

Jharkhand NEP, FYUGP 2022

Major in Political Science



Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

**Draft Courses of Study for Four Year Undergraduate Programme 2022,
Major in Political Science**

w.e.f. 2022 Academic Year

Major in Political Science

Draft Syllabus

Semester-III

Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

Semester-III

11I	AEC-3	Language and Communication Skills(MIL-2;Modern Indian Language including TRL)	2
	SEC-3	Skill Enhancement Course-3	3
	MDC-3	Multi-disciplinary Course-3 Citizenship and Governance	3
	MN-IB	Minor from Discipline-1 Understanding Ambedkar	4
	MJ-4	Major paper 4 (Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major) Ancient Indian Political Thought	4
	MJ-5	Major paper 5(Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major) Theory of Public Administration	4
		Total Credits	20

MDC-3 (Multi-disciplinary Course-3)

Paper Name- Citizenship and Governance

Course Code- MDC-1

Full Marks-75

End Sem.University Exam-75

Pass Marks-30

No Internal Examination

Credit-3

Teaching Hours 45

Citizenship and Governance

Course Objective:

This course will help the students to understand the meaning of good governance and how to realize this. In spite of the best of the policy formulations and institutional arrangements, the government is unlikely to yield good governance if there is no active citizen participation. This course will not only help the students to learn about several institutional arrangements but will also equip them with information and techniques of how to apply them for better governance. They will be able to understand how both citizens and government complement each other in realizing good governance.

Learning Objectives:

1. The students will be able to explain meaning and factors and forces which enable good governance.
2. The students will be able to know about their rights which have been given to them and how the exercise of those rights set things right in the functioning of government and delivery of services to the people.
3. The students will understand the key areas of governance issues

Unit-I: Introduction to Good Governance (10 Hrs)

- a) What is Good Governance?
- b) Factors and Models of Good Governance

Unit-II: Democracy and Governance (10 Hrs)

- a). Relationship between democracy and Good Governance
- b). Democratic Governance, Environment Governance, Education and Health Governance

Unit-III: State and Citizenship in Governance (10 Hrs)

- a) Role of the state in governance, policy formulations and enforcement of Social Audit
- b) Role of the citizen in Governance: Civic Culture, Citizen Participation and Social Audit

Unit-IV: Institutional and Legal Arrangements (15 Hrs)

- a) Citizen Charter
- b) Right to Information
- c) Consumer Protection Act
- d) E-Governance

- e) Public Service Delivery
- f).Lokpal
- g) Lokayukta

Readings:

Yadav,Sushama And Balwan Gautam, “Lok Prashasan: Siddhant Evam Vyavahar”,Orient Blckswain, Hyderabad.

Basu,Rumaki “Lok Prshasan”, Jawahar Publication, Delhi.

Sharma,M.P., and B.L. Saana, “Lok Prashasan”, Kitab Mahal, Delhi.

Avasthi and Avasthi, “Public administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

Phadia,B.L., “ Bharatiya Prashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Phadia,B.L., “Bharat Main LokPrashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Fadia,B.L. & K.Fadia, “Lok Prashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Maheswari,S.R., “Indian Administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

White,L.D.,“Introduction to the Study of Public administration”, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Bhagawan,Vishnu and Vidya Bhushan, “A text Book of Public administration”, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Bhattacharya,Mohit “Public Administration and Planning”, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

Bhattacharya,Mohit“New Horizons of Public administration”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

Avasthi,A & S.R. Maheshwari, “Public Administration”, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, (latest Hindi and English editions)

S. R. Maheswari: Indian Administration.Orient BlackSwan

R.B. Jain: Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration,Vishal Publication

B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Indian Administration,Sage Publications

Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India, Uppal Publishing

Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma [eds.] Decentralisation: Institutions and Politics inRural India,Oxford

Basu Rumki: Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and Future Perspectives,Sterling Publishers

Maheshwari, S., & Maheshwari, S. (1987). Public Policy Making in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 48(3), pp. 336-353.

