No. KU/Aca(S&T)/JS/MGJ(Gen)/2024-25/436   Date: 11 NOV 2024

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನುಸಾರ 2024–25ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಗಳಿಗೆ / ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1. ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 2 ರಿಂದ 9, ದಿ: 08.11.2024.

2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11.11.2024.

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ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನುಸಾರ 2024–25ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಗಳಾದ M.A./ M.Sc / M.Com / MBA / M.Ed 1 ರಿಂದ 4ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು 1 & 2ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು / ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು / ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರುಗಳು / ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ www.kud.ac.in ದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು.

Arts Faculty

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Kannada	8	MVA in Applied Art
2	English	9	French
3	Folklore	10	Urdu
4	Linguistics	11	Persian
5	Hindi	12	Sanskrit
6	Marathi	13	MPA Music
7	MVA in Painting		

Faculty of Science & Technology

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Geography	10	M.Sc (CS)
2	Chemistry	11	MCA
3	Statistics	12	Marine Biology
4	Applied Geology	13	Criminology & Forensic Science
5	Biochemistry	14	Mathematics
6	Biotechnology	15	Psychology
7	Microbiology	16	Applied Genetics
8	Zoology	17	Physics
9	Botany	18	Anthropology

Faculty of Social Science

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Political Science	8	Journalism m & Mass Commn.
2	Public Administration	9	M.Lib. Information Science
3	History & Archaeology	10	Philosophy
4	A.I.History & Epigraphy	11	Yoga Studies
5	Economics	12	MTTM
6	Sociology	13	Women's Studies
7	MSW		

Management Faculty

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	MBA	2	MBA (Evening)

Faculty of Commerce

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	M.Com	2	M.Com (CS)

Faculty of Education

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	M.Ed	2	M.P.Ed

OEC subject for PG

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Russian	5	Veman Peetha
2	Kanaka Studies	6	Ambedkar Studies
3	Jainology	7	Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Studies
4	Babu Jagajivan Ram	8	Vivekanand Studies

PG Diploma

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	PG Diploma in Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Studies	2	P.G. Diploma in Women's Studies
3	P.G. Diploma in Entrepreneurial Finance		

ಅಡಕ: ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು.

ಗೆ,

1. ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಿಗೆ / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ / ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ / ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ

2. ಎಲ್ಲ ನಿಖಾಯದ ಡೀನರು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1. ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
2. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
3. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
4. ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ಗೌಪ್ಯ / ಜಿ.ಎ.ಡಿ. / ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಡಲ (ಪಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿಎಚ್.ಡಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ/ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಅನಾಲಿಸಿಸ್ / ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪದವಿಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
6. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಇ.ಟಿ. ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು.

Faculty of Social Science

Two Years PG Programme

M.A. Public Administration

Programme Guidelines   and Syllabus

As per NEP-2020

With Effect from 2024-25

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Preamble:

The Karnatak University has successfully adopted NEP-2020 from the academic year: 2021-22 for all its Under Graduate Programmes. The first batch under this scheme after completing 03 Years with 3rd year exit provision entering into Post Graduate programme from the academic Year: 2024-25. In view of this and the present global demand, it is necessary to revise the curriculum frame work for all its Post Graduate Programmes and syllabus accordingly.

As per the provisions in NEP-2020 scheme the Two- year Post Graduate Programme, the curriculum has a provision to study the open electives courses in 2nd and 3rd semesters, Discipline specific Electives for a deeper knowledge in focused area in 3rd and 4th semesters and Internship / dissertation / project work for field experience or hands on training to inculcate the skill and develop cognitive thinking / higher order thinking to analyze the information obtained from project work / internship in the 4th semester.

It is therefore, this is a revised CBCS as per NEP - 2020 having minimum 90 and maximum 100 credits in two years programme with provision of choice as above and hence, shall be called as NEP syllabus. In this context, the prevailing regulations (CBCS scheme adopted from 2009) needs some modifications and adopted herewith as Guidelines to execute all the PG Programmes unless otherwise stated.

However, the eligibility for admission to the concerned PG Programmes shall be decided by the respective Board of Studies.

I. CREDIT, WORKLOAD AND SYLLABUS EQUIVALENCE

1. One credit is equal to 1 hour theory teaching per week.
2. One credit is equal to 2 hour practical teaching per week.
3. One credit is equal to 15 hours theory syllabus per semester (1 Unit is equal to 15 Hours)
4. One credit is equal to 30 hours practical syllabus per semester (1 credit practical is equal to 2 hours/ week)

A. Workload for theory subjects

1. There shall be 16 hrs/week workload for Assistant Professor
2. There shall be 14 hrs/week workload for Associate Professor/ Professor/Senior Professor.
3. There shall be 2hrs/week workload relaxation for Guiding Ph.D. students

B. Workload for practical subjects

1. There shall be 20 hrs/week workload for Assistant Professor
2. There shall be 18 hrs/week workload for Associate Professor/ Professor/Senior Professor.
3. There shall be 2hrs/week workload relaxation for Guiding Ph.D. students

C. Workload for practical batches

1. A batch of 10-12 students shall have 1 teacher

D. Workload for Project

1. Students for projects / internship shall be preferably guided by permanent faculty for atleast10 students by sharing equally among the permanent faculty. If remained excess shall be allotted to other teacher's on roll on temporary basis.
2. If there are no permanent faculty, the students shall be distributed among the temporary teachers on roll.
3. There shall be maximum of 4 hrs/week workload for guiding the students for project work irrespective of number of students.

II. ALLOTMENT OF SPECIALIZATION: While allotting specialization in 3rd and 4th semester,

minimum of 10 students shall have to select the specialization.

III. **ATTENDANCE:** 75% attendance is mandatory for every course (paper). No marks are reserved for attendance. If the candidates fail to fulfill 75% attendance in any one of the course (paper) in the given semester, such candidate is not eligible to appear for examination in all the papers and candidate has to get the readmission for such semester. However, up to 20% attendance may be condoned with the supportive documents for a student who represents University /State / National level sports, cultural and other events. Monthly attendance shall be displayed on notice board.

IV. **CREDIT AND MARKS EQUIVALENCE**

1. Generally, 25% weightage for Formative assessment and 75% weightage for Summative assessment.

2. Up to 2 credits equal to 50 marks (12 marks Formative assessment and 38 marks summative assessment).

3. 3-4 credits equal to 100 marks (25 marks Formative assessment and 75 marks summative assessment).

4. 5-6 credits equal to 150 marks (37 marks Formative assessment and 113 marks summative assessment).

5. Example for 100 marks out of which 25 marks for Formative assessment i.e., Formative Assessment shall be 05 marks for assignment / seminar and two internal assessments i.e.: 10 marks I.A. for 8th week and 10 marks for 14th week of every semester.

V. **Conduct of Examination**

1. Formative assessment examination shall be conducted for 1hr. There shall not be any reexamination for improvement or the student remaining absent. However, a special Formative assessment examination shall be conducted for a student who represents University /State / National level sports, cultural and other events if a schedule is overlapping.

2. 75 marks summative theory examination shall be conducted for 3 hrs and 38 marks for 1.5 hrs.

3. 75/ 38 marks Formative / Summative Practical examination shall be conducted for 4 hrs.

4. There shall be a single examiner for both even and odd semesters' Formative Practical examination.

5. There shall be a single examiner for odd semester Summative Practical examination and two examiners for even semester Summative Practical examination; one from internal and other shall be external examiner.

VI. Assessment

1. **Theory papers:** There shall be a single valuation for odd semester theory papers preferably internal examiner and double valuation for even semesters; one from internal and other shall be external examiner.

2. **Project/Internship assessment**

A) **For100 marks Project/Internship assessment (Wherever applicable)**

i. **Formative Assessment**: Project/Internship assessment carrying 25 marks out of 100 marks Candidate has to submit three Progress Reports; 8+8+9 Marks.

ii. **Summative Assessment**: Project/Internship assessment carrying 75 marks out of 100 marks

    a. Project Report : 35

    b. Presentation   : 20

    c. Viva-voce   : 20

B) For150 marks **Project/Internship assessment (Wherever applicable)**

i. **Formative Assessment**: Project/Internship assessment carrying 37 marks out of 150 marks Candidate has to submit three Progress Reports : 12+12+13 marks.

ii. **Summative Assessment:** Project/Internship assessment carrying 113 marks out of 150 marks

    a. Project Report : 60

    b. Presentation   : 30

    c. Viva-voce   : 23

VII. Passing criteria:

1. There shall be no minimum passing marks for Formative assessment.

2. Candidate has to score minimum 40% in summative examination and fulfill 40% of the maximum marks including Formative assessment marks. For example: for 75 marks summative examination, candidate has to score minimum of 30 marks (40%)

and should score cumulatively 40 marks including formative assessment in every course.

VIII. DECLARATION OF RESULT

1. Candidate has to score 40% as above in all the courses to pass the semester end examination to declare pass.

2. **Percentage and Grading:** Result shall be declared in terms of SGPA and at the end of four semesters as CGPA. The calculation of CGPA is as under

3. If P is the percentage of marks secured (IA + semester end score) by the candidate in a course which is rounded off to the nearest integer, the grade point (GP) earned by the candidate in that course will be given as below.

