Multi-Disciplinary Course Under NEP 2020

Basics of Public Administration

Course Outcomes:
The paper will be able to provide the students a basic understand the basics of public administration. Further help to know the evolution of the discipline and approaches to study public administration

Learning Outcome:
- To understand about organizations in public administration
- To define the concept of public administration and the basic principles of the discipline.
- To explain the difference between Public Administration and Private Administration

Unit 1 Introduction to Public Administration

- Meaning, nature, scope and significance of public administration, differences and similarities between public and private administration
- Evolution of public administration

Unit 2 Principles of public administration

- Principles of public administration: Hierarchy, span of control, Unity of command, communication, delegation, Decentralization and coordination
- Organization- formal and informal, line and staff organization

Unit 3 Theories of administration

- Classical theories - Scientific Management Theory (F.W. Taylor), administrative management theory, (Luther Gullick and L. Uwrick theory, Fayol), Max Weber bureaucratic theory
- Neo- classical theories: Human relations theory (Elton Mayo), decision making theory (Herbert Simon), executive theory (Chester Barnard), Ecological Approach (F.W. Riggs), Innovation and entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker), Motivation theory (Maslow, McGregor and Herzberg)
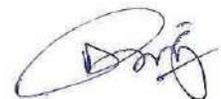
Unit 4 Major Approaches in Public Administration

- Public Policy: Concept and Approaches, formulation, implementation and evaluation, New Public Administration, New Public Management, New public Service Approach
- Good Governance and Feminist Perspectives on Good Governance

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

Textbooks:
1. "Public Administration: Concepts and Theories" by Prof. Ramesh K. Arora and Prof. Rajni Goyal (Publisher: New Age International)
2. "Public Administration in India: Theories and Practices" by Dr. Mohit Bhattacharya (Publisher: Prentice-Hall of India)

3. RumkiBasu (2004), Public Administration: Concepts and Theories. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
4. Mohit Bhattacharya (1997) Restructuring Public Administration, Jawahar Book Centre, New Delhi.
5. L.D. White (1948) Introduction to the study of Public Administration, New Delhi, Macmillan Publication.

Reference Books:
1. "Modern Public Administration: Theories and Practices" by Padma Ramachandran (Publisher: PHI Learning Private Limited)
2. "Public Administration: Trends, Issues, and Practices" by Dr. B.L. Fadia and Dr.KuldeepFadia (Publisher: SahityaBhawan Publications)
3. "Public Administration: Concepts and Cases" by Prof. Hoshiar Singh and Dr. Meenu Agrawal (Publisher: McGraw-Hill Education)
4. Dr.VishnooBhagawan, Dr.VidyaBhusan, Dr.VandanaMohala: Public Administration, S.Chand Publishing Ltd.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Objectives:
The course on Human Rights aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the concept, evolution, and theoretical foundations of human rights, emphasizing their significance in contemporary society. It explores the historical development of human rights and examines various theories, including Natural, Legal, Utilitarian, and Marxist perspectives, to enable students to make broad examination of issues and policies taking into account diverse perspectives.

Learning Outcome:
After the completion of this course, the students acquire adequate knowledge on the issues of Human Rights. Also, they would learn different human right theories and connotation of humanrights across cultures. The paper would enlighten the students on Indian perspective of Human rights drawingupon ancient philosophy, Human rights issues in contemporary India, the institutionalframework to address the human rights issues.

Unit I: Understanding Human Rights
- Connotation of 'Rights'; Meaning, Nature and Significance of Human Rights. Evolution and Historical Development of Human Rights.
- Theories of Human Rights: Natural, Legal, Utilitarian and Marxist;
- Universality of Human Rights and cultural diversity.

Unit II: International Human Rights
- International Covenants on Human Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenants: Civil and Political Rights-1966, Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights 1966: Optional Protocols-1976 and 1989, World Conference on Human Rights: Tehran 1968 and Vienna 1993.
- Institutional Framework: UN, UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), UN office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR).
- State sovereignty and Human Rights; Human rights activism and role of Global Human Rights Organisations.

