



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY, LAW
AND GOVERNANCE**

M.A (PUBLIC POLICY, LAW AND GOVERNANCE) PROGRAMME

REVISED SYLLABUS W.E.F ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19

M.A (Public Policy, Law and Governance) Programme Framework

Semester I: 23 Credits		
Type of Course& Code	Title	Credits
Foundational Course PPL401	Interdisciplinary Foundations of Public Policy	4
Core PPL402	Public Policy: Paradigms and Practices	4
Core PPL403	Ethics, Justice and Public Action	4
Core PPL404	Research Methodology (Quantitative Methods)	2
Core PPL405	Economic Analysis of Public Policy	3
Core PPL406	Internship, Report writing and Presentation	2
Elective / Open Elective	1. Economic Analysis of Public Policy (PPL405) (or) 2. Sustainable Development (PPL407) (or) 3. Social Movements (PPL408) (or) 4. Constitutional Law (PPL409) (or) 5. Public Administration in India (PPL410)	4
Semester II: 24 Credits		
Core PPL411	Statistical Techniques and Data Analysis	4
Core PPL412	Big Data and Public Policy	4
Core PPL413	Policy Institutions in India	4
Core PPL414	State, Market and Regulation	4
Core PPL415	Research Methodology (Qualitative)	2
Core PPL416	Writing Policy Briefs, Legislative Briefs, and Memos	2
Elective/Open Elective	1. Big Data and Public Policy (PPL412) (or) 2. Civil Society and Policy Advocacy (PPL417) (or) 3. Media Policy and Law (PPL418) (or) 4. Human Rights Law (PPL419) (or) 5. International Law (PPL420)	4
Semester III: 22 Credits		
Core PPL501	Experiential Learning: Understanding the Implementation of a Specific Public Policy, Report writing and Presentation	4
Core PPL502	Democracy and Institutions of Governance in India	4
Core PPL503	Law and Development	4
Core PPL504	Impact Evaluation	4
Core PPL505	Capstone Project- I: Policy Analysis Exercise	2
Elective/ Open Elective	1. Society, Technology and Policy (PPL506) (or) 2. E-Governance (PPL507) (or) 3. Intellectual Property Rights (PPL508) (or) 4. Consumer Rights (PPL509)	4
Semester IV: 18 Credits		
Core PPL510	Capstone Project –II: Collecting Primary Data, Writing/ Completing, and Presenting the Capstone Project	6
Core PPL511	Public Finance	4
Core PPL512	Comparative Public Policy	4
Core PPL513	Administrative Law	4
Elective/Open Elective	1. Public Finance (PPL511) (or) 2. Administrative Law (PPL513) (or) 3. Governance and Leadership (PPL514) (or) 4. India's Environment and Climate Change Policies (PPL515)	4

Learning Outcome of Curriculum Framework:

1. The programme will contribute for the acquisition of analytical skills in policy process in India as well as the global level by way of exposing to research analytical tools.
2. To identify the policies in the context of democracy and welfare of the people keeping in mind the constitutional goals of justice, liberty and equality.
3. To acquire the skills and competency of evaluation and assessment of policy implementation and programme implementation in India.
4. To acquire the skills of contemporary policy making with the legal framework of the democracy and to become a professional in policy making.
5. To make the critical understanding of the interrelationships between policy, law and governance in a democratic setup.

Course Outcome:

- a. To input the Knowledge in the areas of Policy, Law and Governance
- b. Capacity Building by exposing the learners to the field work and making them to understand the functioning of democratic systems.
- c. Experience learning by way of interacting with policy making institutions, implementation agencies under the legal framework.
- d. Expose to research works to understand the realities in the fields by collecting and analyzing the data.
- e. Exposure to critical thinking, leadership development and decision making process.

M.A (Public Policy, Law and Governance)

SEMESTER-I

PPL401: INTERDISCIPLINARY FOUNDATIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description

This course is meant as a broad critical introduction to politics, economics and law. It is also concerned to show how the study of these disciplines is relevant to the society in which we live. The course will seek to provide a clear discussion of some of the major differences and introduce the learner to the central issues of sociological, political, legal and economic analysis.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To make understanding of the subject in an interdisciplinary way.
- (ii) To understand the basic concepts of law
- (iii) To understand the basic principles of economics.

Syllabus:

Introduction to society

1. The individual and society
2. Social Structure and Social Change
3. Socialization and Social Consciousness
4. Dimensions of social inequality: Race, Caste, Class, Region, Gender and Tribe
5. The public and the private

Readings

Berger, Peter L. 1963. *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*.

Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Coulson, M. A. and Riddell, C. 1980. *Approaching Sociology*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Jenks, Chris. Ed. 1998. *Core Sociological Dichotomies*. London: Sage.

Giddens, Anthony. 2001. *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 4th Edition.

Worsley, Peter. Ed. 1970. *Modern Sociology: Introductory Readings*. Harmondsworth:

Politics

- Liberalism, socialism, and communism;
- The State and the Nation;
- Justice;
- Legitimacy;
- Democratization;
- Political parties and interest groups;
- Parliament;
- Power;
- Economic and political development.

Basics of Economics

1. Basic problems of economics : Scarcity and Choice
2. Consumer behaviour: ordinal analysis, cardinal analysis
3. National Income:
 - a. Concepts & methods of measurement of National Income (NI)
 - b. Difficulties in measurement of National Income
 - c. Circular flow of Income 2,3 & 4 sector
 - d. Intertemporal comparison estimates of NI
4. Theories of income and employment determination: Classical; Keynesian.

