



KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
ACADEMIC (S&T) SECTION
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ (ಎಸ್&ಟಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ



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ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

- ವಿಷಯ: 2020-21ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ 3ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 4ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ ಕುರಿತು.
- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1. ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಸೂಚಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಠರಾವು ಸಂ. 02(2), ದಿನಾಂಕ 12.10.2020.
2. ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಖಾಯ ಠರಾವು ಸಂ. 17, ದಿನಾಂಕ 23.12.2020.
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5. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆದೇಶ ದಿನಾಂಕ 10-03-2021

ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, 2020-21ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ 3ನೇ ಮತ್ತು 4ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಸದರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸೂಚನಾ ಫಲಕಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ (website) www.kud.ac.in ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಡಾ. ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ ಕೆ.ಟಿ)
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು

ಗೆ,

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ: ಡೀನರು, ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಖಾಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1. ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
2. ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
3. ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು(ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
4. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಐ.ಟಿ. ಶಾಖೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
5. ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಸಿಡಿಸಿ (ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ) ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ
6. ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಬಿಎ / ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ಗೌಪ್ಯ / ಜಿ.ಎ.ಡಿ ಶಾಖೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus

2019-20 onwards

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Semester - III

Sl. No.	Paper Code:	Type of Paper	Marks Semester Exam	Internal	Total	Title of the Paper	Credits and Hours per week
1	Paper: 3.1	CPT	75	25	100	Administrative Law	4
2	Paper: 3.2	CPT	75	25	100	Comparative Public Administration	4
3	Paper: 3.3	CPT	75	25	100	Administration of Tribal Areas	4
4	Paper: 3.4	CPT	75	25	100	Research Methodology	4
5	Paper: 3.5 - OE	*OE	75	25	100	Understanding the Bio-Diversity	4
Optional Papers							
6	Paper: 3.6A	SPT	75	25	100	Rural Governments in India	4
7	Paper: 3.6B	SPT	75	25	100	Sustainable Development Theory and Practice	4
8	Paper: 3.6C	SPT	75	25	100	Analysis of selected Development Policies	4

Semester - IV

Sl. No.	Paper Code:	Type of Paper	Marks Semester Exam	Internal	Total	Title of the Paper	Credits and Hours per week
1	Paper: 4.1	CPT	75	25	100	New Public Management	4
2	Paper: 4.2	CPT	75	25	100	Good Governance: Theory and Practice	4
3	Paper: 4.3	CPT	75	25	100	Organisation and Management	4
4	Paper: 4.4	CPT	75	25	100	Civil society and Administration	4
5	Paper: 4.5	Project Work	75	25	100	Dissertation	4
Optional Papers							
6	Paper: 4.5A	Field Work	75	25	100	E - Governance and Corporate Governance: Case Studies	4
7	Paper: 4.5B	Field Work	75	25	100	Sustainable Development Projects: Case Studies	4
8	Paper: 4.5C	Field Work	75	25	100	Development Projects in the region: An Evaluation	4

CPT=Core Paper Theory, **SPT**= Special Paper Theory,* **OE**= Open Elective (Paper offered for other department students), **Project Work and Case Studies** - Dissertation/ Project Work/Assignments.

Paper 3.1 Administrative Law

UNIT-I:

- 1) Introduction – Administrative law – its evolution, Definition and Nature, 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 - its significance, constitutional provisions and its 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, Mechanism and grievance redressed.
- 2) Quasi judicial bodies, Tribunals-meaning, difference between tribunals and courts, 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.
3. Wade, S. W., & Forsyth, Christopher., (2009). Administrative Law. London, Oxford University Press.
4. Jayakumar, N.K., (2005). Administrative Law. New Delhi, PHI Learning Pvt.
5. Sharma, Manoj., (2004). Indian Administrative Law. Delhi, Anmol Publication Pvt.
6. Basu, D.D., (2004). Administrative Law. (Sixth Edition), Kolkata, Kamal Law House.
7. Sathe, S.P., (2004). Administrative Law. (Seventh Edition), New Delhi, Lexis Nexis.
8. Takwani, C.K., (2004) Lectures On Administrative Law. Lucknow, Eastern Book Company.
9. Baxi, Upendra., & Noorani, A. G., (Ed.), (1982) Developments In Indian Administrative Law. Delhi, Public Law in India.
10. Thakkar, C.K., (1992). Administrative Law. Delhi, Eastern Book Co.