Percentage (%)	Grade(GP)	Percentage (%)	Grade(GP)
40	4.0	71-75	7.5
41-45	4.5	76-80	8.0
46-50	5.0	81-85	8.5
51-55	5.5	86-90	9.0
56-60	6.0	91-95	9.5
61-65	6.5	96-100	10.0
66-70	7.0		

Grade point of less than 4 shall be considered as fail in the course, hence, GP=0 and for the absent candidate also GP=0

4. A student's level of competence shall be categorized by grade point (GP), Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the programme.

5. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** The SGPA is a ratio of sum of the number of Credit Grade Points scored from all the courses (subject) of given semester to the total credits of such semester in which the candidate studied. (Credit Grade Points of each course = Credits x GP).

6. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is calculated as below for 4 semester

programme.

CGPA=(Credit$_1$ x SGPA$_1$) + (Credit$_2$ x SGPA$_2$) +(Credit$_3$ x SGPA$_3$) + (Credit$_4$ x SGPA$_4$) / Total credits of programme (sum of credits of 4 semesters).

7. After studying and passing, all the credits prescribed for the programme the degree shall be awarded with CGPA score after rounding off to second decimal and class distinguishing as second class, first class, and distinction along with grade letter as under:

CGPA of the programme(Degree)	Class obtained	Grade Letter
9.5 to 10.00	Outstanding	A^{++}
7.00 to 9.49	Distinction	A^{+}
6.00 to 6.99	First Class	A
5.50 to 5.99	Second class	B^{+}
5.00 to 5.49		B
4.00 to 4.99	Pass	C
Less than 4.0	Fail/ Reappear	D

8. Each semester Grade Card shall have marks and SGPA and final Grade Card shall have semester wise marks obtained in all semesters, CGPA and % of cumulative marks obtained from all semesters.

9. There shall be Revaluation / Challenge valuations provisions as per the prevailing rules and regulations.

10. Marks obtained from the OEC shall not be considered for award of CASH PRIZE / RANK / GOLD MEDAL.

IX. **MAXIMUM DURATION FOR COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAMME**

A candidate admitted to any P.G. Programme shall complete it within a period, which is double the duration of the programme from the date of admission.

X. **ANY OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

Apart from the above, the prevailing rules(CBCS) and regulation are valid for any other matters which are not addressed in this regard.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

Faculty of Social Science

Two Years PG Programme

M. A, in Public Administration

Programme Structure and Syllabus

As per NEP-2020

With Effect from 2024-25

Karnatak University, Dharwad

M.A.in Public Administration

Effective from 2024-25

Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/Week	Total Hours/Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total
I	DSC-1	Theory	B1PBA001T	Introduction to Public administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-2	Theory	B1PBA002T	Administrative Thinkers -I	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-3	Theory	B1PBA003T	Introduction to Governance	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-4	Theory	B1PBA004T	Administrative Theory – I	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-5	Theory	B1PBA005T	Indian Administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-6	Theory	B1PBA006T	Local Government: Theory and Practice	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
								150	**450**	**600**
Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/ Week	Total Hours /Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total
II	DSC-7	Theory	B2PBA001T	Comparative Public Administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-8	Theory	B2PBA002T	Administrative Thinkers-II	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-9	Theory	B2PBA003T	Good Governance: Theory and Practice	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	OEC-1	Theory	B2PBA204T	Trends and Issues in Public Administration w.r.t.India	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-10	Theory	B2PBA005T	Administrative Theory-II	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-11	Theory	B2PBA006T	Urban Governments in India	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
								150	**450**	**600**
Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/ Week	Total Hours/ Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total
III	DSC-12	Theory	B3PBA001T	Introduction to Public Policy	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-13	Theory	B3PBA002T	Financial Administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSE-A	Theory 1	B3PBA103AT	Administrative Law	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100

Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/ Week	Total Hours/Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total
DSE-B	Theory 2	B3PBA103BT	Development Administration						
DSE-C	Theory 3	B3PBA103CT	Organization and Management						
OEC-2	Theory	B3PBA204T	Human Resource Development	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
DSC-14	Theory	B3PBA005T	Public Personnel Administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
DSC-15	Theory	B3PBA006T	Social Welfare Administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
							150	**450**	**600**

Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/ Week	Total Hours/Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total
	DSC-16	Theory	B4PBA001T	Introduction to Civil Service in India	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-17	Theory	B4PBA002T	New Public Management	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSC-18	Theory	B4PBA103T	Administration of Tribal Areas	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
IV	DSE-A	Theory 1	B4PBA104AT	Rural Governments in India	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	DSE-B	Theory 2	B4PBA104BT	E -Governance and Corporate Governance						
	DSE-C	Theory 3	B4PBA204CT	Environmental Administration						
	DSC-19	Theory	B4PBA005T	Research Methods in Social Science	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100
	Project	Field	B4PBA006T					25	75	100
								150	450	600
						Total	**600**	**1800**	**2400**

* Each DSE theory shall have minimum two and maximum three papers and students shall select any one DSE each in 3rd and 4th semester.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

FIRST SEMESTER DSC-1
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B1PBA001T
INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Introduction to Public Administration* is to provide a foundational understanding of the key concepts, theories, and practices that govern the administration of public policies and services. Public administration is a critical area of study, as it deals with the organization, management, and implementation of government functions at various levels, directly impacting the lives of citizens. In a democratic system, efficient public administration is essential for ensuring accountability, transparency, and responsiveness in governance. This paper aims to explore the historical development, theoretical frameworks, and practical aspects of public administration, examining how government institutions function and the role of civil servants in shaping public policy.

Objectives: The objectives are twofold: first, to introduce students to the core principles and theories of public administration, such as bureaucracy, public policy formulation, governance, and ethics; and second, to critically assess the challenges faced by public administrators, such as corruption, political interference, and administrative reforms. Ultimately, the paper aims to equip students with a comprehensive understanding of how public administration operates, its significance in the functioning of the state, and its impact on social welfare and public service delivery.

Unit-I Introduction:
 1. Public Administration: Meaning, Scope and Significance
2. Public Administration: Historical Perspective of Discipline
3. Philosophical view of Public Administration: Art/Science, Relevance of Public Administration

Unit-II Approaches to the Public Administration:
1. Classical/Bureaucratic/Administrative Approach: Introduction and Objectives of Classical Approach, Structure Analysis, Max Weber's Bureaucratic Approach and Authority, Luther Gullick's - POSDCORB view.
2. Human Relations Approach: Meaning and Emergence, Early Experiments, Hawthrone Studies, Social Organisation, Participative management.
3. Behavioural Approach: Simon's Contribution, Model of Behavioural Approach, Decision making and Rationality, Evaluation and Criticism.

Unit-III Principles of Public Administration:
1. Division of Work & Co-Ordination: Bases of Work Division, Advantages and Limitations, Techniques of Coordination
2. Unity of Command & Span of Control: Importance and Practice, Factors Responsible and Arguments
3. Hierarchy: Meaning & features and Line & Staff Agencies: Bases, Functions, Distinction between Staff and Auxiliary agencies,

Unit-IV   Emerging Concepts in Public Administration:
1. New Public Administration: Minnow brook I/II/III Insights
2. New Public Management: Evolution, Features, Key Concern and Implementation of NPM
3. Post Modern Public Administration: Issues, Dynamism and Transition in Public Administration

References :

1. Avasthi& Maheshwari (2012), Public Administration, Lakshminarayan Agarwal, Agra.

2. Bhattacharya, Mohit (2013), New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers, New Delhi.

3. Donald Menzel and Harvey White (eds) (2011). The State of Public Administration: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities, New York, M. E. Sharpe.

4. Frank J. Goodnow, Politics and Administration: A Study in Government (New York: Russell & Russell, 1900), pp. 17–26

5. Henry, Nicholas (2006), Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

6. Howard E. McCurdy, Public Administration: A Bibliographic Guide to the Literature (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1986), p. 22.

7. Jong. S. Jun (2006), The Social Construction of Public Administration, Imperative and Critical Perspective, State University of New York Press.

8. Ravindra Prasad D., V S Prasad, Satyanarayana P, and Y. Pardhasaradhi, (eds.,) (2013), Administrative Thinkers, Sterling, New Delhi.

9. William F. Willoughby, Principles of Public Administration (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1927)

Rationale : The rationale behind the paper *Administrative Thinkers-I* is to delve into the foundational ideas and contributions of key thinkers who have shaped the field of public administration. The study of administrative thinkers is crucial for understanding the evolution of administrative theory and practice, as it provides insights into how governance and organizational efficiency can be improved. By analyzing the works of seminal figures such as Max Weber, Frederick Taylor, Henri Fayol, and others, this paper seeks to explore their influence on the development of administrative structures, management principles, and leadership strategies.