Readings

1. DN Dwivedi, 2012, *Economics: theory and practice*, Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi, Chapter -3 and 4.
2. Robert S. Pindyck , Daniel L. Rubinfeld and Prem L. Mehta, 2009, *Microeconomics*, Pearson, New Delhi, Chap-2 and 3.

Introduction to Law

Unit – I

1. Definition, nature and scope of jurisprudence
2. Natural Law- Its development and relevance in modern times
3. Analytical school.
 - a. Austin's Theory of Law
 - b. Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law
 - c. Hart's Concept of Law

Unit –II

1. Historical School
2. Realist School
3. Sociological School

Unit – III Sources and Elements of Law

1. Sources of Law: Custom, Precedent and Legislation
2. Rights and Duties
3. Possession and Ownership
4. Persons.

Readings

1. Paton, G.W, 2007, *A textbook of jurisprudence*, Oxford, Clarendon Press.
2. Friedmann W :*Legal Theory*, London, Stevens.
3. Edgar Bodenheimer: *Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and the Method of the Law*, Harvard University Press.
4. Hart, HLA, *The concept of Law*, Oxford University Press.

PPL402: PUBLIC POLICY: PARADIGMS AND PRACTICES

Core Course

Credits-4

Public policy making constitutes the core of politics and government in any nation. As the governments are called upon to perform a wide array of functions, the policy making process has acquired considerable complexity. Policy analysis finds an important place in other social science disciplines. This course aims at familiarizing the students with the key concepts and theories of public policy.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand why policy issues arise to the government to act upon.
- (ii) To discuss how different actors play their role in shaping and influencing the policy process.
- (iii) To examine how policy problems and issues are defined, formulated and implemented.

Syllabus:

Unit 1: Public Policy: Key Concepts and Theories

Concepts

- Public Policy: Meaning, Definitions and Scope
- Rationale for the Study of Public Policy
- Evolution of Public Policy
- Policy Analysis as Art and Craft

Public Policy Theories

- Group theory
- Elite theory
- Institutional theory
- Rational theory
- Process theory
- Incremental theory
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Unit 2: Policy Typologies and instruments

- Distributive Policies
- Regulatory Policies
- Redistributive Policies
- Substantive vs procedural policies
- Material vs symbolic policies
- Public vs private policies
- Liberal vs conservative policies

Unit 3: Public Policy Cycle

a. Five Stages of Public policymaking

- Agenda Setting
- Policy Formulation
- Policy Legitimation (policy approval)
- Policy Implementation
- Policy Evaluation

b. Policymaking styles/levels

- Bottom-up and top-down
- Merits and demerits of the styles

Unit 4: Public Policy Environment and Policy Actors

a) Context: Political, economic, social and cultural context

b) Policy Actors: Elected Politicians, Public, Bureaucracy, Political Parties, Interest /Pressure Groups, International Actors and Regimes

Readings

Amy, Douglas J. (1984). "Why Policy Analysis and Ethics are Incompatible." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*. Vol. 3, No. 4 (Summer). pp. 573-591.

Anderson, James E. (2004). *Public Policymaking*, Houghton, New York.

Bochel, Hugh and Duncan, Sue (2007). *Making Policy in Theory and Practice*, The policy Press, Great Britain.

Brewer, Garry., and deLeon, Peter. (1983). *The Foundations of Policy Analysis*. Pacific Grove, Brooks.

Cochran, Charles and Malone, Eloisef, (2007). *Public Policy: Perspectives and Choice*, Viva Books Pvt Ltd. , New Delhi.

Dani, Anis A and HaanArjan de(ed) 2008 *Inclusive States: Social Policy and Structural Inequalities*, World Bank, Washington DC.

P.A. Sabatier (ed.) (1999), *Theories of the Policy Process*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Fischer, F. (1993). *Policy Discourse and the Politics of Washington Think Tanks*. In F. Fischer and J. Forrester (eds.), *The Argumentative Turn in Policy Analysis and Planning*. Durham and London: Duke University Press, 21–24.

Fischer, F. (2003). *Reframing Public Policy: Discursive Politics and Deliberative Practices*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Frank Fischer and Gerald Muller (eds) (2007) *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis Theory, Politics and Methods*, CRPC Press, New York.

Geyer, Rober and Rihani, Samir (2010) Complexity and Public Policy, Routledge, London.

Guy Peters,B and Pierre, Jon (2007) Institutionalism Volume.1,2,.3, and 4, Sage Publications.

Hajer, Maarten A and Wagenaar, Hendrik (2003) Deliberative Policy Analysis: Understanding governance in the Network Society, Cambridge University Press.

Hayden, F Gregory (2006) Policy making for a good society: The social Fabric Matrix approach to Policy analysis and program Evaluation, Springer, Boston.

Hogwood, B.W., and Gunn, L.A. (1984). Policy-analysis for the real world. Oxford University Pres, Oxford.

Howlett, M., and Ramesh, M. (2003). Studying Public Policy. Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Jenkins, W.I., (1978). Policy-Analysis. A Political and Organizational Perspective. London: Martin Robertsen.

Mathur, Navdeep& Mathur, Kuldeep, 2007 Policy analysis in India: Research Bases and Discursive practices in Handbook of Policy Analysis: Theory, politics and methods, edited by Fisher Etal., CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Pp. 603 – 617.

Guy Peters, 2015, Advanced Introduction to Public Policy, Edward Elgar Publishing House. Cheltenham, U.K.

Parsons, Wayne, 2005, Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Policy Analysis, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd. Cheltenham, U.K.