Paper 3.2 Comparative Public Administration (CPA) (UK, USA, India and China)

UNIT-I:

- 1) Meaning, Nature, Scope, Characteristics and Importance of CPA.
- 2) Evolution of Comparative Public Administration (in General).
- 3) Comparative Administrative Group [CAG] Administrative Theory: Classical, New Public Management Theory and Postmodern Public Administration Theories.

UNIT-II:

- 1) Approaches to the study of Comparative Public Administration – Need and Significance.
- 2) Max Weber Bureaucratic approach - David Easton, Structural Functional –F.W. Riggs Prismatic approach.
- 3) Ecological Approach –Ferrel Heady Behavioural approach of– Herbert Simon, and their critique.

UNIT-III:

- 1) Administrative systems in a comparative perspective – Features of UK, USA, India and Chinese Administration (covering the Legislative controls, Executive Working and Judiciary and their role in administration).
- 2) Need for Comparison- Justification and outcome, a comparative evaluation.
- 3) Models of Administration: Human Centric, Sustainable, Inclusive Development -features.

UNIT-IV:

- 1) Issues and problems of administration in developed and developing societies.
- 2) Challenges before developed and developing countries – societal and cultural diversities, application of rule of law, and institutional functioning.
- 3) Critique of Comparative Public Administration.

References:

1. Farazmand, Ali., (2019). Handbook of Comparative and Development Public Administration. Uk, CRC Press.
2. Chaturvedi, T. N., (2017). Comparative Public Administration. research publications
3. Dong, Lisheng., (2015). Public Administration Theories: Instrumental and Value Rationalities. New York, Palgrave Macmillan.
4. Dahiya, Sewa Singh., & Singh, Ravindra., (2014). Comparative Public Administration. New York, Sterling Publications Private Limited.
5. Chandler, J. A., (2014). Comparative Public Administration. New York, Routledge.
6. Kumar, Ashok., (2012). Comparative public administration. Haryan Global Publication
7. Basu, Rumki., (2008). Public Administration: Concepts and Theories. (Third revised and enlarged edition), New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd,
8. Rathod, P. B., (2007). Comparative Public Administration. Jaipur, ABD Publishers.
9. Heady, Ferrel., (1995). Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective. New York, Marcel Dekker Inc.
10. Gajanan, R. P., & Sharma, Anoop., Comparative Public Administration. New Delhi, Crescent Publishing Corporation.

Paper 3.3 Administration of Tribal Areas

UNIT-I:

- 1) Introduction: Nature, Scope and Importance of Tribal Area Studies
- 2) Concept of Tribe: Meaning, Definitions, Conceptual History, Different Terms, Basic Traits.
- 3) Categories and Classification of Tribe: Geographical Distribution and Demographical Pattern in India and around the World.

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 in situ context and their displacement issues, Policies relating to tribal development with special reference to India.
- 3) Changing Tribal Life and Livelihood, Tribal studies and other social sciences.

References:

1. Ganguly, B. Varsha, & Kumar, S., (2020). India's Scheduled Areas: Untangling Governance, Law and Politics. New York, Routledge.
2. Johari, J.C., (2007). The Constitution of India : A Politico-Legal Study, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. Rath, C. Govind, (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, A. Ranjan, & 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.
7. Thakur, D. & Thakur, D.N. (1994). Tribal Law and Administration: Tribal line in India-7, New Delhi, Deep &Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
8. Ghosh, S.K., (1987). Law Enforcement in Tribal Areas, New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House.
9. Vidyarathi, L.P. (Ed.) (1981). Tribal Development and Its Administration, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.
10. Dube, S.C. (Ed.), (1977). Tribal Heritage of India: Ethnicity, Identity and Interaction. Noida, Vikas Publishing House.