Objectives : The objectives are twofold: first, to critically examine the theories and ideas proposed by early administrative thinkers, focusing on their relevance to modern public administration; and second, to analyze how these thinkers' concepts—such as bureaucratic management, scientific management, and administrative principles—have shaped contemporary governance practices and organizational behavior in both public and private sectors. Ultimately, the paper aims to provide students with a solid theoretical foundation in administrative thought, enabling them to understand and apply these ideas in real-world administrative settings.

Unit –I- Introduction:
1. Administrative Theory: Theoretical Perspective-Understanding Theory-Elements Classification-Good Theory-Significance-Theory Building in Public Administration
2. Ancient Administrative Thought-I: Suntzu: The Art of War-Leadership-Avoiding Conflict-Theory and Practice- Suntzu vs Kautilya-A Comparision
3. Ancient Administrative Thought-II: Kautilya: Nature of State-Nature of Duties Saptanga Theory-Principles of Public Administration- Machinery of Government Relationship Between Organs of State

Unit-II Western Administrative Thinkers:
1. Woodrow Wilson: Politics-The Study of Administration: Administration and Government-Administrative Science- Politics and Administration-Administration and Public Opinion-The Civil Service- Comparative Method
2. Frank. Goodnow: Politics & Administration: Classification of Authorities-Importance of Administration- The Function of Politics
3. Dwight Waldo-Administrative State-Public Administration History-A Classical Approach-Politics and Administration-Comparative Public Administration-New Public Administration-Public administration as Profession-Public Administration and Future

Unit-III Classical Thinkers:
1. Henry Fayol: Administrative Management- Administrative Theory-Managerial Activities-POCCC-14 Principles of Administration-Administrative Training-Gang Plank
2. F.W. Taylor: Scientific Management-Development of Scientific Management Principles of Scientific Management- Functional Foremanship-Mental Revolution
3. Mary Parker Follett: Constructive Conflict & Leadership: Understanding Conflicts Types of Conflict Revolution-Bases of Integration-Giving Orders-Depersonalizing Orders-Leadership

Unit-IV Bureaucracy:
1. Max Weber: Legal Rational Bureaucracy: Types of Authority-Characteristics of Bureaucracy-Characteristics of Officials- Features of Legal rational Bureaucracy
2. Karl Marx- State and Bureaucracy: Origins of Bureaucracy- Marxist Perspective Exploitative Instrument-Hegel's Views on Bureaucracy- Impact on Marx- Parasitic Role of Bureaucracy
3. F M Marx-Administrative State and Bureaucracy-Role of State- Importance of Bureaucracy.

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4. S.R.Maheswari: Administrative Thinkers, Mac Millan India Limited, New Delhi

5. F.W. Taylor: Scientific Management, Harper and Row Publishers, USA.

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7. John Merriam Gaus, Reflections on Public Administration (The University of Albama Press).

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INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Introduction to Governance* is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the evolving concept of governance and its role in shaping political, economic, and social systems. Governance, in modern political discourse, goes beyond traditional notions of government, encompassing a broader framework that includes both state and non-state actors, as well as processes of decision-making, policy implementation, and accountability. This paper aims to explore the key principles, structures, and challenges associated with governance, examining how power is exercised, decisions are made, and public resources are allocated in both democratic and non-democratic contexts.

Objectives: The objectives are twofold: first, to introduce students to the foundational concepts and theories of governance, including good governance, global governance, and corporate governance; and second, to critically assess the various challenges that governance faces today, such as corruption, transparency, participation, and the role of international organizations in shaping global governance. Ultimately, the paper seeks to provide students with a deeper understanding of governance mechanisms at local, national, and international levels, equipping them with the tools to critically analyze contemporary issues of governance and propose solutions for improving public administration and policy outcomes.

UNIT –I Introduction:
 1) Governance: Difference between Government and Governance-Views of Governance in Indian Perspective-Introduction to Governance
 2) Public Administration and Governance: Reinventing Role of State-Changing Definition of Public Administration- Reinventing Governance in NPM Era.
3) Good Governance and Democratic Governance: Streams of Good Governance-World Bank- UNDP; Measuring Governance

Unit-II Concepts in Governance:
 1) Governance and Governability: Governability-Systems and Subsystems; Governability and Governance Integrations.
 2) Governance- Openness and Transparency: Transparency and Open Data ApproachAccountability-Obstacles to Governance
3) Participatory Governance: Introduction-Citizen Empowerment and Capacity Building-Service Delivery and Equity-Political Representation and Distribution of Power.

Unit-III Governance and Institutions:
1) Governance & Democratic State: Democracy and Democratic Administration-Social Equity- Neo Liberalism and Democracy
 2) Role of Governance for Civil Society: Changing Notion of Civil Society- New Social Movement- New Social Movements, and Civil Society Organisations
 3) Governing NGOs: Voluntarism-Level of Orientation-Parameters for Development and Environment-Interest Groups-Pressure Groups

Unit-IV Tools of Governance:

1) Citizen Charter: Meaning and Importance-Global and Indian Scenario-Reasons for Limited Success of Citizen Charter

2) Social Audit: Evolution- Objectives-Principles- Uses and Functions of Social Audit

3) RTI: Evolution and Significance- Jurisdiction of RTI- Mechanism of RTI Effectiveness of RTI-Effectiveness

References :

1) Bell, S., and Hindmoor, A. (2009) Rethinking Governance: The Centrality of the State in ModernSociety, Cambridge: Cambridge University

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Rationale: The paper offers students a foundational understanding of the key theories, thinkers, and concepts that have shaped administrative science over time. By exploring both classical and contemporary administrative theories, this course aims to broaden students' perspectives on the principles underlying effective administration and the complex social systems within which it operates. It emphasizes not only Western theories but also significant Oriental contributions from thinkers like Kautilya and Sun Tzu, providing a comparative and comprehensive study of global administrative thought. As administrative theory continues to evolve, the course highlights both historical context and emerging trends to equip students with a robust theoretical framework for understanding current administrative practices.

Objectives: This course is to provide students with a deep understanding of foundational theories and key thinkers in the field of administrative science. By examining the evolution of administrative theory, students will explore contributions from both Western and Oriental thought, gaining insights into how principles of administration have developed across diverse cultural contexts. The course also focuses on foundational ideas in management, such as those proposed by Henri Fayol, Frederick Taylor, and Luther Gulick, while examining the concept of bureaucracy through the perspectives of Max Weber, Karl Marx, and modern advocates of representative bureaucracy. Additionally, students will engage with the social system approach to administration through the work of Mary Parker Follett, Elton Mayo, and Chester Barnard, exploring themes like human relations, conflict management, and organizational dynamics. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to critically assess these theoretical frameworks and apply them to contemporary administrative practices.

UNIT- I: Administrative Theory:

1. Significance and importance of theory
2. Evolution and Emerging Trends in Administrative theory
3. Oriental Thought: Kautilya and SunTzu

UNIT- II: Administrative Structure and Process:

1. Henri Fayol-Foundations of Management
2. Frederick Winslow Taylor-Scientific Management
3. Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urwick-Science of Administration

UNIT- III: Classical Thought: Bureaucracy:

1. Max Weber–Bureaucracy
2. Karl Marx–State and Bureaucracy
3. Samuel Krislov and Donald Kingsley–Representative Bureaucracy

UNIT- IV: Social System Thought:
1. Mary Parker Follett–Constructive Conflict and Leadership
2. Elton Mayo–Human Relations Movement
3. Chester Barnard–Formal and Informal Organizations and Functions of Executive

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FIRST SEMESTER DSC-5
(Compulsory)
Course Code: B1PBA005T
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Rationale : This Paper provides students with a foundational understanding of the structure, evolution, and contemporary challenges of governance in India. By tracing the historical roots from ancient texts and colonial influences to post-Independence reforms, the course explores how India's unique administrative system has developed. It covers the constitutional framework and administrative structures across central, state, and union territories, focusing on the roles of public services and accountability mechanisms that uphold democratic governance.

Objectives: This Paper equip students with a thorough understanding of Indian administration by exploring its historical evolution, constitutional foundations, and modern-day challenges. By examining the roots of Indian administration, from ancient texts like *Arthashastra* to colonial influences, students gain insight into the foundational structures that shape current practices. The course emphasizes the constitutional framework, including the roles of central, state, and union territory administrations, and explores the functions and responsibilities of public service institutions such as the All India Services and the Public Service Commissions. Students will also analyze key governance principles, such as administrative accountability, autonomy, and budgetary control, to understand how public sector accountability is maintained.

UNIT I:
1. Evolution of Indian Administration – Arthashastra, Mughal contribution and the Colonial legacy
2. Indenisation of public services, revenue administration and Administrative Culture
3. Salient features of Constitution, Constitutionalism and Values in administration

UNIT II:
1. Structure of Governments – Central, State and Union Territories
2. Public Services: Constitutional Position, All India Services: Role and functions
3. Nature and functions of Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions

UNIT III:
1. Administrative responsibility, autonomy, control and accountability
2. Budget, Parliamentary control of public expenditure, impact of privatisation on administration
3. Role of Controller General of Accounts and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

UNIT IV:
1. Regulatory Commissions; Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), National Human Rights Commission
2. Problems of administration in Coalition regimes, Citizen-administration interface, Disaster management.
3. NITI Aayog and Law and Order Administration

References:

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2. Chakrabarty, Bidyut.,&Chand, Prakash., (2016). Indian Administration: Evolution and Practice. India, Sage Publications
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FIRST SEMESTER DSC-06
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B1PBA006T
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Rationale : This Paper introduces students to the principles, theories, and structures of local governance, emphasizing its importance in promoting democracy and decentralization. It examines foundational concepts and theories, as well as key reforms from the Balawant Rai Mehta and Ashok Mehta Committees and the transformative 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, which redefined rural and urban local governance in India. By exploring the roles, powers, and functions of local bodies, the course provides students with insights into the current challenges and significance of local governments in fostering grassroots democracy and development.