PPL403: ETHICS, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC ACTION

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description

The purpose of the course is to introduce the learners to contemporary theories of justice and the challenges that policy makers face in pursuing the goal of creating a just society. Discussion will centre on the concept of just society and its multi dimensions. This will lead to a discussion of how public policy seeks to achieve this goal. Current debates on selected issues of development will be used to show that there may not be one best solution to a problem.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To analyses the debate on the conceptual and theoretical aspects of ethics, justice and public actions.
- (ii) To understand different dimensions of justice.
- (iii) To understand the evaluation of state market's importance in the distribution of resources.

Syllabus:

1. Concept of just society
2. Theorists of Justice (Part I): Nozick, Rawls, Amartya Sen, Thomas Pogge
3. Theorists of Justice (Part II): Ronald Dworkin and Martha Nussbaum
4. Goals of public policy: Liberty, Equity, Security and Efficiency
5. Ethical Dimensions of Public Policy
6. Debates around Justice, Ethics and Public Action
 - a. Growth and Development Policies
 - b. Environment and Climate Justice
 - c. Security and Development

Readings:

Stone Deborrah, *Policy Paradox The Art of Political Decision-making*, New York, 2002

McKinnon, Catriona, ed. *Issues in Political Theory*. Oxford University Press, Oxford. 2008. [Chapter 5: Liberty; Chapter 7: Equality; Chapter 8: Distributive Justice]

Knowles, Dudley. *Political Philosophy*. London: Routledge, 2001. Chapter 5.

Gorowitz, Samuel, "John Rawls: A Theory of Justice" in Anthony de Crespigny and Kenneth

Minogue, eds. *Contemporary Political Philosophers*. London: Methuen, 1976.

Sandel, Michael. *Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do?* Penguin Books, 2010.

Sandel, Michael. *Justice: A Reader*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Walzer, M, 1983, *Spheres of Justice*, New York: Basic Books.

Craig, Gary, Tania Burchardt and David Gordon, eds. *Social Justice and Public Policy*. Bristol: The Policy Press. 2008.

Dworkin, Ronald, *Taking Rights Seriously*, Harvard University Press, 1977.

Rawls, John, 1971, *A Theory of Justice*, Harvard: Bellknap.

Dworkin, Ronald, 1981, 'What is Equality? Part I: Equality of Welfare'; 'Part II: Equality of Resources', *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, Vol. 10.

Berlin, I., 1969, 'Two Concepts of Liberty', in I. Berlin, *Four Essays on Liberty*, London: Oxford University Press: 118-72.

Skinner, Q., 2002, 'A Third Concept of Liberty', *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 117, no. 237, pp. 237-68.

Sen, A. (2009). *The Idea of Justice*. New York: Penguin.

Will Kymlicka (2002). *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Pogge, Thomas (2001). Priorities of global justice. Metaphilosophy Inc and Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

PPL404: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (QUANTITATIVE METHODS)

Core Course

Credits-2

Course Description

The course aims to provide an understanding of the nature of social phenomena, the issues involved in social research and the ways and means of understanding and studying social reality. Thus, the emphasis is threefold. Firstly, on the study of research methods as a means of understanding social reality, second, the tools and techniques are only instruments and not the end or goal of research. Thirdly, there are different perspectives and methods of understanding social phenomena.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the types of research
- (ii) To understand the importance of quantitative research in social science.
- (iii) To understand and apply the basic statistical methods in social science research.

Syllabus:

1. The Nature of Quantitative Research

- 1.1 The main steps in quantitative research
- 1.2 Main preoccupations of quantitative research
- 1.3 Critique of quantitative research

2. Sampling

- 2.1 Types of Probability Sampling
- 2.2 Qualities of Probability Sampling
- 2.3 Types of Non-Probability Sampling

3. Introduction to Statistics

- 3.1 Statistics and Statistical Methods
- 3.2 Characteristics of Statistics
- 3.3 Functions of Statistics
- 3.4 Limitations of Statistics
- 3.5 Distrust of Statistics

4. Statistical Measures

- 4.1 Measures of Central Tendency
- 4.2 Measures of Variation
- 4.3 Measure of Skewness

Readings:

1. Alan Bryman, 1988, Social Research Methods, New York, Oxford University Press

2. S Siegel, 1994, Non-Parametric Statistics, New York, McGraw Hill
3. Alan Bryman, 1988, Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman
4. S.P Gupta Statistical Methods, 43rd Edn., Sultan Chand and Sons, Delhi
5. Pannerselvam R, Research Methodology, PHI Learning Private Ltd, New Delhi.

PPL405: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICY

Core Course

Credits-3

Course Description

The course seeks to develop an understanding of the rationale for public policies and means of assessing them using the logic and tools of microeconomics. The topics emphasized include externalities, public goods and social cost-benefit analysis.

Objectives of the course:

- (i) To enhance the understanding of macro-economic concepts for the larger understanding of the policy problems.
- (ii) To develop the case-study methods through the application of economic data and analysis to gauge the gravity of policy problems.
- (iii) To enhance discipline specific competencies relevant to academia, industry, and generic skills.

Syllabus:

Concepts in Public Finances: Understanding Government Intervention, Public Expenditures, Revenue, Public Debts, Externalities, Public Goods,

Citizens articulation in Public Finances: Collective Actions, Aggregating Preferences, Social Cost-Benefit Analysis.

Public Budgeting: Concepts, Theories and Practices, Zero-based Budgeting, Reforms in Budgeting, Outcome and Performances Budgeting, Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM).

Policy: Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy, Taxation Policy, Trade Policy, Industrial Policy, Social Sectors Spending, etc.