Unit III: Contemporary issues and Multidimensional aspect of threats to Human Rights.
- Atrocities against Women, Children, SCs, STs, Minorities, Differently abled people.
- Impact of Globalisation on Human Rights: Environment and Human rights issue.
- Refugee crisis and Migrations, Displacement, Bonded Labour, Custodial abuse, War crimes.

Unit IV: Human Rights in India
- Underlying Human rights Principles of Indian society: Dharma, Nyaya, Neeti, Ahimsa.
- Institutional Framework: Constitutional provisions, NHRC, SHRC; Judicial Activism.
- Human Rights Movements in India: Engagement of NGOs and Civil society in Protecting Human Rights.

Essential Readings:
1. Alan, B. (2017). Human rights and the environment: where next? In *Challenges in International Human Rights Law* (pp. 765-794). Routledge.
2. Barkin, J. S. (1998). The evolution of the constitution of sovereignty and the emergence of human rights norms. *Millennium*, 27(2), 229-252.
3. Beitz, C. R. (2009). *The idea of human rights*. OUP Oxford.
4. Cerna, C. M. (1994). Universality of human rights and cultural diversity: Implementation of human rights in different socio-cultural contexts. *Hum. Rts. Q.*, 16, 740.
5. Das, A. K., & Mohanty, P. K. (2007). *Human rights in India*. Sarup & Sons.
6. Donnelly, J., & Whelan, D. J. (2020). *International human rights*. Routledge.
7. Freeman, M. (2022). *Human rights*. John Wiley & Sons.
8. Gready, P. (2004). Conceptualising globalisation and human rights: boomerangs and borders. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 8(3), 345-354.
9. Gudavarthy, A. (2008). Human rights movements in India: State, civil society and beyond. *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 42(1), 29-57.
10. Henkin, L. (1989). The universality of the concept of human rights. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 506(1), 10-16.

Additional Readings:
1. Cole, W. M. (2005). Sovereignty relinquished? Explaining commitment to the international human rights covenants, 1966-1999. *American sociological review*, 70(3), 472-495.
2. Nyamu, C. I. (2000). How should human rights and development respond to cultural legitimization of gender hierarchy in developing countries. *Harv. Int'l. LJ*, 41, 381.
3. Oestreich, J. E. (2017). *Development and Human Rights: rhetoric and reality in India*. Oxford University Press.

Political Process in India

Course Objectives:

The course impart quality of knowledge about Political Theory. It helps the students to know about the Meaning and Theories of Democracy. To increase awareness among students about the Rights and Duties of a Citizen.

Course Outcome :

This course Demonstrate a broad and coherent body of knowledge with depth in the underlying principles and concepts. Integrate knowledge of the diversity of cultures and peoples Apply critical thinking, independent judgment, intercultural sensitivity and regional, national and global perspectives to identify and solve problems in the discipline of the Political Science

Unit-I   Federal Processes of India:-

- Federalism:- Meaning, Features, Features of Indian Federalism, Centre-State Relationship:- Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relationship
- Emerging Trends of Indian Federalism:- Sarkaria Commission and M.M. Punchi Commission

Unit-II   Party System and Electoral Process in India:-

- Party System:- Origin and development of the Indian Party System, Nature and trends of Indian Party System, Regional and National Political Party, Coalition Politics
- Electoral Process:-The Election Commission of India, Power and Function, Issue of Electoral Reforms and voting Behavior

Unit-III Social Dynamics and Emerging Challenges to Indian Political System:-

- Role of Caste, Religion, Language and Regionalism in India
- Politics of Reservation, Criminalization of politics and Internal threats to security

Unit-IV Grass Root Democracy-Decentralization:-

- Panchayati Raj System:- Local and Urban Government structure, Powers and Functions
- Democratic Decentralization:- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Arts Challenges and Prospects.

Text Books

1. Niraja Gopal Jayal & Pratap Bhanu Mehta, The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,2010.
2. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1970
3. Subrata K. Mitra, Politics in India: Structure Process and Policy, Routledge, New York, 2017