Frederickson, H. George et al. (2015). Theories of Governance. In *The Public Administration Theory Primer*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press, pp. 219-244.

Leftwich, A. (1994). Governance, the State and the Politics of Development. *Development and Change*, 25(2), Blackwell Publishing Ltd, pp. 363–86.

World Bank Report. (2017). *World Development Report: Governance and the Law*. Washington.

Keping, Y. (2018). Governance and Good Governance: A New Framework for Political Analysis. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(1), pp. 1–8.

Singh, A.P., & Murari K. (2018). *Governance: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Pearson.

Ragi, S. K. (2019). *Citizenship and Governance*. New Delhi: National Book Trust

Currie, B. (1996). Governance, Democracy and Economic Adjustment in India: Conceptual and Empirical Problems. *Third World Quarterly*, 17(4), pp. 787-807.

Leftwich, A. (1993). Governance, Democracy and Development in the Third World. *Third World Quarterly*, 14(3), pp. 605-624.

Bevir, M. (2006). Democratic Governance: Systems and Radical Perspectives. *Public Administration Review*, 66(3), pp. 426-436.

Faur, D. L. (2012). *From “Big Government” to “Big Governance”?* The Oxford Handbook of Governance.

Crow, D. (2009). How Citizens Interact with Their Government and Why We Care. *Public Administration Review*, 69(2), pp. 353-355.

Shastri, S. (2002). Citizen Confidence in Political Institutions and Processes in India: Some Findings from the World Values Survey. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 63(1), pp. 89-104.

Almond, G., & Verba, S. (1963). *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Princeton University Press

Haque, M.S. (2007). Limits of the Citizen's Charter in India: The critical impacts of social exclusion. *Journal of Public Management Review*, pp. 391-416.

Paul, S. (2008). India's Citizen's Charters: In Search of a Champion. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(7), pp. 67-73.

Jain, A. (2012). Good Governance and Right to Information: A Perspective. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 54(4), pp. 506-519.

Birkinshaw, P. (2006). Freedom of Information and Openness: Fundamental Human Rights? *Administrative Law Review*, 58(1), pp. 177-218.

Saxena, I. (1988). The Consumer Protection Act 1986: A Viewpoint. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 30(3), pp. 321-331.

Saxena, A. (2005). E-Governance and Good Governance: The Indian Context. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(2), pp. 313-328.

Yadav, S. (2009). Implementing E-Governance in India Exploring the Administrative Reforms Agenda. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 70(3), pp. 679-692.

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Paul, S., Suresh Balakrishnan, K. Gopakumar, Sita Sekhar, & M, Vivekananda. (2004). State of India's Public Services: Benchmarks for the States. *Economic and*

Political Weekly, 39(9), pp. 920-933.

Sangita, S. (2007). Decentralisation for Good Governance and Service Delivery in India: Theory and Practice. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 68(3), pp. 447-464.

Panchu, S. (2011). Lokpal: Where Do We Stand Now, and How We Got Here. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(41), pp. 19-21.

Panchu, S. (2012). Repairing the Lokpal Bill. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(3), pp. 10-13.

Nanth, V. (2011). Lokpal Bill Campaign: Democratic and Constitutional. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(16), pp. 20-22.

Jha, R. R. (2018). India's Anti-Corruption Authorities: Lokpal and Lokayukta. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 64(3), pp. 502-517.

Lele, S. et al. (2010). A Structure for Environmental Governance in India: A Perspective. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 45(6), pp. 13-16.

Kandpal, P.C. (2018). *Environmental Governance in India: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Sage.

Abrol, D. (2010). Governance of Indian Higher Education: An Alternate Proposal. *Social Scientist*, 38(9/12), pp. 143-177.

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Qadeer, I. (2008). Health Planning in India: Some Lessons from the Past. *Social Scientist*, 36(5/6), pp. 51-75.

Gupta, M. et al. (2010). How Might India's Public Health Systems Be Strengthened? Lessons from Tamil Nadu. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(10), pp. 46-60.

