2015). Changing European States, Changing Public Administration: Antistatist Reforms and New Administrative Directions: Public Administration in the United Kingdom In Comparative Public Administration. Published online: 09 mars 2015; 777-792. Emerald Group Publishing, link: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0732-1317\(06\)15036-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0732-1317(06)15036-8)
- Roberge, I. (2017) "The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Government of the Future: Taking Stock of the Big Picture"
- Scwab, K. (2016). The fourth industrial Revolution, The World Economic Forum. Available from <http://www.weforum.org/pages/the-fourth-industrial-revolution-by-klaus-schwab>
- West, D. M. (2015). What happens if robots take the jobs? The impact of emerging technologies on employment and public policy, Centre for Technology Innovation at Brookings Institute. Available from <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/robotwork.pdf>
- World Economic Forum, (January, 2018). Towards a Reskilling Revolution. A Future of Jobs for All. link: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_FOW_Reskilling_Revolution.pdf



Submission Guidelines

The organizers of the IIAS-DARPG India Conference 2024 are therefore inviting interested authors to visit <https://www.conftool.net/iias-darpg-indiaconference2025>

They should create an account, go to the submissions menu and submit their contributions under the following categories:

Abstracts

To be submitted in one of the tracks listed in this document; 500 words maximum, covering the research question(s), its societal relevance, the theoretical framework, data collection methods, empirical evidence collected

- Deadline for submission: November 1st, 2024
- Acceptance notification: November 30th, 2024
- Deadline for full paper submission: January 18th, 2025

Panel Proposals

Where a title, an abstract, and a list of identified speakers who will discuss the proposed topic in a specific parallel session.

- Deadline for submission: November 30th, 2024
- Acceptance notification: December 14th, 2024
- Deadline for finalization: January 18th, 2025

Practical information

- Submissions should be made through:
<https://www.conftool.net/iias-darpg-indiaconference2025/>
- All information related to the conference is available through:
<https://www.iias-darpg-indiaconference2025.org/>
- All requests can be made through: info@iias-darpg-conference2025.org