Objectives: This Paper helps to equip students with a comprehensive understanding of local governance principles, theories, and practices. By the end of the course, students will be able to identify key concepts and types of local governments, analyze relevant theories such as democratic and decentralization theories, and evaluate the impact of significant reforms introduced by committees like the Balwant Rai Mehta and Ashok Mehta, along with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. Additionally, students will assess the structure, powers, and functions of rural and urban local governments while gaining critical insights into the challenges they face and the role of local governance in promoting participatory democracy and sustainable development.

UNIT I: Introduction
1. Meaning, Definitions, Concepts, Principles and Values of Local Government
2. Approaches to the study of Local Government
3. Types of Local Government

UNIT II: Theories
1. Democratic Theory
2. Decentralization Theory
3. Theory and Practice of Local Government

UNIT III: Committees and Constitutional Amendments Acts

1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee ,Ashok Mehta Committee ,G.V.K. Rao Committee, L. M. Singhvi Committee
2. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
3. The 74th The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

UNIT IV. Rural and Urban Governments
1. Rural Local Governments: Composition, power and Functions
2. Urban Local Governments: Composition, power and Functions
3. Present Scenario of Local Governments

REFERENCES :

1. Stephen, F., (2015). The Theories of Decentralization and Local Govenment. Texas, Austin State University.
2. Steve, Leach., (2015). Local Government Reorganization. London. Routledge.
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4. Doller, B.E.& Robotti, Wernzo., (2009). The Theory and Practice of Local Government Reforms. New York, Edward Elger Publisher.
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SECOND SEMESTER DSC-7
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B2PBA001T
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This Paper provides a comprehensive yet focused study of administrative systems in varied global contexts. It begins by grounding students in CPA's importance, evolution, and key analytical approaches, building their ability to critically analyze different governance structures. Incorporating F.W. Riggs's influential theories adds depth, offering essential frameworks for comparative analysis. By examining administrative systems across classical, developing, and developed nations, students gain practical insights into structural differences. Finally, with a focus on Development Administration, the syllabus connects CPA to real-world socio-economic challenges, emphasizing the role of public administration in sustainable, human-cantered growth.

Objectives: This Paper helps to build students' understanding of CPA's scope and significance and to provide analytical tools for comparing governance systems across countries. Through key theories and approaches, students develop a critical lens to analyze diverse administrative systems. Emphasizing Development Administration, the syllabus prepares students to address real-world challenges in promoting sustainable, inclusive growth within public administration.

UNIT - I: Introduction

1. Nature, Scope, Characteristics and Importance of Comparative Public Administration
2. Evolution of Comparative Public Administration
3. International Comparative Public Administration

UNIT - II: Approaches

1. Bureaucratic Approach and General Systems Approach
2. Decision Making Approach
3. Ecological Approach

UNIT - III: CPA: Contributions of F. W. Riggs

1. Structural-Functional Approach
2. Theory of Prismatic Society
3. Development Models

UNIT - IV: Comparative Administrative Systems

1. Classical Administrative System–France
2. Developing Administrative System–India
3. Developed Administrative Systems–USA and UK

References:

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COMPULSORY
Course Code: B2PBA002T
Administrative Thinkers-II

Rationale: This syllabus on Administrative Thinkers-II provides a focused exploration of key theorists who have shaped modern public administration and organizational theory. It covers influential thinkers in behavioural, motivational, and administrative fields, offering insights into human relations, decision-making, organizational motivation, and management theories that underscore effective administration. By studying figures such as Elton Mayo, Herbert Simon, Abraham Maslow, and Charles E. Lindblom, students gain a nuanced understanding of how human behaviour, motivation, authority, and incrementalism influence administrative practice and policy-making. This syllabus equips students with diverse perspectives essential for critically assessing and applying these theories to contemporary public administration challenges.

Objectives : This helps to understand the foundational theories and concepts that influence modern public administration and organizational behaviour. By examining the work of key thinkers in behavioural, motivational, and administrative thought, students will gain insights into human relations, decision-making, authority, motivation, and incremental policy-making. This knowledge equips them to critically analyze and apply these theories to real-world administrative contexts, enhancing their capacity for effective management, policy analysis, and organizational development in public administration.

Unit-I   Behavioural Thinkers:

1. Elton Mayo: Human Relations Approach- The Early Experiments-The Great Illumination-Human Attitudes-Social Organisations.
2. Chester Barnard: Neo Classical Model- Organisation as a system of Human Cooperation-Formal and Informal Organisations-Theory of Authority-Zone of Indifference.
3. Herbert Simon: Decision Making Theory-Administrative Science-Decision Making Fact and Value in Decision Making-Rationality-Programmed and Non-Programmed Decisions-Modes of Organisational Influence-Administrative Efficiency

Unit-II Motivational Thinkers-I:

1. Abraham Maslow: Hierarchical Need Theory-Types of Needs-Hierarchy of Needs Self Actualisation Needs- Basic Needs (Further Characteristics).
2. Douglas Mc Gregor: Theory X and Theory Y-Perennial Question in ManagementTheoretical Assumptions- Theory X-Coercive Compulsions-Theory Y-Alternate Assumptions-The Professional Manager-The Concept of Transactional Influence.
3. Peter Drucker: Knowledge Based Organization-Generic Management-Management in Government-Non-Performance of Public Agencies-Deficiencies of GovernmentRestructuring Government-Knowledge Based Organisations.

Unit-III Motivational Thinkers-II:

1. Fredrick Herzberg: Hygiene and Motivation Factors-Studies on Motivation-Two Factor Theory-Hygiene and Motivation Seekers-Job Enrichment.
2. Rensis Likert: Systems Management-Research on Management Practices-Various Approaches of Supervisors-Supportive Relationships-Linking Pin Model Management systems.
3. Chris Argyris-The Formal Organisation-Individual and Group Adaptation Managements Dominant Assumptions-Strategies for Organisational Development-T Group and Sensitivity Training-T Group and Public Administration.

Unit-IV Influential Administrative Thinkers-I:

1. Robert Dahl – Problems of Science of Administration-Public Administration and Normative Values-Public Administration and Human Behaviour-Public administration and Social Setting
2. George Fredrickson-Modern Day Founding Father of Discipline-Interests and Beliefs Social Equity-Moral Basis for Public Administration- Views on Accountability and Governance.
3. Charles E Lindblom-Life-Social & Organisational Structures- Unilateral Controls Multilateral Controls-Policy Making as Analytical and Interactive Process Lindblom's Worldview-Incrementalism as Theory/Strategy/Practise.

References :

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COMPULSORY
Course Code: B2PBA003T
Good Governance: Theory and Practice

Rationale: This paper helps to provides a comprehensive overview of the concept, significance, and evolution of good governance, emphasizing its key elements, requirements, and challenges. By exploring perspectives such as human rights, globalization, and New Public Management, students are encouraged to consider various influences on governance practices. The syllabus also addresses the role of public participation, NGOs, and bureaucracy, particularly in the Indian context, in fostering good governance.

Objectives: This Paper is help to equip students with a deep understanding of the concept, significance, and evolving practices of governance in contemporary contexts. By examining the foundational elements, requirements, and challenges of good governance, as well as the roles of public participation, NGOs, and bureaucracy, particularly within the Indian context, students are prepared to critically assess and contribute to governance reforms.

Unit I:

1. Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance and evolution of good governance.
2. Re-inventing Government for good governance, agenda for good governance.
3. Elements and Requirements of good governance –Key elements in good governance, Requirements – Political and administrative requirements

Unit II:

1. Perspectives of good governance –Human Rights Perspective, Globalization, New Public Management.
2. Practicing good governance –People's participation, Role of NGOs in good governance.
3. Challenges of Good Governance –Empowerment, Regional diversity and Delivery of services.

Unit III:

1. Good Governance: Definition, Elements, Characteristics.
2. Reforms for good governance, Bureaucracy and good governance in Indian context.
3. Globalization and good governance.

Unit IV:

1. Initiatives of Good Governance in India and Challenges.
2. Good governance and the World Bank – Breton woods agreements and Washington Consensus.
3. Prospects for good governance and challenges.

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3. Singh, Abhay Prasad., & Murari, Krishna., 2018. Governance: Issues and Challenges. India, Pearson Education.

4. Kashyap, Subhash C., (2017). Democracy and Good Governance Some Guidelines for Today's Parliamentarians. Delhi, Vitasta Publishing Pvt.Ltd.