Readings:

Jonathan Gruber, *Public Finance and Public Policy* (Worth Publishers, 2009).

Charles Wheelan and Burton G. Malkiel, *Naked Economics: Undressing the Dismal Science* (Norton, 2003).

Kenneth A. Shepsle, *Analyzing Politics: Rationality, Behavior, and Institutions* (W.W. Norton, 2010), chap. 9.

Arora, Rashmi Umesh (2009), "Globalization and Stages of Development: An Exploratory Analysis", Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies.

Bhattacharya, B.B., S. Sakthivel, "Regional Growth and Disparity in India: A Comparison of pre and post reform decades", Institute of Economic Growth: Delhi, Available at <http://iegindia.org/workpap/wp244.pdf>

Bradhan, Pranab (2002), "Decentralization of Governance and Development", Journal of Economic Perspective, vol. 16, No.4, pp. 185-205.

Kapur, Devesh (2010) "Political Economy of the State", in Niraja Gopal Jayal and PratapBhanu Mehta (2010), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Kohli, Atul and R. D. Mullen (2003), "Democracy, Growth and Poverty in India", in AtulKohli, Chung-in Moon and Georg Serenson (2003), State, Markets and Just Growth: Development in the 21st Century, United Nations University Press: Japan.

Kundu, Amitabh, K.Varghese (2010), "Regional Inequality and' Inclusive Growth in India under Globalization: Identification of Lagging States for Strategic Intervention", Oxfam India working papers.

Learmonth, ATA (January, 1960), "Regional Planning in India: Now or Never?", The Economic Weekly Annual.

M.H. Suryanarayana, Ankush Agrawal and K. SeetaPrabhu (2011), Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index for India's States, UNDP: New Delhi.

Purfield, Catriona (2006), "Mind the Gap- Is Economic Growth in India Leaving Some StatesBehind?", IMF working paper WP/06/103.

State Action Plan on Climate Change in India: Framing, Processes and Drivers, 2013. (Report on the Round Table Dialogue organized by The Centre for Policy Research).

Topalova, Petia (2008), "India: Is the rising tide lifting all boats?" IMF working Papers WP/08/54.

PPL406: INTERNSHIP, REPORT WRITING AND PRESENTATION

Core Course

Credits-2

Course Description:

The learners will go to the rural villages and spend there for about 2 weeks. They will experience the life in rural areas and form an understanding of the society. They will write a brief report on their rural experiential learning, and present in the classroom.

Each learner will be working under the mentorship of a faculty assigned in the department. The mentor will supervise the internship from time to time, and guide the learner in writing the report.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the functioning of organizations relevant to policy making and policy implementation.
- (ii) To develop the skill of report writing.
- (iii) To develop the skill of presentation.

PPL407: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Elective / Open Elective Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

In a context of increasing globalization and decentralization, an understanding of the underlying driving forces of Sustainable Development (SD) and its consequences are critical. This course provides an inter-disciplinary perspective on understanding SD as a concept and concentrate on its priorities and strategies. It focuses on analyzing *three domain of SD* (social, economic and environment) and the *triple bottom line* (the role of civil society organizations, State and the Business) in the policy and decision making. It familiarizes participants with current national and international policy debates and perspectives in analyzing common concerns, challenges and commitments.

In this course, successful strategies are discussed for the decision makers to participate and analyze and evolve alternate strategies in the field of sustainable development, allowing an alternate perspective on key policies, programmes and practices.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the concepts of sustainable development.
- (ii) To participate, analyze and evolve alternative strategies in the field of sustainable development.
- (iii) To understand the successful models of the state for achieving sustainable development.

Syllabus:

1. Understanding Sustainable Development

1.1 Concept, Commitment and Challenges of operationalization

1.2 Bruntland Commission

1.3 World Conversation Strategy

2. Framework of Sustainable Development

2.1 Sustainable Livelihood Framework

2.2 Sustainable Development Framework

2.3 Millennium Development Goals: Success and Strategy

3 Challenges and considerations in planning SD and Policy Implications

3.1 Issues of Growth and Equity: Comparing Development between Regions /States

3.2 Cases of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh

4. Concept and Strategies of Collective Action

5. Role of Civil Society and State

Readings:

Sustainable Development- A Critical Review, by Sharachchandra M. LeLe, *World Development*. Vol. 19, No. 6, pp. 607-621, 1991

Indian Development: Selected Regional Perspectives by Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen (1996), Oxford University Press, New York

Growth, Distribution, and the Environment: Sustainable Development in India by Amitaa Krishna Duty and J. Mohan Rao. *World Development*. Vol. 24, No. 2. pp. 287-30.

Measuring Household Livelihood Security at the Family and Community Level in the Developing World by Marc Lindenberg. *World Development* .Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 301–318, 2002

Politics of 'Sustainable Development' by K. R. Nayar .*Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 29, No. 22 (May 28, 1994), pp. 1327-1329

Struggling with Sustainability— A Comparative Framework for Evaluating Sustainable Development Programs by Justin M. Mog, *World Development*. Vol. 32, No. 12, pp. 2139–2160, 2004

Poverty and Development Policy Author(s): A. Vaidyanathan Source: *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 36, No. 21 (May 26 - Jun. 1, 2001), pp. 1807-1822

The “new” Kerala Model: Lessons for Sustainable Development by Rene Veron *World Development*, Vol. 29, No.4, pp.601-617, 2001

Crossing the Great Divide: Coproduction, Synergy, and Development by Elinor Ostrom, *World Development* Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 1073-1087.1996

Global action networks: Agents for collective action By Pieter Glasbergen *Global Environmental Change* 20 (2010) 130–141

India and World, Human Development Report, 2011 (latest), UNDP

India: Towards the Millennium Development Goals by Nirupam Bajpai, Background paper for HDR2003, UNDP.