Paper 3.4 Research Methodology

UNIT-I:

- 1) Meaning, nature, scope, significance and relevance of Research in Public Administration.
- 2) Research and Teaching in Public Administration, its importance
- 3) Forms of Social Science Research – Normative and Empirical, Pure and Applied, survey research.

UNIT-II:

- 1) Research Process in Public Administration–Types of Research and Formulation of Research Problem and Operational sing Research.
- 2) Research Design and its outline, Hypothesis, Survey of literature, Sources of data.
- 3) Techniques of Research –Data Collection, Interview, Questionnaire, Sampling.

UNIT-III:

- 1) Tabulation and Research Report writing, steps, problems of Report writing.
- 2) Statistical analysis, SPSS Package and use of Computers in Social Science Research.
- 3) Processing of Data and interpretations, cross references and explanations, Use of theory.

UNIT-IV:

- 1) Hypothesis testing, ANOVA and ANOCOVA, Uni and Multi Variety Analysis.
- 2) Research Layout and types of Report writing.
- 3) Prospects of Social science Research and need for change.

References:

1. Krishnaswami, O R., (2019) Methodology of Research In Social Sciences, New Delhi, Himalaya Publishing house.
2. [Rassel](#), Gary., [Berner](#), Maureen., [Taliaferro](#), Jocelyn. Devance., & [O'Sullivan](#), Elizabethann. (2016). Research Methods for Public Administrators. USA, Routledge.
3. Schwester, Richard Wilmot., (2015). Teaching Research Methods in Public Administration. Information Science Reference.
4. Thiel, Sandra van., (2014). Research Methods in Public Administration and Public Management: An Introduction. USA, Routledge.
5. [Robinson](#), Scott E., [Eller](#), Warren., & [Gerber](#)., Brian J. (2013). Public Administration Research Methods: Tools for Evaluation and Evidence-Based Practice. USA, Routledge.
6. [McNabb](#), David E., (2013). Research Methods in Public Administration and Nonprofit Management: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches. M.E. Sharpe.
7. Kumar, Ashok., (2012). Research methodology in public administration. India, Global Publication.
8. Johnson, Gail., (2009). Research Methods for Public Administrators. USA, Routledge.
9. [Osullivan](#)., (2008). Research Methods for Public Administrators. Channai, Pearson.
10. Giventer, Lawrence L., (2008). Statistical Analysis for Public Administration. Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Inc

Paper 3.5 Understanding Bio Diversity (Open Elective)

UNIT-I:

- 1) Natural Resources: Basic ecological concepts and ecosystems: types.
- 2) Biodiversity-levels, values, threats, conservation measures.
- 3) Sustaining Natural resources - Planning and conservation.

UNIT-II:

- 1) Defining Integrated watershed management- strategies
- 2) Urbanization and its impact - Disasters and urbanization Effects
- 3) Open space provisions; Planning Agencies, laws and environment

UNIT-III:

- 1) Biodiversity - ecosystem diversity significance of the endemism
- 2) Hot spots of Biodiversity - endangered and vulnerable species
- 3) Ecological consequences of reduction in biodiversity- Deforestation and its impact conservation

UNIT-IV:

- 1) Legal control of Environment - The Wildlife protection Act –1972, The Forest Conservation Act, 1980,
- 2) The Environment protection Act. 1986, Biological Diversity Act of India, 2002
- 3) Sustainable Development - Basic concepts of sustainable development, Education for sustainable development

References:

- 1) Chiras, D. Daniel., (2020). Natural Resource Conversation. Delhi, Pearson India.
- 2) Brinkmann., (2017). Introduction to Sustainability. New Jersey, John Wiley Publication.
- 3) Onara, M. Jean., & Cheek, Martien., (2011). Red Data Book of The Flowering Plants of Cameroon IUCN Global Assessment. United Kingdom, KEW Publication.
- 4) Heathcote, W. Isobel., (2009). Integrated Watershed Management: Principal and Practice. New Jersey, John Wiley.
- 5) Kumar, Das Amiya., (2007). Urban Planning in India. Delhi, Rawat Publication.
- 6) Zeigler, David., (2007). Understanding Bio-diversity. California, Greenwood Publishing.
- 7) Wood, Alexander., Stedman, Pamela, Edwards., & Mang, Johanna., (2000). The Route of Causes of Bio diversity Losses. London, Routledge.
- 8) Kormondy, J. Edward., (1996). Concepts of Ecology. New Jersey, Prentice-Hall.
- 9) Diwan, Sham., (1991). Environment Law and Policy In India. Delhi, OUP.
- 10) Allane D Mckinight, Pauline K. Marstand, T. Craig Sinclair, (1974). Environmental Pollution Control. Australia, Allan and Unwin Publication.

Paper 3.6 Rural Governments in India

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 Prakash Narain
- 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, Resources and Resource Mobilisation Methods, Local Finance in 11th to 15thFinance Commission (include the latest).

References:

1. Pal, Mahi., (2020) Rural Local Governance and Development. India. SAGE Publications.
2. Maddick, Henry., (2018) Panchayati Raj: A Study of Rural Local Government in India. Hardback.
3. Bhatia, Udit., (2017). The Indian Constituent Assembly. Uk, Taylor & Francis.
4. Beniwal, Anju., & Singh, Jagdeep., (2015). Panchayati Raj And Rural Development. Jaipur, Pointer Publishers.
5. Mathur, Kuldeep., (2013). Panchayati Raj: Oxford India Short Introductions. London, Oxford.
6. Raghunandan, T., (2012). Decentralisation and Local Governments. New Delhi, Orient Blackswan Private Limited.
7. Dharmaraj, S., (2008). Panchayati Raj System in India. Delhi, Abhijeet Publications.
8. Singh, Satyajit., & Sharma, Pradeep., (2007). Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India. India, OUP.
9. Bank, World., & Sethi, Geeta., (2004). Fiscal Decentralization to Rural Governments in India. India , OUP.
10. Venkatesan, V., (2002). Institutionalising Panchayati Raj in India. New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

Paper 3.7 Sustainable Development Theory

UNIT-I:

- 1) Sustainable development: Understanding the Environment and ecology, y; Economics of natural resources, Resource scarcity and Managing exhaustible and renewable resources.
- 2) Natural resource - Irreversibility and uncertainty in environmental processes, Concept of sustainable development and intergenerational justice.
- 3) Indicators of sustainability- Sustainable development –a critical assessment of past and present view.

UNIT-II:

- 1) Sustainable development - a flawed concept? Unresolved questions on sustainable development, theories Sustainability.
- 2) Ideology, conceptual models, accounting frameworks and indicators for sustainability.
- 3) Central and local policies, Public Policies and Programs for Sustainability Global Policies for Sustainability.

UNIT-III:

- 1) Sustainability - Socio--cultural Aspects of Environmental and Land Use.
- 2) Politics and Strategies of Implementation- Environmental Kuznet's Curve hypothesis, Environmental accounting.
- 3) Externalities- Managing of Common property resources, Poverty and environment; Climate change debates.

UNIT-IV:

- 1) Conceptualizing poverty –Social, political, economic and cultural factors and forms of deprivations.
- 2) Inequalities between the rich and the poor, Effects of Globalization, development and its impact on traditional water resources.
- 3) Measurement of development and poverty-vulnerability - concepts of welfare and well-being – Gandhiji and Amartya Sen's approach to sustainability and development.