5. Godbole, Madhav., (2016). Good Governance; Never On India's Radar. India, Rupa Publications.

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Trends and Issues in Public Administration w.r.t. India

Rationale: This syllabus on Trends and Issues in Public Administration, with a focus on India, provides students with a foundational understanding of public administration, its scope, and its evolving significance. It explores key aspects of administrative reforms, anti-corruption mechanisms, and the impact of technology through e-governance initiatives. By examining global influences, such as New Public Administration and the challenges posed by globalization, the syllabus encourages students to consider the role of public administration in socio-economic welfare, particularly for marginalized groups.

Objectives: This paper is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the role, scope, and significance of public administration in addressing contemporary challenges. It aims to familiarize students with key reforms, anti-corruption institutions, and the importance of transparency through mechanisms like the RTI. By exploring global influences, socio-economic welfare programs, and the impact of e-governance, the syllabus prepares students to critically assess the evolving landscape of Indian administration. It encourages engagement with citizen-administration relations and the need for reforms, equipping students to contribute effectively to modern public administration.

Unit I
1. Meaning, Nature and scope of Public Administration
2. Concept and importance of Public Administration
3. Administrative reforms Commissions first and second and its Recommendations

Unit II
1. Anti corruption Institutions: Lokpal, Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
2. Right to Information Act (RTI) and its importance, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) an assessment
3. Growth of E-governance and Information Communication Technology

Unit III
1. New Public Administration, Public Administration in the age of Globalization
2. Socio-Economic Welfare Programmes for weaker sections (SC, ST, OBC and Women)
3. Social Welfare Programmes in Karnataka (SC, ST, OBC and Women)

Unit IV
1. Citizens role in Administration – Civil Servants and Citizens Relations
2. Public and Private Partnership
3. Need for Reforming Indian Administration in the Light of LPG

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SECOND SEMESTER DSC-10
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B2PBA005T
ADMINISTRATIVETHEORY – II

Rationale: The syllabus on Trends and Issues in Public Administration in India is designed to provide students with a solid foundation in the principles, reforms, and contemporary challenges within Indian public administration. It emphasizes the importance of transparency, accountability, and responsiveness through the study of key institutions like the Lokpal, Lokayukta, and the RTI Act. By examining the impact of globalization, e-governance, and socio-economic welfare programs, particularly for marginalized groups, the syllabus encourages students to understand the evolving role of public administration.

Objectives: This paper is to equip students with critical insights into the need for ongoing reforms, the role of citizen-administration relations, and the importance of public-private partnerships in enhancing governance.

Unit-I: Behaviouralism:

1. Herbert Simon: Behaviouralism and Decision-Making
2. Geoffrey Vickers: Appreciative System
3. Warren Bennis: Changing Organizations

Unit- II: Organizational Humanism–I:

1. Abraham Maslow: Needs Hierarchy
2. Victor Vroom: Expectancy Theory of Motivation
3. Douglas McGregor: Theory X and Theory Y

Unit- III: Organizational Humanism–II:

1. Frederick Herzberg: Hygiene and Motivation Factors
2. Chris Argyris: Integrating the Individual and the Organization
3. Rensis Likert: Systems Management

Unit- IV: Market Theories:

1. Vincent Ostrom: Public Choice
2. Peter Drucker: Knowledge Based Organization

3. Elinor Ostrom: Governing the Commons

References:

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8. Maslow,Abraham(1954),Motivation and Personality,Harper&Row,NY McGregor,

9. Douglas(1960),The Human Side ofEnterprise,McGrawHill,NewYork.

10. Miller,HandFox.CJ(2007),PostModern PublicAdministration,MESharp, NewYork.

Rationale: This syllabus on Urban Governance in India provides a comprehensive exploration of the evolution, constitutional foundations, and structural frameworks that shape urban governance. It begins with an understanding of the constitutional status of urban governance, including key provisions like the 74th Amendment, and examines the roles and functions of various urban local bodies. Through a study of the Karnataka Municipalities Act and the impact of globalization on urban development, students gain insights into governance challenges, financial concerns, and the importance of civil society engagement.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus on Urban Governance in India is to equip students with a thorough understanding of the constitutional framework, roles, and responsibilities of urban local bodies. It aims to develop students' awareness of the challenges posed by globalization, financial constraints, and governance reforms, particularly in the context of the 74th Amendment and the Karnataka Municipalities Act. By examining civil society's role, decentralization, and contemporary debates like the Smart City project, the syllabus prepares students to critically engage with issues of urban governance, fostering a practical understanding of effective and inclusive urban management.

UNIT I:
1. Introduction: Evolution, Nature, Significance Urban Governance in India
2. Constitutional Status: Constitutional Provisions, Twelfth Schedule
3. 74th Amendment Act – an assessment

UNIT II:
1. Urban Local Bodies: Municipal Corporation, Municipality – composition, powers and functions
2. Notified Area and Cantonment Board– composition, powers and functions
3. Town Panchayati's – composition, powers and functions

UNIT III:
1. Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 – Provisions and Status
2. Globalisation and its impact on Urban Development – Governance issues, Financial Position and Finance Commission
3. Role and Responsibilities of Civil Societies - Citizens Charter, Stakeholders Concept –partnering governance

UNIT IV:
1. Measuring Decentralization – Theory and Practice
2. Recent Debates: Smart City Project – Success and difficulties

3. Global Local Debate and New Localism, Prospects

References:

1. Nagaraja Rao, C., (2016). Urban Governance in India. New Delhi,Kalpaz Publications.
2. Sachdeva, Pradeep., (2011). Local Government in India. India, Pearson
3. Prasad,G. Sai., & Rao, C. N., (2007). Accountability of Urban Local Governments in India. New Delhi, Atlantic.
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9. Sachdeva, Pardeep., (1991). Dynamics of Municipal Government and Politics in India. New Delhi, Kitab Mahal.
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THIRD SEMESTER DSC-12
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B3PBA001T
INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC POLICY

Rationale: This syllabus on Introduction to Public Policy provides a foundational understanding of the nature, scope, and evolution of public policy, emphasizing its close relationship with public administration. It covers various analytical approaches to policy, helping students appreciate diverse perspectives and methods for evaluating policy impacts. By exploring theories of policy-making and the roles of key institutions, the syllabus equips students to understand the complexities of the policy-making process. It also addresses policy implementation techniques and evaluation methods, highlighting the challenges involved. This structure prepares students to analyze, implement, and evaluate public policies critically, fostering skills essential for effective governance and policy management.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus on Introduction to Public Policy is to equip students with a comprehensive understanding of the fundamentals of public policy, including its evolution, analytical approaches, and theoretical models. By studying different frameworks and institutions involved in policy-making, students gain insights into how policies are formulated, implemented, and evaluated. The syllabus aims to develop students' abilities to critically analyze policy processes, understand implementation techniques, and identify evaluation constraints. Ultimately, it prepares students for practical involvement in policy analysis and management, fostering a nuanced perspective on the role of public policy in governance.

UNIT-I: Introduction:
1. Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy
2. Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences
3. Public Policy and Public Administration

UNIT-II: Approaches to Public Policy Analysis
1. The Process Approach& The Logical Positivist Approach
2. The Phenomenological Approach
3. The Participatory Approach and Normative Approach

UNIT-III: Theories and Process of Public Policy Making
1. Theories and Models of Policy Making (Group Theory, Elite Theory, Rational Choice Theory, Game Theory)

2. Perspectives of Policy Making Process
3. Institutions of Policy Making

UNIT-IV: Policy Implementation and Evaluation
1. Concept of Policy Implementation
2. Techniques of Policy Implementation
3. Concept of Policy Evaluation d) Constraints of Public Policy Evaluation

References:

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5. Brewer,GaryD.,and PeterdeLeon(1983),TheFoundationsofPolicyAnalysis,Homewood,IL.:The DorseyPress.

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9. Michael,(2005),ThePublicPolicyProcess,Harlow, UK;Pearson Education,5thEdition.

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THIRD SEMESTER DSC-13
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B3PBA002T
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: It provides a structured understanding of the principles, structures, and practices that govern public finance management. It introduces the key concepts and significance of financial administration, including the roles of the Finance Ministry and Finance Commission. Through an exploration of budget processes, tax structures, fiscal federalism, and legislative oversight, students gain insights into the mechanics of financial governance.

Objectives: It helps to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts, principles, and structures of public finance. It aims to familiarize students with the roles and functions of the Finance Ministry and Finance Commission. The syllabus seeks to develop critical insights into budget processes, tax structures, and fiscal federalism. Additionally, it focuses on the management of natural resources and the implications of fiscal policies on infrastructure investments. Students will also explore macroeconomic management in relation to global financial institutions. Ultimately, the syllabus prepares students to analyze and engage effectively in the field of financial administration and public finance.

