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Que 18. Highlight the differences between MCI & MC II.

Minnowbrook conference, first happened in 1968 is an institutionalised meet of public administration scholars to define the nature & scope of pub ad as per changing times. It happens ever 20 years.

Basis	MCI	MC II
1. Time & Nature	MC I took place in 1968 and was reactionary in nature (young vs old scholars)	In 1988 and was more pragmatic & cautiously optimistic.
2. Background	Growing discontent among the young towards institutions like government. (after Great Depression, New Deal & WW2)	changing role of state & govt. in the era of privatisation, downsizing, contracting out etc.
3. Theme	humanisation, democratisation and decentralisation of admin.	value laden approach plus acceptance of market practices.
4. Contribution	NPA characterised by RVEC.	NPSA characterised by use of market mechanism to attain social welfare.
5. Representation	Higher minority representation	Higher gender representation.
6. Scholars	relatively young & predominantly from pub ad/pol science	scholars from diverse background attended it.

Ques 17. Privatisation has emerged as a game changer in recent times. In this light, explain the diff methods of privatisation.

Be it the govt's decision to privatise AIL India or the recent talks of privatising a few Mahanavratnas (oil refiners), privatisation is seen as a remedy to public sector inefficiencies.

The transfer of ownership ^{& control} from public to private sector is known as privatisation.

The different methods of privatisation are :

1) PUBLIC SALE OF SHARES

This is the most commonly used method by selling the shares of a company in the open market.

2) AUCTION

It seeks to receive the highest value of the shares/property using bidding by potential bidders.

3) PUBLIC TENDER

The govt. invites price quotations for the property and the highest quotes gets it.

4) MANAGEMENT / EMPLOYEE BUYOUTS

The shares/equity of the company is acquired by the management and employees of the public sector enterprise.

It has emerged as a game changer as it brings in managerial talent, technology and the finance needed to deliver quality goods & services. In India, this has been particularly true for the Telecom sector which has made rapid progress and enhanced customer satisfaction after privatisation.