References:

1. Brinkmann, Robert., (2020). Introduction to Sustainability. New Jersey, John Wiley.
2. Oztunk, L. Burcu ozcar, (2019). Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC). United States, Academic Press.
3. Khaiteer, A, Peter, Enechthoukova, G. Marina, (2019). Sustainability Perspective: Science, policy, and Practice. London UK, Springer Nature.
4. Guha, Ramachandra., (2018). Gandhi the Year that changed the World 1914 to 1948. Delhi, Penguin Random House India.
5. Blevwitt, John., (2008). Understanding sustainable development. London, Earth scan Business and Economics.
6. Hoekstra, Arjeny., & Chapagain, K.. Ashok. (2008). Globalization of Water. New Jersey, John Wiley.
7. Kadekodi, K., (2004). Common Property Resource Management. India, OUP.
8. Stallworthy, Mark., (2002). Sustainability land use and the Environment. Singapore, Cavendish Publications.
9. Amarty Sen, K., . (1999). Development as Freedom. India, OUP.
10. Mckibben, Bill., (1989). The End of Nature. London, Anchor.

Paper 3.8 Analysis of Selected Development Policies

UNIT-I:

- 1) Policies of Decentralisation and development: Community Development and MGNREGA.

UNIT II:

- 1) Policies of Education- Kothari Commission and NEP.

UNIT III:

- 1) Poverty Alleviation programmes –Integrated rural Development Programmes and Jawahar Gram Samruddi Yojana.

UNIT IV:

- 1) Sustainable Development Policies - **National Policy on Resource Efficiency (RE) and National Clean Air Programme (2019)**

References:

1. Mohan, Saumitra., (2018). Indian Policy and Development: A Manual for National Schemes and International Policies. New Delhi, McGraw Hill Education.
2. Roy, Bedprakas Syam., & Roy, Maniparna Syam., (2018). India's Approach towards Sustainable Development Goals. Delhi, Kalpaz Publications.
3. Kanchan, Chopra., (2017). Development and Environmental Policy in India: The Last Few Decades. New York, Springer.
4. **Banerjee**, Swapnendu, **Mukherjee**, Vivekananda, **Haldar.**, & Kumar, Sushil., (2016). Understanding Development. India, Springer. (Eds.).
5. Dev, S. Mahendra., & Babu, P.G., (2016). Development in India: Micro and Macro Perspectives. New York, Springer. (edts).
6. Mathur, Kuldeep., (2015). Public Policy and Politics in India (OIP): How Institutions Matter. India, Oxford University Press.
7. Kumar, Surendra., (2009). Environmental Policies in India. New Delhi, Northern Book Centre.
8. Singh, Katar., (2009). Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management. India, Sage Publications.
9. Morse, Kristin., (2006). Policy Analysis for Effective Development: strengthening transition economies. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).
10. Dreze, Jean., & Sen, Amartya., (1997). Indian Development: Selected Regional Perspectives. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Paper 4.1 New Public Management

UNIT-I:

- 1) Understanding Public Administration- Post Weber / Post Wilson Conception of Public Administration.
- 2) Traditional Public Administration, Changes in advanced countries, the CAPAM Conference.
- 3) Evolution of New Public Management, Key Concerns of New Public Management.

UNIT-II:

- 1) Components of NPM, Theoretical Bases for New Public Management, Features of New Public Management
- 2) Implementation of NPM: Experiences of UK, USA,
- 3) New Public Management, State versus Market debate

UNIT-III:

- 1) Citizen administration interface - The State and the Citizen - women, minorities, internally displaced people and weaker sections –Administrative Policies and Programmes.
- 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.

UNIT-IV:

- 1) Machineries 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, automation, contributory factors for corruption, its manifestations, eradication/mitigation and New Public Management-emerging trends.