PPL408: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
Elective / Open Elective Course
Course Description:

Credits-4

This paper tries to highlight and address the challenges faced by policy makers. Policy-making and implementations are not insulated from the resistance and opposition of the people. Both policy-making and implementation face arduous challenges on various issues centered on environment to development projects. Thus, the major objective of this paper is to flag off some of the critical issues which are faced by our policy-makers. In addition to theoretical analysis and discussion, different contemporary development and policy issues are critically scrutinized.

- (i) To understand the importance of social movements
- (ii) To understand the role of social movements in public policy.
- (iii) To understand the challenges before social movements.

Syllabus:

Unit I

- 1. Social Movement: Past Research and Present Problem
- 2. Social Movements and Public Policy

Unit II

- 3. State, Movements and Democracy and Civil Society
- 4. Multilateralism and global social movement

Unit III

- 5. New Social Movement (NSM): History and Theory of NSM;
- 6. NSM and the State in India
- 7. Media, Social Networking and NSM
- 8. After New Social Movement

Unit IV

- 9. Issues and Challenges
 - a. Environment and Climate Change
 - b. Women and Feminist
 - c. Students
 - d. Antinuclear Movement
 - e. Human Rights Movement

Readings:

Ajay G. and G. Vijay (2000), "Civil Society, State and Social Movements", *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Baviskar, Amita (2010), "Social Movements", in Jayal, Niraja Gopal and PratapBhanu Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Buechler, Steven M. (1995), "New Social Movement Theories", *Sociological Quarterly*, 36: 3.

Dryzek, John S., David Downes, Christian Hunold and David Schlosberg With Hans-Kristian Hernes (2003), "States, Movements and Democracy", in J. Dryzek et. al. (Eds.), *Green States and Social Movements: Environmentalism in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and Norway*, Oxford: New York.

Dubhashi, P R. (February 9, 2002), "People's Movement against Global Capitalism", *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Burstein, P. (1999), "Social Movements and Public Policy", in Giugni, Marco, Doug McAdam, and Charles Tilly (eds.), *How Social Movements Matter*, University of Minnesota Press: London.

Karan, P.P. (1994), "Environmental Movements in India", *The Geographical Review*, 84.

Katzenstein, Mary F., Smithu Kothari, and Uday Mehta (2001), "Social Movement Politics in India: Institutions, Interests and Identities," in Atul Kohli (Ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press: New York, pp. 242-269.

Kothari, Rajni (1984), "The Non-Party Political Process", *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Omvedt, Gail (1984), "Ecology and Social Movements", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XIX No 44. November 3.

Piven, Frances Fox and R. A. Cloward (1979), "The Structuring of Protest", in Frances Fox Piven and R. A. Cloward *Poor Peoples Movements, How They Succeed, How They Fail*, Vintage Books: New York.

Rao, M. S. A. (2000), *Social Movements in India*, Manohar Publishers.

Ray, Aswini K. (2003), "Human Rights Movement in India: A Historical Perspective", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 38, No. 32.

Roy, Anupama (2010), "The Women's Movement", Jayal, Niraja Gopal and PratapBhanu Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Sangvai, Sanjay (2007), "The New People's Movements in India", *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Sethi, Harsh, (January 27, 2001), "Movements and Mediators", *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Shah, Ghanshyam(2004), *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*, Sage: New Delhi.

Murayama, M. (2009), "Competition and framing in the women's movement in India", in Shinichi Shigetomi and Kumiko Makino (eds.), *Protest and Social Movements in the Developing World*, Edward Elgar: Cheltenham.

Oommen, T. K. (2010), "General Introduction: On the Analysis of Social Movements", in T.K. Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements I: Issues of Identity*, Oxford: New Delhi.

T.K. Oommen (2010), "Student Power: Mobilization and Protest", in T.K. Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements II: Concerns of Equity and Security*, Oxford: New Delhi.

Shiva, Vandana (2010), "Ecology Movements in India", in T.K. Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements II: Concerns of Equity and Security*, Oxford: New Delhi.

Tilly, Charles (2004), "Social Movements as Politics", in C. Tilly, *Social Movements: 1768-2004*, Paradigm Publishers: London.

Tilly, Charles (2004), "Inventions of the Social Movement", in C. Tilly, *Social Movements: 1768-2004*, Paradigm Publishers: London.

Tilly, Charles (2004), "Social Movements Enter the Twenty-first Century", in C. Tilly, *Social Movements: 1768-2004*, Paradigm Publishers: London.

Tilly, Charles (2004), "Democratization and Social Movements", in C. Tilly, *Social Movements: 1768-2004*, Paradigm Publishers: London.

Tilly, Charles (2004), "Futures of Social Movements", in C. Tilly, *Social Movements: 1768-2004*, Paradigm Publishers: London.

Wieviorka, Michel (2005), "After New Social Movements, Social Movement Studies", *Journal of Social, Cultural and Political Protest*, 4:1, pp. 1-19.

Ramchandra Guha, *Environmentalism: A Global History*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.

Tom Mertes (ed.), *A Movement of Movements: Is Another World Really Possible?* Verso, London, 2004.

PPL409: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
Elective /Open Elective Course
Course Description:

Credits-4

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic government- how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligations and how power is limited and distributed. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution. Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the working of democracy and the functions of constitution in India.
- (ii) To understand how the Constitution acts as a dynamic instrument in the changing society.
- (iii) To understand the interpretations of judiciary to keep the constitution alive to uphold the democracy and its values.