MN-IB

Paper Name-**Understanding Ambedkar**

Credit-4

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks

End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks

Understanding Ambedkar

Course Objective:

This course is designed to familiarize the students with arguments and position of Dr. B.R Ambedkar on key social, political, constitutional and democratic issues in India and enable them to critically

examine. Besides the constitutional questions and fight for the equality and eradication of untouchability which are largely popular in academic and political discourses, it has been designed to make students understand to build modern India.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to explain how Ambedkar rejected the Aryan Invasion Theory.
2. They will come to know Ambedkar's views on partition of India.
3. Students will be able to explain why and how Ambedkar debated key issues in the Constituent Assembly
4. Students will learn his views on democracy, freedom, justice, equality and eradication of untouchability
5. Students will be able to explain his views on the language question and organization of states in India.

Unit I: Indian Historiography and Ambedkar (10 Hrs)

- a. Ambedkar and Aryan Invasion Theory
- b. Ambedkar on Partition of India

Unit II: Ambedkar and Core Issues of Indian Constitution (15 Hrs)

- a. Ambedkar's role as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- b. Ambedkar's stands on key issues in the Constituent Assembly
- c. Language and Organization of States

Unit III: Ambedkar and his Idea of Modern India (15 Hrs)

- a. Democracy and Social Justice, Education Women Rights
- b. Equality, Freedom and Justice
- c. As a Visionary and Builder of Modern India

Unit IV: Ambedkar and Social Democracy (20 Hrs)

- a. Ambedkar on Caste and Untouchability
- b. Waiting for a Visa
- c. Gandhi and Ambedkar on the question of Caste System and Untouchability

Readings:

Writing and Speeches of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar,Ministry of Empowerment and Social Justice
Sharma, A. (2005). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the Aryan Invasion and the Emergence of the Caste System in India. *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, 73(3), pp. 843-870.

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Joseph, M. (2013). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Views on Religion: A Sociological Analysis. *Indian Anthropologist*, 43(2), pp. 43-54.

Ambedkar, B. R. (1946). Pakistan or The Partition of India. In Narke, H. (2nd ed.). (2014). *Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Writing and Speeches, Vol. 8*. Delhi: Dr. Ambedkar Foundation Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India.
Available at: https://mea.gov.in/Images/attach/amb/Volume_08.pdf.

Misra, J., & Mishra, J. (1991). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and The Constitution - Making In India. *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 52, pp. 534-541.

Government of Maharashtra, *The Principal Architect of the Constitution of India, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar*, Vol.13. The Education Department.

Constituent Assembly Debates, *Ambedkar's speech on Draft Constitution on 4th November 1948*, CAD Vol. VII, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Government of India, 3rd Print, pp. 31-41.

Ambedkar, B.R. (1948). The Rise and Fall of Hindu Woman: Who was Responsible for It? In *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Vol. 17- II, Education Dept., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 109-129.

Ambedkar, B. R. (1987). The Women and the Counter-Revolution. In *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Vol. 3, Education Det., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 427-437.

Lal, S., & Saxena, K. S. (2009). *Ambedkar and Nation-Building*. New Delhi: Rawat.

Dwivedi, H., & Sinha, R. (2005). Dr. Ambedkar: The Pioneer of Social Democracy. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(3), pp. 661-666.

Ambedkar, B. R. (1946). Prospects of Democracy in India. In *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Vol. 17-III, Education Dept., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 519-523.

Rajasekhariah, A., & Jayaraj, H. (1991). Political Philosophy of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 52(3), pp. 357-375.

Rao, A. (2006). Bharata Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: A Champion of Human Rights With Special Reference to Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 67(4), pp. 901-906.

Verma, V. (1999). Colonialism and Liberation: Ambedkar's Quest for Distributive Justice. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(39), pp. 2804-2810.

Ambedkar, B.R (1948). *The Untouchables who were they and why they become Untouchables?* New Delhi. Available at: <http://www.drbcamahad.org/Speeches/the-untouchables-who-were-they-and-why-they-became.pdf>

Ambedkar, B. R. (1948). What way Emancipation? In *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Vol. 17-III. Education Dept., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 175-201.

