



**BOOK REVIEW:**

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH ASIA INDIA, BANGLADESH, AND PAKISTAN, Edited by MEGHNA SABHARWAL AND EVAN M. BERMAN, 2013 by Taylor & Francis Group, LLC, International Standard Book Number-13: 978-1-4398-6913-0, pp.486.**

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The work "PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH ASIA INDIA, BANGLADESH, AND PAKISTAN" edited by Meghna Sabharwal and Evan M. Berman tries to elucidate the similarities and differences between the 4 Asian countries by deeply studying the public administration structure. The book consists of four chapters, with subdivisions covering the topics of historical management structure, public policy making process and citizen participation, public service provision, information liberty, administrative reforms, social services and electronic services in one department in each department. Each subheading was tried to be explained by a writer.

This book aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the public administration of four countries in South Asia. It provides an in-depth review of the managerial objectives, processes and successes of the country in the relevant fields in the four major countries. The in-depth analysis of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka states is intended to contribute to the policy development of many people and institutions and their research on these countries. The contribution of the authors of the prepared book makes the book quite important as the comparisons between these countries.

These comparative analyzes made when considering the situation in the Asia-Pacific countries, considering that a considerable part of the world's population live in these countries, make an important contribution to the understanding of the public administration of these countries.

This book tried to find answers to the following questions.

- \* How is the development of public administration in South Asia as history?
- \* How are big decisions made in public institutions in South Asia?
- \* What is the reason for the difficulties in struggling with corruption?
- \* What is the importance of intergovernmental relations in South Asia?
- \* What is the success of administrative reform in South Asia?
- \* What examples can be given to successful social development programs in South Asia?
- \* How successful is the e-government and what is the state in South Asia? How successful is

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it?

\* Public services reform What are the factors that make public reform unsuccessful in South Asia?

\* What is the impact and size of information gathering in the fight against corruption and public participation?

\* How can you learn from successes and failures in South Asia?

It is possible to say that this is an important work in terms of allowing comparisons among the countries of the work which do not examine the answer of these questions through the four countries and providing detailed and collective information to the researchers who are interested in these countries.

Particularly in the field of the work of many authors involved in the field of expertise in the field of experts who know well the analysis has made a strong contribution to the analysis. In a similar vein, four countries have increased their ability to make comparisons within the same criteria.

Despite these positive aspects, there are criticisms that the problems arising from the administrative structures of the countries of the region are preventing the book from presenting some issues in full. In particular, the restrictive policies of governments have prevented the disclosure of certain issues. For example, it is not possible to obtain e-government and information-acquisition sections in Pakistan. It has also been difficult to obtain a chapter on intergovernmental relations, a strong coalition in Bangladesh. There was a single look for Sri Lanka, and even though it was one of the best writers in Nepal, there were difficulties. Despite this, a compelling study has been carried out to obtain information. Finally, it is thought that if the book deals with these four countries in depth, the literature will provide a serious solidity.