Syllabus:

1. Historical Perspective

1.1. Constitutional developments since 1858 to 1947

1.3. Making of Indian Constitution

1.4. Nature and special features of the constitution.

2. Parliamentary Government

2.1. Westminster model - choice of parliamentary government at the Centre and States.

2.2. President of India

2.1.1. Election, qualifications, salary and impeachment

2.1.2. Powers : legislative, executive and discretionary powers

2.3. Council of Ministers – Prime Minister – Cabinet System – Collective Responsibility – Individual Responsibility

2.4. Parliament

2.5 The Union Judiciary

2.6. Governor and state government - constitutional relationship.

2.7. Legislative process

2.7.1. Practice of law-making.

2.7.2. Legislative privileges and fundamental rights.

2.7.3. The High Courts and Subordinate Courts

2.7.4. The Panchayats, Municipalities and Cooperative Societies

3. Federalism

3.1. Federalism - principles: comparative study

3.2. Indian Federalism: identification of federal features

3.2.1. Legislative relations

3.2.2. Administrative relations

3.2.3. Financial relations .

3.3. Governor's role

3.4. Centre's powers over the states - emergency

3.5. J & K - special status

3.6. Challenges to Indian federalism

4. Constitutional Processes of Adaptation and Alteration

4.1. Methods of constitutional amendment

4.2. Limitations upon constituent power

4.3. Development of the basic Structures : Doctrine judicial activism and restraint

4.4 Emergency

5. Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.

Readings:

G. Austin, History of Democratic Constitution: The Indian Expenditure (2000) Oxford

D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, (1996), Prentice Hall of India, Delhi

Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12 (1989)

H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3(1992), Tripathi, Bombay

M.P.Singh(ed.), V.N.Shukla, Constitutional Law of India (2000)' Oxford

G. Austin, Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (1972).

M. Galanter, Competing Equalities - Law and the Backward Classes in India (1984) Oxford

B. Sivaramayya, Inequalities and the Law (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.

S.C.Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament (1978) Metropolitan, New Delhi.

PPL410: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Elective / Open Elective Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

India as one of the fastest growing economies of the world has gained attention of the scholars in terms of governance institutions and their contribution to development. Development of India's administration has moved from the traditional 'government' to 'governance'. The rise of non-state actors, such as civil society and market has changed the governance scenario of Indian state. Despite, the rise of neo-liberalism the expected role in delivery services remains intact. Thus Indian administration has caught between 'change' and 'continuity'. Given this background the course is expected to provide an overview of the Indian state and administration vis-à-vis globalization challenges.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To comprehend the structures and processes of governance in India.
- (ii) To examine the implementation of reforms in administration.
- (iii) To identify the critical issues in governance structure.

Syllabus:

Unit 1 Evolution of Public Administration and Constitutional Framework in India

The Legacy of the British Rule; Salient features of the Indian Constitution; Parliamentary Democracy; Administrative Culture and Bureaucracy in India.

Unit 2 Structure and Processes of Administration in India

(i). Union Government and Administration

Indian Parliament: Role and Functions; Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: Structure, Functions and Processes; Prime Minister: Office and Powers; Cabinet Secretariat; Prime Minister's Office: Central Secretariat; Planning Commission and Finance Commission: Composition, Role and Functions

(ii). State Government and Administration

Governor: Role, Powers and Functions; Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers; Chief Secretary; State Secretariat; Union-State Relations: Legislature, Administrative and Financial; Centre-State relations: Areas of Conflict; Role of Finance Commission.

(iii). District Administration and Local Governance

District Administration: Changing Role of the District Collector; Panchayati Raj Institutions; Urban and Local Governance: Main Features, Structures, Finances and Problem Areas; Democratic Decentralization; 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments: Functions, Role and its Impact. Politics of Coalition and dynamics of Bureaucracy

Unit 3 Civil Services and Administrative Reforms in India

Evolution of Civil Services in India, All India Services: Nature, Role and Functions, The Union Public Service Commission, The State Public Service Commissions; Training and Capacity Building of Civil Services in the changing context of Governance. Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)

Administrative Reforms and Civil Service reforms in India (Reforms since Independence, Reports of the concerned Commissions and Problems of Implementation) Governance reforms – some initiatives, politics of reforms and its impact on administrative systems in India

Unit 4 Local Government and Administration:

Features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, Rural and Urban Local Government, Rural Local Government, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Notified Area Committees, Town Area Committees, Metropolitan Organization

Unit 5 Administrative Ethics and Values:

Problem of Corruption in Indian Administration; Governance, Good Governance and Economic Development: A Debate; Civil Society and Governance Issues in India: (i) Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation (ii) Committed Bureaucracy (iii) Judicial Activism (iv) Right to Information Act and Citizen's Charter (v) Corruption and Jan Lokpal Bill (vi) People's Participation in Governance: Issues of Accountability and Transparency; E governance and Role of ICTs in Indian Administration; Decentralization

Readings:

Arora, R.K, 2006, *Public Administration in India: Continuity and Change*, Rajat Publications, New Delhi.

Aswathappa, K., 2002, *Human Resource Personnel Management: Text and Cases*, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.

Barthwal, C.P. and Kumkum Kishore (eds.), 2003, *Public Administration in India (Current Perspectives)*, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Basu, D. D., 2004, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*; Prentice Hall: New Delhi.

Basu, Durga Das, 2004, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Twelfth Edition; Prentice Hall of India: New Delhi.

Bhatt. M.S., 2004, *Poverty and Food Security in India: Problems and Policies*, Department of Economics, JamiaMiliaIslamia, New Delhi.