UNIT I:
1. Meaning, Concept and Significance of Financial Administration
2. Nature Scope and Principles of Financial Administration
3. Structure and Functions of Finance Ministry and Finance Commission

UNIT II:
1. Principles of Public Finance and types of Public Finance
2. Budget: Meaning, Significance and Execution, Types of Budget - evaluation
3. Legislative Committees: Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee, Public Undertaking committee

UNIT III:
1. Tax structure and forms of tax , Features and performance of Goods and Services Tax
2. Fiscal federalism – Fiscal relations between centre and state governments
3. Management of Natural resources – fiscal policies and infrastructural investments fiscal implications

UNIT IV:
1. Macro Economic Management- Relations with World Bank, IMF and BRICKS
2. Fiscal deficit, inflation and principles of financial management
3. Capital inflow, effects of import and exports on economy

References:

1. Mahajar, S. K., & Mahasar, A.P., (2014). Financial Administration in india. Chennai, PHI Pvt. Ltd.
2. Sarapa, A., (2004). Public Finance in India. New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers Distributors.
3. Dutt, Ruddar., & Sundharam, K.P., (1997). Indian Economy. New Delhi, S.Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
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6. Mahaja, S. K., & Puri, Anupama., (2014). Financial Administration in India. PHL Learning Private Ltd.
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10. Mikesell, John., (2014). Fiscal Administration. New York, Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Administrative Law

Rationale: This syllabus on Administrative Law provides a foundational understanding of the evolution, significance, and scope of administrative law within the broader context of constitutional law. It emphasizes the mechanisms of control over delegated legislation and the classification of administrative actions, alongside the development and governance of Human Resource Development Administration. The syllabus explores essential doctrines such as the Rule of Law, social justice, and administrative adjudication, highlighting their practical applications and relevance.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus on Administrative Law is to provide students with a clear understanding of its nature, scope, and significance within governance. It aims to explore the relationship between constitutional and administrative law, focusing on delegated legislation and its controls. The syllabus also examines Human Resource Development Administration, fundamental doctrines like the Rule of Law and social justice, and their practical applications. Students will learn about administrative adjudication, grievance redressal mechanisms, and principles of natural justice, preparing them to critically engage with the complexities of administrative law.

UNIT-I:
1) Introduction – Administrative law – Evolution, Definition, Nature and Significance
2) Scope of Administrative Law, Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law
3) Meaning of Delegated Legislation and Control Mechanisms of Delegated Legislation: Parliamentary and Legislative Controls.

UNIT-II:
1) Administrative Action-Meaning, Classification and Need for control.
2) Evolution of HRDA(Human Resource Development Administration), it's Significance, Functions and Responsibilities.
3) Laws governing Human Resource Administration –Planning, Recruitment, Training, Supervision and Career Development.

UNIT-III:
1) Basic Doctrines-Rule of Law, Social Justice, Equality - Significance, Constitutional provisions and application.
2) Doctrine of Separation of Powers and its relevance, Delegation of Powers its importance and Rule making
3) Administrative Adjudication- Meaning, Need and Reasons for its growth,

UNIT-IV:
1) Problems of Administrative Adjudication, Grievance Redressal and its Mechanisms
2) Quasi - Judicial bodies, Tribunals- Meaning, difference between Tribunals and Courts and their Constitutional Status.
3) Principles of Natural Justice and its Application, exceptions and violations.

References:

1. Barnett, Hilaire., (2017). Constitutional & Administrative Law. India, Routledge.

2. Khan, Hamid., (2013). Principles of Administrative Law. Delhi, Oxford University Press.

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6. Basu, D.D., (2004). Administrative Law. (Sixth Edition), Kolkata, Kamal Law House.

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DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This syllabus on Development Administration offers a concise overview of its nature, scope, and approaches, focusing on sustainable and human development. It examines key theories, including F.W. Riggs's Prismatic Model, and explores the relationship between public and development administration. The syllabus addresses the aims of modernization and the paradoxes of development, such as environmental issues and poverty.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus on Development Administration is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the nature, scope, and approaches to development administration. It aims to explore key theories and models, such as F.W. Riggs's Prismatic Model, to clarify the relationship between public and development administration. The syllabus seeks to examine the aims and objectives of development initiatives while addressing modern challenges, including environmental concerns and poverty.

Unit-I-Introduction

1. Nature and Scope of Development Administration
2. Approaches to the Study of Development
3. Sustainable and Human Development

Unit-II- Development Administration

1. Theories of Development Administration- F.W. Rigg's Prismatic Model, Edward Weidner's Typology of Development Administration
2. Relationship between Public Administration and Development Administration
3. Bureaucracy and Development Administration

Unit-III-Process

1. Aims and Objectives of Development Administration
2. Modernization and Development
3. Paradoxes of Development: Environmentalism, Poverty, Disaster management

Unit-IV-Leadership

1. Role of Leadership in Development Administration
2. Political and administrative leadership
3. Paradoxes of Development: Environmentalism, Poverty Disaster Management

References

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2. Sharma S.K. (Ed) Dynamics of Development Administration, Vol I & II Delhi, Concept, 1978

3. Irving Swerdlow (Ed) Development Administration, Concepts Nd Problems, Syracerse, University Press, 1963

4. Edward Weidner (Ed) Development Administration in Asca Durham N.C. Duke University Pres, 1970

5. Fred W.Riggs (Ed) Frontiers of Development Administration Durham, Duke University Pres, 1970

6. Dubhashi P.R. Essays in Development Administration, New Delhi, Archives pub.1987

7. Umapathy M. Development Administration today, Mysore, Manu Publishers, 1994

8. V.A.Paipanadikar and S.K.Kshirasagan Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi Center for Policy Research, 1978

9. Mohit Bhattacharya Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi, Uppal, 1979

10. Sapru R.K. Development Administration, New Delhi, Deepu Deep, 1986

11. Hope K.R. The Dynamics of Development and Development Administration, Westport, Green Wood, 1984

THIRD SEMESTER DSE-C
Course Code: B3PBA103CT
Organization and Management

Rationale: This syllabus on Organization and Management offers a comprehensive overview of key concepts, theories, and practices essential for effective management. It explores the meaning, evolution, and significance of organization, along with various managerial functions and principles. The syllabus examines organizational behaviour, culture, and motivation theories, emphasizing their impact on management practices. It also addresses leadership styles and contemporary challenges, preparing students to navigate the social and ethical issues faced by managers today. This framework equips students with the knowledge and skills necessary for effective organizational leadership.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus on Organization and Management is to provide students with a foundational understanding of the concepts, theories, and practices that underpin effective organizational structures and management strategies. It aims to explore various managerial functions, principles of organization, and the dynamics of power and delegation. The syllabus seeks to analyze organizational behaviour and motivation theories to enhance management practices.

Unit-I:

1) Meaning, Scope, Characteristics and Significations of Organization and Management.
2) Evolution of Organisation and Management.
3) Theories of Organization and Management – Scientific, Behavioural Decision Making.
4)

Unit-II:

1) Types of Organization. Managerial Functions: Planning - concept, significance, types;
2) Principles of Organization: Division of work, Hierarchy, Coordination, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Authority.
3) Power and Responsibility, Delegation, Centralisation and Decentralisation.
4)

Unit-III:

1) Organizational Behaviour: concept and significance; Relationship between management and organization.
2) Organizational culture, Attitudes; Perception; Learning; Personality and values; emotions.
3) Theories of motivation : Need of Hierarchy theory, Theory X and theory Y, Two factor theories, Victor Vroom's expectancy theory.

Unit IV:

1) Leadership styles; Concept of Leadership, Definitions, Theories -trait theory, behavioral theory, Fielder's contingency theory.
2) Harsey and Blanchard's situational theory; Managerial grid; Likert's four systems of leadership, contemporary issues in leadership.
3) Social and Ethical issues in Management, Challenges before Management in the 21st century.

References:

1) Ghai, K.K. (2019). Public Administration, Bengaluru: Kalyani Publishers.
2) Avasthi., &Maheshwari. (2018). Public Administration. Agra: LaxmiNarain Aggarwal.
3) Sharma, M.P., Sadana, B.L., & Kaur, Harpreet. (2018). Public Administration in Theory and Practice. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

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THIRD SEMESTER OEC-2
Course Code: B3PBA204T

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Rationale: This syllabus on Human Resource Development (HRD) explores the key concepts, significance, and methods of HRD, focusing on effective workforce planning, recruitment, and career development. It emphasizes essential management skills and corporate entrepreneurship while addressing the influence of government policies on HRD, equipping students with the knowledge to navigate HR challenges in organizations.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus is to provide students with a solid understanding of HRD principles and practices, focusing on workforce planning, development methods, and the role of governance. It prepares students to effectively manage human resources and contribute to organizational success.

UNIT I:

1. Meaning, Nature and scope of Human Resource Development
2. Concept, and significance of Human Resource Development
3. Objectives and Trends in Human Resource Development

UNIT II:

1. Human Resource Planning: Recruitment, Selection Process and Placement Procedure
2. Career Planning and Development: Training, Career Opportunities and Performance Appraisal
3. Employer and Employee Relationship: Unions, Collective Bargaining, Managing Employee Safety and Compensation

UNIT III:

1. Human Resource Development: Methods and Activities – Job Rotation, Assigning positions, academic activities – Seminar, Lectures, outdoor training
2. Skills of Management- Leadership, Team Building, conflict resolution
3. Planning, Organisation, Entrepreneurship, Resource management

UNIT IV:

1. Corporate Entrepreneurship – Concept and Models
2. Assessing governments – Policies of Industrial and commerce Ministries
3. Governance and Human Resource Development, Prospects

REFERENCES :

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2. York, Kenneth M., (2009). Applied Human Resource Management. India, Sage Publications.