References:

1. De Vries, M. (2016). *Understanding Public Administration*. London, Red Globe Press.
2. Chakrabarty, B. (2016). *Ethics in Governance in India*, London, Routledge.
3. Kettl, F. Donald. (2015). *The Transformation of Governance: Public Administration for the Twenty-First Century*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.
4. Chaudhuri, B. (2014). *E-Governance in India, Interlocking Politics, Technology and culture*, London, Routledge.
5. Christensen, T., & Legreid, P. (2011). *The Ashgate Research Companion to New Public Management*. England, Ashgate Publishing Limited.
6. Goel, S.L., (2007). *Right to Information and Good Governance*, New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt.Ltd.
7. Mclaughlin, K., Osborne, P. Stephen, & Ferlie, E. (Eds.) (2002). *New Public Management: Current Trends and Future Prospects*. London, Routledge.
8. Barzelay, M. (2001). *The New Public Management : Improving Research and Policy Dialogue*. London, University of California Press.
9. Pollitt, C. & Bouckaert, G., (2000). *Public Management Reform: A Comparative Analysis*. London, Oxford University Press.
10. Hughes, E. Owen (1998). *Public Management and Administration: An Introduction*, (Second Edition), Lodon, Macmillan Press Ltd.

Paper 4.2 Good Governance: Theory and Practice

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, Reforms for good governance.

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-IV:

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.

References:

1. Vinod, Rai., (2019). Rethinking Good Governance. India, Rupa Publications.
2. Karthikeyan, M., (2019). Governance in India: Basic and Beyond. India, Pearson Education.
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.
6. Child, Brian., & Wojcik, Deborah., (2014). Developing Capacity for Community Governance of Natural Resources Theory & Practice. New York, Authorhouse.
7. Laxmikanth, M., (2014). Governance in India. India, McGraw Hill Education.
8. Osborne, Stephen., (2010). The New Public Governance?: Emerging Perspectives on the Theory and Practice of Public Governance. UK, Routledge.
9. Ramani, V. V., (2007). Good Governance: Perspectives and Experiences. Dehradun, ICFAI University Press.
10. Vayunandan, Etakula., & Mathew, Dolly., (2003). Good Governance: Initiatives in India Hardcover. India, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited.

Paper 4.3 Organization and Management

UNIT-I:

- 1) Meaning, Nature and characteristics of Organization and Management, Evolution of Management.
- 2) Theories of Organization and Management – Scientific, Behavioural Decision Making.
- 3) Contingency theory of Management; Social and Ethical issues in Management, Challenges before Management in the 21st century.

UNIT-II:

- 1) Managerial Functions: Planning - concept, significance, types; Organizing -concept, principles, theories.
- 2) Types of organizations, authority, responsibility, power, delegation. Decentralization; Staffing; Directing; Coordinating.
- 3) Nature, process, and techniques of Control.

UNIT-III:

- 1) Organizational Behaviour: Organizational behaviour - concept and significance; Relationship between management and organization.
- 2) Organizational culture, Attitudes; Perception; Learning; Personality and values; emotions.
- 3) Motivation: Process of motivation; Theories of motivation - need hierarchy theory, theory X and theory Y.

UNIT IV:

- 1) Two factor theories, McClelland's learned need theory, Victor Vroom's expectancy theory.
- 2) Leadership styles; Concept of Leadership, Definitions, Theories -trait theory, behavioral theory, Fielder's contingency theory.
- 3) Harsey and Blanchard's situational theory; Managerial grid; Likert's four systems of leadership, contemporary issues in leadership.