Rodrigues, V. (2011). Reading Texts and Traditions: The Ambedkar-Gandhi Debate. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(2), pp. 56-66.

Gehlot, N. (1993). Dr. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Dalit Movement. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 54(3/4), pp. 382-387.

Audi, M. (1989). Ambedkar's Struggle for Untouchables: Reflections. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 50(3), pp. 307-320.

Zelliot, E. (2013). Ambedkar's World: The Making of Babasaheb and the Dalit Movement. In *The Religious Conversion Movement-1935-195*. Delhi, pp. 143-173.

Tiwari, S. (2009). Social Justice: Gandhi and Ambedkar. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 70(2), pp. 429-439.

D. N. (1991). Gandhi, Ambedkar and Separate Electorates Issue. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 26(21), pp. 1328-1330.

Ambedkar, B. R. (1955). *Thoughts on Linguistic States*. Bombay: Ramakrishna Press.

Sarangi, A. (2006). Ambedkar and the Linguistic States: A Case for Maharashtra. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41(2), pp. 151-157.

Ranganathan, A. (1965). The language crisis in India. *Civilisations*, 15(4), pp. 534-541.

Constituent Assembly Debates, CAD Vol. II.

Govt. of Maharashtra, (1982), *Writings and Speeches of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar*. Vol. II, pp. 337-371.

G. Omvedt, (2008) 'Phule-Remembering the Kingdom of Bali', Seeking Begumpura

Navyana, pp. 159-184.

M. Gore, (1993) *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thought*, Delhi: Sage Publication, pp. 73-122 ; 196-225.

B. Ambedkar, (1989) 'Annihilation of Caste with a Reply to Mahatma Gandhi', in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches: Vol. 1*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 23-96.

E. Zelliot, (1996) 'From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement', in *The Leadership of Babasaheb Ambedkar*, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 53-78.

G. Omvedt, *Liberty Equality and Community: Dr. Ambedkar's Vision of New Social Order*, Available at <http://www.ambedkar.org/research/LibertyEquality.htm>, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

The Untouchables Who were they and why they become Untouchables?, Available at http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/39A.Untouchables%20who%20were%20they_why%20they%20became%20PART%20I.htm, Accessed: 18.04.2013.

B. Ambedkar, (1987) 'The Hindu Social Order: Its Essential Principles', in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches: Vol. 3*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, 1989, pp. 95-129.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) 'What way Emancipation?', in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-175-201.

B. Ambedkar, (1987) 'Philosophy of Hinduism', in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 3*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-3-92.

E. Zelliott, (2013) 'Ambedkar's World: The Making of Babasaheb and the Dalit Movement', in *The Religious Conversion Movement-1935-1956*, Delhi, pp. 143-173.

MJ-4

Major paper 4

Paper Name- Ancient Indian Political Thought

Credit-4

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks

End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks

Ancient Indian Political Thought

Course Objectives:

This course intends to acquaint students with the vast repository of ideas and institutions produced by ancient Indian philosophers on politics and management of statecraft. The thinking on politics and statecraft has been in all the great civilizations including India which is one of the most ancient and rich civilizations of the world. In India, academic sages and philosophers produced huge treasures of wisdom on politics, kingship, the functioning of government including the monarchy and bureaucracy, and their relationship with the people. This course has been designed to familiarize the students with key ideas of political thinkers of ancient India whose ideas have impacted the society and polity significantly. Their thoughts and legacy give insights into their ideas of India and the kind of society and polity that they had dreamed of for building a visionary India.