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5. Singhet, A.K.., (2005). Human Resource Management, New Delhi: Sun India Publications,

6. Jain, C.M., (2003). Public Personnel Administration. Jaipur, College Book Depot.

7. Krishnaveni, R., (2008). Human Resource Development: A Researcher's Perspective. New Delhi, Excel Books.

8. Singh, S.K., (2008). Human Recourse Development. New Delhi, Atlantic.

9. Durai, Pravin., (2010). Human Recourse Management. Delhi, Pearson.

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COMPULSORY
Course Code: B3PBA005T
PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This syllabus on Public Personnel Administration explores key principles and practices in managing human resources within the public sector, focusing on recruitment, training, and ethical considerations. It addresses challenges such as civil service neutrality, performance appraisal, and corruption, equipping students to understand and navigate the complexities of public personnel management.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus is to provide students with a foundational understanding of Public Personnel Administration, emphasizing recruitment, training, and performance evaluation. It aims to prepare students to address ethical and managerial challenges in public sector human resource management.

UNIT I:

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Personnel Administration
2. Basic Principles and essentials of Public Personnel Administration
3. Generalists and Specialists debate, Civil Servants and their role in administration

UNIT II:

1. Recruitment: Concept, Methods and aptitude test models
2. Recruitment: Position V/S Rank Classification, Promotion.
3. Problems of Personnel Organaisation. Civil Service Neutrality

UNIT III:

1. Training: Nature, Importance and Types of Training;
2. Promotion, Advancement, Transfers –Methods and challenges
3. Performance Appraisal Schemes and Administrative Reforms Commissions

UNIT IV:

1. Discipline, Punishment and Code of conduct
2. Administrative ethics, Morale, and Grievance Redressal Mechanism
3. Corruption- forms and committees and superannuation (retirement)

References:

1. Mahajan, A.P. (2023). Public Personnel Administration: Functionality and Challenges. India: Routledge.

2. Avasthi., &Maheshwari. (2018). Public Administration. Agra: LaxmiNarain Aggarwal.

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SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This syllabus on Social Welfare Administration covers the key principles and institutions that support social welfare, emphasizing the role of government bodies and commissions. It explores theories of social welfare, social justice, and affirmative action, equipping students to understand and address the complexities of welfare policies and practices.

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus is to provide students with a foundational understanding of Social Welfare Administration, focusing on key institutions and theories, while preparing them to analyze welfare programs for marginalized groups and legislative concerns.

UNIT I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Social Welfare Administration
2. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment- Powers and functions
3. National Commission for SCs and STs, Central Social Welfare Board – powers and functions

UNIT II:

1. Theories of Social Welfare and Social Justice
2. Dimensions of Social Change and the concept of Social Security
3. Social movements and subaltern welfare

UNIT III:

1. Concept of Affirmative action-Reservation.
2. Structure and functioning of the Department of Women and Child Development
3. National Commission for Women and Karnataka State Commission for women –performance evaluation

UNIT IV:

1. Welfare Administration of Physically Challenged and Aged
2. Welfare Administration for Backward Classes and Minorities
3. Legislating for social welfare – Concerns and priorities

References:

1. Bhaskara, Rao. (2012). Movements and Public Administration. New Delhi:Kalpaz Publication.
2. Shekhawat, S., & Jain, A. (2007). Administration for empowerment and welfare of Women. New Delhi: Aalekh Publishers.
3. Sachdeva, D.R. (2004). Social Welfare Administration. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
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9. Davis, March, C. (1965). An Introduction to Social Administration. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
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FOURTH SEMESTER DSC-16
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B4PBA001T
Introduction to Civil Services in India

Rationale: This syllabus on the Introduction to Civil Services in India examines the historical evolution, significance, and classification of civil services, including All India Services and state services. It covers the recruitment process through UPSC and SPSC and discusses contemporary debates, equipping students to understand the dynamics of civil service administration.

Objectives: The objective is to familiarize students with the structure and significance of civil services in India, including recruitment and contemporary issues, preparing them to engage with the challenges in civil service administration.

Unit-I Introduction:

1. Historical evolution of Civil Services.
2. Meaning and Significance of Civil Services in India.
3. Classification of Civil Services in India: Position & Rank Classification

Unit-II Types of Civil Services in India:

1. All India Services: IAS/IPS/IFS
2. Central Services
3. State Civil Services

Unit-III Recruitment for Civil Services & Examination Pattern in India:

1. UPSC -Role, Composition & Functions
2. SPSC- Role, Composition & Functions
3. Examination Pattern of Civil Services in India

Unit-IV Contemporary Debates in Civil Services in India:

1. Generalist v/s Specialist Debate
2. ARC recommendations for Civil Services in India
3. Changing Nature of Civil Services in Contemporary Times

References :

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2) Charabarty, Bidut & Chand, Prakash – Indian Administration
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5) Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal (2002), Indian Public Administration, Vishwa Parkashan, New Delhi.
6) S.K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions Series)

FOURTH SEMESTER DSC-17
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B4PBA002T
New Public Management

Rationale: This syllabus on New Public Management (NPM) explores the shift from traditional public administration to a more market-oriented approach, emphasizing efficiency, accountability, and citizen participation. It examines the theoretical foundations of NPM, its implementation in various countries, and contemporary issues such as liberalization, privatization, and e-governance. The syllabus also addresses mechanisms for grievance Redressal and the role of civil society, equipping students with a comprehensive understanding of modern administrative practices**.**

Objectives: The objective of this syllabus is to provide students with an understanding of the principles and significance of New Public Management, focusing on its evolution, features, and practical applications. It aims to analyze the impact of NPM on public administration, governance, and citizen engagement, preparing students to critically evaluate contemporary administrative practices and challenges.

Unit I:

1) Meaning, Nature and importance of New Public Management.
2) Traditional Public Administration, Evolution of New Public Management
3) Understanding Public Administration- Post Weber / Post Wilson Conception of Public Administration.

Unit II:

1) The CAPAM Conference, Theoretical Bases for New Public Management
2) Features of NewPublic Management, Implementation of NPM: Experiences of UK, USA, Canada, Malaysia.
3) New Public Administration, State versus Market debate

Unit III:

1) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation. Business Process Re-engineering.
2) Citizen's Charter - Accountability of Administration, Citizen, friendly Administration and Judiciary (Judicial Activism and PIL).
3) People's Participation in Administration and Good Governance,Public Value Theory.

Unit IV:

1) Machinaries of Grievance Redressal- Lokpal, Lokayukta, Directorate of Public Grievance, Consumer Forum.
2) Right to Information, E-Governance and Role of Civil Society in administration, Citizen Empowerment.
3) Transparency and Corruption: Use of technology in administration, New Public Management-emerging trends.

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3) Chaudhuri, B. (2014). E-Governance in India, Interlocking Politics, Technology and culture, London: Routledge.

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COMPULSORY
Course Code: B4PBA003T
Administration of Tribal Areas

Rationale: This syllabus on the Administration of Tribal Areas explores the significance of tribal studies, focusing on identity, laws, and contemporary issues affecting tribal communities in India. It equips students with essential knowledge to analyze policies and challenges related to tribal rights and development.

Objectives: The objective is to provide students with an understanding of tribal identity, governance, and contemporary issues, enabling them to critically engage with policies affecting tribal communities and contribute to their welfare and administration.

Unit I:

1) Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Tribal Area Studies
2) Concept of Tribe, Conceptual History, Different Terms, BasicTraits.
3) Categories and Classification of Tribe: Geographical Distribution and Demographical
   Pattern in India.

Unit II:

1) Ethnicity and Tribal Identity, Approaches to the Tribal Society - Synchronic and
   Diachronic Approaches.
2) Laws governing Tribal Areas in India – Pre and Post Independent India, Nehru and Verrier Elwin's
   contribution to Tribal Studies
3) Emic and Etic Approaches and Empiricism in Tribal Studies, Subaltern Approach

Unit III:

1) Basic Trends in Tribal Studies, Social Structure and Institutions, Tribal Religion and
   Customary Laws, Gender and Ethics.
2) Oral Tradition and Performing Art, Indigenous Knowledge, Intellectual Property Rights.
3) Tribal Issues and Policies for the protection and promotion of tribal rights in relation to
    Forest and Environmental Acts

Unit IV:

1) Contemporary Debates and Discourses, Development and Cultural Identity.
2) Tribal's displacement issues, Policies relating to tribal development with special reference to India.
3) Changing Tribal Life and Livelihood, Tribal Welfare Development.