References:

- 1) Harrison, C., (2018). Leadership Theory and Research: A Critical Approach to New and Existing Paradigms, UK, Palgrave Macmillan.
- 2) Pershing, S.P., & Austin, E. K., (2015). Organization Theory and Governance for the 21st Century, USA, Sage Publications.
- 3) Rosenbach, W. E., Taylor, R. L., & Youndt, M.A., (2012). Contemporary Issues in Leadership (Seventh Edition), London, Routledge.
- 4) Newstrom, J.W., (2008). Organizational Behavior, (Twelfth Edition), New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
- 5) Agarwal, R.D., (2007). Organization and Management, New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
- 6) Naidu, S. P., (2005). Public Administration: Concepts and Theories. New Delhi, New Age International Publishers,
- 7) Cole, A. Gerald, (2004). Management Theory and Practice, (Sixth Edition), London, South-Western Cengage Learning.
- 8) Back, R.C., (2000). Motivation Theories and Principles, (Forth Edition), Delhi, Pearson Education.
- 9) Freeman, M. Robert, (1999). Correctional Organization and Management: Public Policy Challenges, Behavior and Structure, New Delhi, Butterworth Heinemann.
- 10) Gadkari, S.S., (1997). Office Management for Public Administration: Principles and Techniques, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

Paper 4.4 Civil society and Administration

UNIT-I:

- 1) Meaning, Nature and characteristics of Civil Society and Administration.
- 2) Relations between State and Civil Society and public Administration.
- 3) Perspectives of State: Liberal, Marxist, Neo-liberal and Gandhian.

UNIT-II:

- 1) Perspectives on Civil Society – Alexis de Tocqueville, Putnam, Marx and Hegel.
- 2) Bureaucratic Paradigm and changing Nature of Civil society in Contemporary world.
- 3) Changing Nature of states and growing role of civil society organizations, in / Administration.

UNIT-III:

- 1) Civic Participation in Governance - Concept of good governance and citizen's charter, Impact of globalization on administration and Global citizenship.
- 2) Ethical Concerns in Public Administration Concept of Citizen Centric Administration.
- 3) Functions of Government: Regulatory functions, Service providing functions and Developmental functions.

UNIT-IV:

- 1) Participatory Democracy and Liberalism: its Promises and administration; Elections and peoples participation, functioning of legislature, executive and Judiciary.
- 2) Neo liberalism and globalization: its impact on governments and governance; concept of downsizing, rightsizing, less government and more governance.
- 3) Effects of social movements on citizens involvement in Administration, prospects of civil society engagements in administration.

References:

- 1) Chakrabarty, Bidyut, (2016). Ethics in Governance in India, London, Routledge.
- 2) Abbas, Hoveyda, & Kumar, Ranjay, (2012). Political Theory, Delhi, Pearson.
- 3) Edwards, M., (2011). The Oxford Handbook of Civil Society, New York, Oxford University.
- 4) Cox III, R.W., (2009). Ethics and Integrity in Public Administration: Concepts and Cases, New York, M.E.Sharpe.
- 5) Box, R.C., (2007). Democracy and Public Administration, London, Routledge.
- 6) Jayaram, N., (2005). On Civil Society: Issues and Perspectives, (Volume-7), New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- 7) Quadir, Fahimul, & Lele, Jayant, (Eds.) (2004). Democracy and Civil Society in Asia: Volume 1, Globalization, Democracy and Civil Society in Asia, London, Palgrave Macmillan.
- 8) Arora, Ramesh., and others, (2003). *Ethics and Accountability and Government and Business*, Jaipur, Aalekha.
- 9) Rosenblum, N.L., & Post, R.C., (2002). Civil Society and Government, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.
- 10) Kaviraj, Sudipta, & Khilnani, Sunil, (2001). Civil Society: History and Possibilities, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Paper 4.5 Dissertation

(To be allotted by the teachers within the prescribed syllabus)

Paper 4.6 A- Governance and Corporate Governance: Case Studies.

Paper 4.6 B-Sustainable Development Projects: Case Studies.

Paper 4.6 C- Development Projects in the region: An Evaluation.

(for all these the teachers are expected to give dissertation work or assignments to students in consultation with the Department Council)