Bhattacharya, Mohit, 2007, *New Horizons of Public Administration*, Jawahar Publishers & Distributors.

Chahar, S.S. (ed.) *Governance at Grassroots Level in India* (New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, 2005)

Chandhoke, Neera, 1995, *State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory*, Sage, New Delhi.

Chandhoke, Neera, 2003, *The Conceits of Civil Society*, oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Dayal, Ishwar, MuthurKuldeep and Battacharya M., 1976, *District Administration*, Mc Millan: Delhi.

Dreze, J and Sen. S., 1995, *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

Fadia, B.L., 2010, *Public Administration*, SahitayaBhawan Publication, Agra.

Godbole, Madhav. "Good Governance: A Distant Dream," *Economic and Political Weekly* (Mar 13, 2004): 1103-1107

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Guest, D.E, 1987, 'Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations', *Journal of Management Studies*.

Guest, D.E., 1997, 'Human resource Management and Performance: A Review and Research Agenda', *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*.

Gupta, S.K., 2001, 'Rethinking Waste Management in India', *Humanscape*, April 20.

Herrick, 1995, Empowerment Practices and Social Change: the Place for New Social Movement Theory (www.interwebtech.com)

Jain, R.B., 2001, *Public Administration in India – 21st Century Challenges for Good Governance*, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Jain, S.P., (ed.), 1995, *Panchayati Raj Institutions in India: An Appraisal*. Hyderabad. NIRD, 1995.

Jayal, Niraja Gopal., 1999, *Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism and Development in Contemporary India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Jean Woodall, Monica Lee and Jim Stewart (eds), 2004, *New Frontiers in Human Resource Development*, Routledge, New York.

Joseph, S., 2001, 'Democratic Good Governance: New Agenda for Change', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol 36, No 12. pp.1011-14.

Laxmikant, M. , 2010, *Public Administration*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Maclaren, V.W., 1991, 'Waste Management: Current Crisis and Future Challenge' in B Mitchell (eds), *Resource Management and Development: Addressing Conflict and Uncertainty*, Oxford University Press.

Maheshwari, Dr. Shriram, 1968, *Indian Administration*, Orient Longman Limited, New Delhi.

Maheshwari, S.R., 1996, *Indian Administration*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.

Mander Harsh and Mohammed Asif, 2004, *Good Governance: Resource Book*, Books for Change, New Delhi.

Mander, Harsh, 2003, *Corruption and the right to Information* in Rajesh Tandon and Ranjita Mohanty (eds), *Civil society and Governance Issues and Problems*, Sage, New Delhi.

Manjumdar, R.C. and P.N. Chopra, 1994, *Main Currents of Indian History*, New Delhi. pp.102-121.

Mathur, Kuldeep, 2003, 'Good Governance and Pursuit of Transparency in Administration: The Indian Efforts' in Pardeep Sahni and Uma Medury (eds), *Governance for Development Issues and Strategies*, Prentice-Hall India, New Delhi.

Mathur, Kuldeep, 2008, *From Government to Governance: A Brief Survey of the Indian Experience*, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

Minogue, M., 1997, 'The Principles and Practice of Good Governance', British Council Briefing, *Law and Governance*, Issue 4, London.

Misra B.B., 1970, *The Administrative History of India*; Oxford University Press: London.

N.R. Inamdar, 2005, 'Kautilya' in *Administrative Thinkers* (eds) D. Ravindra Prasad, V.S. Prasad and P. Satya Narayana, Sterling Publishers Private Limited. New Delhi.

Poliraidu, S., 2010, *Public Administration*, Galgotia Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Prasad, Bishwanath., 1968, *The Indian Administrative Service*; S. Chand and Company: Delhi.

Premchand. A., 2010, *Contemporary India: Society and Governance*, Transaction Publishers.

Puri, K.K., 1985, *Local Government in India*, Bharat Prakashan, Jalandhar.

Puri, K.K., 2006, *Indian Administration*, Bharat Prakashan, Jalandhar.

Puri, V.K., 2005, *Local Government and Administration*, Modern Publishers, Jalandhar.

Ram Narayan Prasad, 2002, *Governance of India: Issues and Perspectives*, Concept, New Delhi.

Sachdeva, Pradeep., 1993, *Urban Local Government and Administration in India*, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.

Sarkar, Siuli. *Public Administration in India* (New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Limited, 2010)

Schneider, H, 1999, 'Participatory Governance for Poverty Reduction', *Journal of International Development*, Vol.11, No.4.

Sharma, K. Arvind, 2004, *Bureaucracy and Decentralization*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi

Sharma, K., 1992, 'Grass-root Organisations and Women's Empowerment: Some issues and Contemporary Debates', *Samya Shakti*, Vol.Vi.

Singh, Hoshiar and Singh, Mohinder., 1989, *Public Administration in India: Theory and Practice*; Sterling Publishers Private Ltd., New Delhi.

Singh, K.V. and S.S. Singh. *Encyclopedia of Public Administration* (Delhi: Vista International Publishing House, 2008)

Singh, Surjit, 2002, 'Food Security: Agenda for Asian Economies', *Economic and Political Weekly*, June22, pp.2418-2421.

Stephen Howes, Ashok K Lahari and Nicholas Stern (ed), 2003, *State-level Reforms in India: Towards More Effective Government*, Macmillan publications.

Subhash C. Kashyap (eds), 2006, *Perspectives on The Constitution*, Shipra Publications, New Delhi.

Subramanian, V., 1996, 'Administrative Legacy of Ancient India in relation to Modern Public Administration', *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*.