References:

1. Hasan, Amir. (2014). Tribal Administration in India. Delhi: B.R Publishing Corporation.

2. Johari, J.C. (2007). The Constitution of India: A Politico-Legal Study. New Delhi. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

3. Rath, Govind, C. (Ed.). (2006). Tribal Development in India: The Contemporary Debate. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

4. Das, J.K. (2001). Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.

5. Basu, Ranjan, A.,&Nijhawan, S. (1994). Tribal Development Administration in India. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

6. Deogaonkar, S.G. (1994). Tribal Administration and Development(with Ethnographic Profiles of Selected Tribes). New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

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Rural Government in India

Rationale: Rural government in India is crucial for fostering local self-governance, empowering communities, and enhancing democratic participation. Understanding its historical evolution, key frameworks, and contemporary challenges helps to appreciate its role in facilitating development and improving the quality of life in rural areas. This study highlights the importance of decentralized governance in addressing the unique needs and aspirations of rural populations, while also examining the fiscal mechanisms that support sustainable rural development.

Objectives: The objectives of this study are to examine the historical evolution and significance of rural governments in India, analyze the impact of key legislative frameworks and committee recommendations on rural governance, explore the principles and practices of decentralized planning, and assess the fiscal structures that support rural governance and resource mobilization at various administrative levels.

Unit I:

1. Nature and Importance of Rural Governments in India – Constituent Assembly Debate and thoughts on Local Government: Kautilya, MK Gandhi, BR Ambedkar, RM Lohia, Jaya PrakashNarain
2. Evolution of Rural Government in India -Royal Commission (1909) –Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Local Self Government (1918)-Govt. of India Resolution (1918) Government of India Act (1919).
3. Indian Statutory Commission on Local Self Government(1928) Diarchy and its Consequences-Government of India Act (1935) -Provincial Autonomy and its consequences

Unit II:

1. Rural Government in India after independence: Community Development Programme (1952) -Major Committee Reports: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), RR Diwakar (1964), Asoka Mehta (1978)
2. PK Thungon (1984) –CH Hanumantha Rao (1984), GVK Rao Committee (1985), LM Singhvi (1986) -64thConstitutional Amendment Bill (1989) –ML Dantwala Committee Report (1998) -73rdConstitutional Amendment (1992) -11thSchedule of the Constitution –Significance of Grama Sabha.
3. Types of Decentralisation- Deregulation, De-concentration, Delegation and Devolution – Major Principles: Subsidiary and Autonomy– Democratic Decentralisation

Unit III:

1. Decentralized Planning: History, Concept, importance and Approaches.
2. Need for Decentralized Planning -Difference between Centralized Planning and Decentralized Planning -Recent Initiatives of Decentralized planning in India.
3. Local Level Planning: Objectives, Significance, Advantages and Disadvantages, Procedure for Preparation of Draft Plan -Role of Gram Sabha, Challenges.

Unit IV:

1. Models of Decentralized Planning – Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal.
2. Fiscal Federalism in India –Principles, Centre –State –Local Financial Relations.

3. Local Finance: Village Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads, Resourcces and Resource Mobilisation Methods, Local Finance in 11th to 15thFinance Commission (include the latest)

REFERENCES :

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FOURTH SEMESTER DSE-B
Course Code: B4PBA104BT
E – Governance and Corporate Governance

Rationale: This syllabus on E-Governance and Corporate Governance covers key concepts, projects, and challenges. It explores the nature and evolution of e-governance in India, significant projects like Gyandoot and E-Choupal, and the role of ICT in service delivery, particularly in Karnataka. It also addresses corporate governance's importance, focusing on ethical management, corporate social responsibility, and public-private partnerships (PPP), highlighting the connections between public and private sector governance.

Objectives: The objectives of this syllabus are to provide students with an understanding of e-governance and corporate governance principles, analyze the significance and challenges of key e-governance projects, and explore the role of ICT in service delivery. It also aims to highlight the importance of corporate governance, corporate social responsibility, and public-private partnerships, fostering a comprehensive perspective on governance in both public and private sectors.

Unit I

1. Meaning, Nature and scope of E- Governance
2. Concept and significance of E-governance
3. Evolution of E- Governance in India and stages of E-governance

Unit II

1. E-Governance projects: Central mission mode projects, State mission mode projects, integrated mission mode project
2. Major e-governance projects: Gyandoot, Warna, E-Choupal, E-Bhoomi, E-Kranti, E-Seva.
3. Implementation and challenges to E-governance

Unit III

1. Delivery of services: Role of ICT in delivery of Citizen Services
2. E-Governance in Karnataka: Sakala, Suvidha, KSWAN and MuGov
3. Problem and Prospects of E-Governance

Unit IV

1. Meaning, Nature and Significance of Corporate Governance
2. Concept and characteristics of Corporate Social Responsibility
3. PPP Phenomenon as Collaboration

References:

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2. Goel, Sandeep., (2024). Corporate Governance: Theory and Practice. Noida: Wiley India Private Limited.

3. *Tripathi, Anand., & Tiwari, Trivikram., (2023). **E-Governance and Delivery of Public Services in India - Emerging Issues, Challenges and Way Forward. India:** Satyam Publishing House.*

4. Tricker, Bob. (2022). Practice of Corporate Governance. India: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

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FOURTH SEMESTER DSE-C
Course Code: B4PBA104CT
ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This syllabus on Environmental Administration introduces key concepts such as the meaning and importance of the environment, components of ecosystems, and the challenges of environmental pollution. It examines environmental management in India through laws, the National Environment Policy, and the balance between economic development and sustainability. The syllabus also covers the institutional framework, including the Ministry of Environment and various departments, highlighting traditional sustainability practices and citizen roles. Finally, it explores global environmental protection efforts, the impact of social movements, and the importance of community engagement in addressing environmental degradation.

Objectives: The objectives of this syllabus on Environmental Administration are to provide students with an understanding of key environmental concepts, issues, and management practices. It aims to analyze the significance of the environment and pollution challenges, evaluate India's environmental laws and policies, and emphasize sustainable economic development.

UNIT I:

1. Introduction: Meaning, Importance and Definitions of Environment
2. Components of Environment, Ecology, Eco-System, Bio Diversity
3. Environmental Pollution, Problems and the need for education

UNIT II:

1. Environmental Management in India: Laws and Planning
2. National Environment Policy-content and challenges before policy implementation
3. Economic development and Environmental Sustainability

UNIT III:

1. Structure and Functions of Ministry of Environment
2. Functions and responsibilities of departments of Forest, Agriculture and the Pollution Boards
3. Traditional methods of sustainability of environmental degradation - Role of citizens

UNIT IV:

1. Protection of Environment: role of United Nations and international agreements for Environmental Protection
2. Environmental Protection – Peoples role, Common Resources Management methods
3. Social Movements to protect Environmental Degradation – India and in the rest of world

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COMPULSORY
Course Code: B4PBA005T
RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Rationale: This paper on research methodology is significant as it helps in solving various planning and operational problems. It aids in decision making. It involves the study of cause and effect relationships between various variables and helps to identify behaviour/patterns/trends in certain variables. The role of research in several fields of applied social sciences including political science is immeasurable. Research, as an aid to public policy making has gained added importance, both for government and business. Through research we can devise alternative policies and can as well examine the consequences of each of these alternatives hence this paper in this semester.

Objectives: Decision-making in political science facilitates the policy maker. Research as an input thus aids government to chalk out programmes to solve the plight of cultivators, the problems of big/small business and industry. It further helps in improving the working conditions of the labour class and solves the problems of distribution. Thus, research is considered necessary to help the generations of the governed. The objective of this paper is to prepare our students to shoulder these responsibilities.

Unit I:
1. Meaning and Need for Research, Types of Research: Fundamental and Applied
2. Public Administration Research: Its History and Utility
3. Traditional and Scientific Methods of Research

Unit II:
1. Meaning and Types of Research Design, Formulation of Research Problem
2. Literature Review: Sources and Use of Information Technology
3. Hypothesis: Formulation, Characteristics and Types

Unit III:
1. Types of Data and Choice of Data Collection Method
2. Survey Research, Observation.
3. Document Analysis

Unit I:
1. Processing of Data; Univariate, Bivariate, Multivariate Data Analysis
2. Generalization and Theory- Building ;Computer Application in Data Analysis
3. Research Report Writing ; Use of Chicago and MLA Style Manual

References:

1. Kothari, C. R., & Garg, Gourav. (2014). Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques. New Delhi: New AgeInternational.

2. Ahuja, Ram. (2012). Research Methods. Jaipur: RawatPublishers.

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PROJECT WORK

(A topic to be chosen from the area nearer to the syllabus in any P**aper prescribed for M.A. Degree in** Public Administration)

Rationale: Project work is designed to disseminate the method of inquiry, methodological nuances and expression in writing formally to find solutions and alternatives to a short, medium or long term problems that are affecting the society. As a student of political science the students are expected to understand the pulse of people who are the targets of government decision making. They are supposed to be sensitive to day-to-day decisions made by the government and assess their impact empirically and through a feedback mechanism must feed the government the loopholes in them. In order to enhance these skills this project work is designed.

Objective: Through this project work the students are expected to learn the skills of writing, research design and methodology. This set of skills integrates three basic skills, research, information technology and critical thinking. The overall objective is to develop among the students the ability to put their thoughts in the form of writing and to build connections between concepts, variables and facts.