Learning Outcomes:

1. The student will come to know about the ideas of individual sages and philosophers on politics and functioning of government.
2. They will be able to interlink the themes on the functioning of the Monarchy and its relationship with the people taking the cue from the ideas of individual thinkers.
3. Students will be able to explain the trajectory of ideas on key political questions and institutions of ancient India.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Ideas and Thinking in India (20 hrs)

- a. Features, sources and development of Indian Political Thought
- b. Geographical and Cultural Conception of Bharat
Territorial Depiction of Bharat in Bhishma Parva and Shantiparva

c. Depiction of Bharat in Puranas

d. Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha, Rajana, Janapada, Mahajanapadas, Ganasanghas, Rajya, Amatyas/Mahamatyas, Purohita, Senapati, Mantri/Mantriparishada

e. Nation vs Rashtra, India or Bharat, Religion vs Dharma, Culture vs Sanskriti, Dharmanirpekshata or Panthnirpekshata

Unit II: Manu & Kautilya, Politics and Ancient Scriptures (10 Hrs)

a. The Ramayana

b. The Mahabharata

c. Manusmriti

d. Arthashastra

Unit III: The Idea of Monarchy and Statecraft (15 Hrs)

a. Shanti Parva in Mahabharata

b. Manu

c. Kautilya

d. Thiruvalluvar on Politics and Ethics

Unit IV: Conception of Justice & Diplomacy (15 Hrs)

a. Manu as law giver and principles of Jurisprudence

b. Kautilya

c. Kamandak

d. Diplomacy in Epics: Ramayana and Mahabharata

Readings

Altekar, A S. (1955). *State and Government in Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Dass.

Ghoshal, U. N. (1959). *A History of Indian Political Ideas; the Ancient Period and the Period of Transition to Middle Ages*. Oxford University Press.

Kosambi, D.D. (1980). *Culture and Civilization in Ancient India*. Vikas Publishing House. Delhi.

Mazumdar, R. C. (2003). *Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Dass.

Rao, K. S. S. (2007). *Vedic Ideals and Indian Political Thought*. 68(1). pp. 5-14.

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Sharma, R. S. (2015). *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*. Paperback.

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- Verma, S. R. (2005). *Vedas: The Source o/Ulimate Science*. Delhi: Nag Publishers.
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- Bhandarkar, D.R. (1929). *Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Hindu Polity*. Varanasi: Banaras Hindu University.
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- Roy, H. & Singh, M. P. (2017). *Indian Political Thought*, Pearson, Delhi
- Altekar, A. S. (1955). *State and Government in Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Dass.
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- Rao, K. (2005). Manu's Ideas on Administration. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(3), pp. 489-502.
- Saletore, B. A. (1963). *Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Bhatia, H. S. (Ed.). (2001). *Political, Legal and War Philosophy in Ancient India*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
- Modelski, G. (1964). Kautilya: Foreign Policy and International System in the Ancient Hindu World. *The American Political Science Review*, 58(3). pp. 549-560.
- Mukherjee, B. (1976). *Kautilya's Concept of Diplomacy*. Calcutta: Minerva Associates Publications.
- Mishra, A. K. (2015). The Importance of the Spies in Ancient Indian Diplomacy. New Delhi: Sanjeev Prakashan.
- Sonde, N. G. (2008). Krishna: A study based on Mahabharata. Chapter- 6, pp. 90-
- Dhar, S. (1981). *Kautilya and the Arthashastra*. New Delhi: Marwah publication.
- Dutt, M. N. (2003). *Manusmriti*. New Delhi. Vedic Books.
- Jolly, J. (1923). *Kautiliyam Arthashastram- Arthashastra of Kautilya*. New Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Dass

MJ-5

Major paper 5

Paper Name- Theory of Public Administration

Credit-4

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks

End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks

Theory of Public Administration

Course Objective:

This course seeks to familiarize the students with meaning, key concepts, and schools of thoughts in public administration. The module deals with the structure and functioning of the organization and seeks to develop understanding in students why do we study public administration and how to make the functioning of their working far more economic and efficient which are common goals of all the organizations. This course will allow the students to understand and examine how different schools have responded to these questions and what are their limitations. This course also provides thorough understanding of the public policy to the students. A sound public policy design, execution, monitoring and evaluation for the success of any public policy. It also explains how citizen's participation is so important for effective implementation of the public policy. Rules and Acts become redundant or ineffective in the absence of active citizenry. This course enables the students to examine some of the key public policies initiatives in India.

Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to make a difference between the public administration and private administration.
2. They will be able to explain the journey of discourse in public administration in the sense that how the old public administration view was contested by the idea of new public administration and subsequently the discourse moved beyond that and started talking about New Public Management and New Public Service.
3. What is the scientific management school by Taylor and Fayol and how it was contested by the Human Relation School?
4. They will be able to explain what is the decision-making approach of Herbert Simon?
5. Students will be able to explain about different theories on Public Policy.
6. They will be able to explain how to design a good public policy.
7. They will be able to answer what is needed to ensure the successful implementation of public policy.
8. They will be able to critically examine and answer questions pertaining to some of the key public policies in India in respect of food, sanitation, health, education, poverty, education, and environment.
9. They will come to know how citizens can effectively participate in public policy implementation.

Unit I: Introducing Public Administration (15 Hrs)

- a. Emergence of Public Administration as Discipline
- b. Meaning of Public Administration
- c. Difference between Public and Private Administration

d. New Public Administration, New Public Management and New Public Service

Unit II: Public Organization (15 Hrs)

- a. Meaning of Organization
- b. Principles of Organization
- c. Basis of organization

Unit III: Theories of Organization. (15 Hrs)

- a. Scientific Management- Taylor
- b. Bureaucracy- Max Weber
- c. Humanist School-Elton Mayo
- d. Ecological Approach- Frederick Riggs
- e. Decision Making-Herbert Simon

Unit IV: Good Governance & Public Policy (15 Hrs)

- a. Good Governance, Meaning, Processes and Its Importance
- b. Understanding Public Policy and its Implementation
- c. Role of Citizen in Administration, RTI & Citizen Charter
- d. Consumer Protection Act and Social Audit

Readings:

Yadav,Sushama And Balwan Gautam, “Lok Prashasan: Siddhant Evam Vyavahar”,Orient Blckswain, Hyderabad.

Basu,Rumaki “Lok Prshasan”, Jawahar Publication, Delhi.

Sharma,M.P., and B.L. Saana, “Lok Prashasan”, Kitab Mahal, Delhi.

Avasthi and Avasthi, “Public administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

Phadia,B.L., “ Bharatiya Prashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Phadia,B.L., “Bharat Main LokPrashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Fadia,B.L. & K.Fadia, “Lok Prashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Maheswari,S.R., “Indian Administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

White,L.D.,“Introduction to the Study of Public administration”, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Bhagawan,Vishnu and Vidya Bhushan, “A text Book of Public administration”, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Bhattacharya,Mohit “Public Administration and Planning”, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

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Avasthi,A & S.R. Maheshwari, “Public Administration”, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, (latest Hindi and English editions)

Nigro,F.A., and G.I. Nigro, “Modern Public Administration”, New York: Harper Row, 1980

Perry,J., “Handbook of Public Administration”, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1989

Singh,H., and M. Singh, “Public Administration in India: Theory and Practice”, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1990

R. Denhardt, J.V. Denhardt, Public Administration: An Action Orientation, Belmont, California: Thomas Wadsworth (latest edition).

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Semester-III total Credits=20

For all Semesters=160 Credits

1 Credit -1-hour Class in a Week

4 Credit - 4 hours Class in a Week

15 weeks 60 hrs Class (60 Lectures)

In a week 3 classes+1 Tutorial=4 Classes

25 Marks Internal Examination may include 20 marks questions from **written Examination (1 Hr Exam)**/Assignment/Project/Tutorial wherever applicable whereas 5 marks will be awarded on the attendance/overall class performance in the semester

For End Sem.Examination-75 Marks,3Hrs Exam

There will be two group of questions. Group A is Compulsory which will contain three questions. Question No.1 will be very short answer type consisting of five questions of 1 mark each. Question No.2 & 3 will be short answer type of 5 marks. Group B will contain descriptive type six questions of fifteen marks each, out of which any four are to answer.

Objective type= $1*5=5$

Short Answer= $5*2=10$

Long Answer= $15*4=60$

Total 75