Articles in this issue represent an array of interesting and thought-provoking ideas in relation to the current state of global governance. In addition to a number country-specific studies, it incorporates discussion and analyses that reflect the problems and prospects of governance in a globalising world. The first article by Sharif N As-Saber introduces the worrisome state of governance. The author refers to the unnecessary and extensive level of deregulation that took place following the fall of the Berlin Wall. The resultant rise of power of the private sector including multinational corporations (MNCs) coincided with the dramatic diminution of the government’s capacity to control its own state of affairs and to deliver services to its citizens. The paper deliberates on the importance of the resurrection of the government out of this ‘hollowed out’ state and its need for reasserting its authority and power based on the principles of ‘social contract’ and democracy. It also outlines the importance of an effective global governance structure to tackle increasingly complex issues such as poverty, crimes and climate change. The paper by K.C Baiju deals with the prospects and challenges of a decentralised governance system in the Indian state of Kerala and its impact on the tribal development in that state. The paper attempts to analyse the development and welfare programmes in areas of poverty, land alienation, economic exploitation, education, health care, employment and social development. The paper by Ray, Gulla and Dash examines the importance of interoperability of the public sector information system in India. It primarily deals with the interoperability ‘frameworks and enterprise architecture’ as the main tool for tackling the problem of heterogeneity among government information systems. The article by Mizanur Rahman explores the contribution of the civil service to Bangladesh’s poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and examines the issue of policy ownership in the country’s development agenda. Mujwahuzi H.M. Njunwa’s article deals with the difficult task of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through innovative public service delivery in Tanzania. The paper examines the extent to which Tanzania’s public administration has attempted to translate MDGs into action through the implementation of Client Service Charters. However, as reported by the author, the project failed to achieve its desired objective primarily because of the lack of local capacity to implement it. Eliah S. Mwaifuge’s paper narrates an interesting story that highlights the difficulty in implementing Western democratic principles and governance systems in African countries. Using a qualitative research approach, the paper concludes that the context-specific variables are important to consider before introducing or implanting a process alien to a culture. S.B. Thomson deliberates on the validity aspect of qualitative research. It provides a simple but useful account of sample size and validity in the context of qualitative research process. The case study by Deepak Sharma focuses on the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of India. The objective of the Act was to strengthen the position of urban governance in a more organised manner. However, based on a case study in Chandigarh, India, the author suggests that the intended objectives were not entirely achieved despite the constitutional amendment. R.K. Mishra reviewed the book, Leadership@Infosys, that exposed the leadership issues within one of the largest IT corporations of the world, Infosys. While reviewing the book, Mishra took the liberty to critically evaluate the authors’ accounts and provided some excellent insights of leadership growth and dynamics at Infosys.

Finally, the publication of Journal’s current issue has been delayed for some technical difficulties that were beyond my ability to fix. My sincere apologies for the unintended delay.

Sincerely Yours,

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Editor-in-Chief
Journal of Administration & Governance