Tendon, Rajesh & Ranjita Mohanty, 2002, *Civil Society and Governance*, Samskriti Publications, New Delhi.

UN (2002), Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, August 26-September 4, A/CONF.199/20.

Valentine Udoh James, 1996, *Third World Countries: Applied and Theoretical Perspectives*, Praeger Publications, Westport.

Vayunandan, E. and Dolly Matthew, 2003, *Good Governance: Initiatives in India*, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi.

Virnmami, Arvind. "A New Development Paradigm: Employment, Entitlement and Empowerment" *Economic and Political Weekly* (Jun 1, 2002).

VishwaBallabh (ed), 2008, *Governance of Water: Institutional Alternatives and Political Economy*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Weaver. H. James., Michael T. Rock and Kenneth Kusterer, 1997, *Achieving Broad-Based Sustainable Development: Governance, Environment, and Growth with Equity*, Kumarian Press, West Hartford.

SEMESTER- II

PPL411: STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES AND DATA ANALYSIS

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description

This course seeks to provide learners with a basic understanding of the use of quantitative methods to analyze data for policy analysis. The course assumes no prior knowledge of statistics and only assumes a basic understanding of mathematics. The use of statistical software like Stata/SPSS/R is highly recommended for practical analysis of the data.

Objectives of the Course

- (i) To understand basic statistical methods for quantitative research
- (ii) To understand various statistical methods for inference of the data
- (iii) To understand the statistical analysis for deriving the result of the data.

Syllabus:

1. Introduction to Data

- 1.1 Basic descriptive statistics
- 1.2 Data Collection Principles
- 1.3 Association between variables

2. Statistical Measures and Probability Distribution

- 2.1 Approaches to Probability
- 2.2 Probability Distributions
 - 2.2.1 Binomial Distribution
 - 2.2.2 Poisson Distribution
 - 2.2.3 Exponential Distribution
 - 2.2.4 Normal Distribution

3. Distribution of Random Variables

- 3.1 Normal distribution
- 3.2 Z-Scores

3.3 Bernoulli distribution

4. Statistical Inference

4.1 Sampling Distribution and Standard Errors

4.2 Confidence Intervals

4.3 Hypothesis Testing

4.4 Central Limit Theorem

4.5 Decision Errors

4.6 Statistical Significance and Practical Significance

4.7 Difference of two Means

4.8 Proportions

4.9 t- Test Sstatistic

4.10 Chi-square Test Statistic

4.11 One way and Two-way Tables

4.12 ANOVA

4.13 F-Statistic

5. Multivariate Analysis

5.1 Correlation Analysis

5.2 Linear Regression

5.3 Forecasting

5.4 Time Series

Readings:

Deborah A. Stone, Policy Paradox: The Art of Political Decision Making. Chapter 7: Numbers. (Norton, 1988).

Diez, D., Barr, C., & Cetinkaya, M. Open Intro Statistics. (DBC) Available at:
<http://www.openintro.org>

Jeffrey M. Woolridge. Econometrics. India Edition. Cengage Learning. Chapter 6.

Pannerselvam R, Research Methodology, PHI Learning Private Ltd, New Delhi.

S.P Gupta, Statistical Methods, 43rd Edn, Sultan Chand and Sons, Delhi.

PPL412: BIG DATA AND PUBLIC POLICY

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with big data analysis as a tool for addressing substantive research questions. The course begins with a basic introduction to big data and discusses what the analysis of these data entails, as well as associated technical,

conceptual and ethical challenges. Strength and limitations of big data research are discussed in depth using real-world examples. Students then engage in case study exercises in which small groups of students develop and present a big data concept for a specific real-world case. This includes practical exercises to familiarize students with the format of big data. It also provides a first hands-on experience in handling and analyzing large, complex data structures.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To enhance interdisciplinary understanding with Big-Data.
- (ii) To understand the use of Big-Data in policy making process.
- (iii) To recognize and appreciate the importance of Big-Data and their application in academic, industrial, social, economic and environmental context.

Syllabus:

1. Introduction – What is Big Data? Handling and Processing Big Data, Methodological Challenges and Problems, Ethics and Big Data
2. The Big Data and Public Policy: Inter-relationship and Challenges
3. Policy, Politics and Governance in Digital Era: Digital Government, Development of E-Governance, E-Democracy, Digital Citizenship, E-Parliament,, E-Rulemaking, Digital Nation State.
4. Case Study Analysis: The Analysis of CMIE, Census, NFHS, NSS, Employment Data and other Economic Data Sets like RBI Data, India Public Finance Statistics.
5. Use of GIS and Spatial Analysis for Public Policy

Readings:

Matthew J. Salganik. (2017). Bit by Bit: Social Research in the Digital Age. Princeton University Press.

Cathy O’Neil. (2016). Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy. Penguin Books.

Rob Kitchin. (2014). The Data Revolution: Big Data, Open Data, Data Infrastructures and Their Consequences. SAGE Publications.

Dutcher, Jenna. (2014). What is Big Data? UC Berkeley Data Science Blog.

Press, Gil. (2014). 12 Big Data Definitions: What’s Yours? Forbes Blog.

Manovich, Lev. (2012). Trending: The Promises and the Challenges of Big Social Data. Debates in the Digital Humanities, edited by Matthew K. Gold. The University of Minnesota Press.

Lazer, David, Alex Pentland, Lada Adamic, Sinan Aral, Albert-László Barabási, Devon Brewer, Nicholas Christakis, Noshir Contractor, James Fowler, Myron Gutmann, Tony Jebara, Gary King,

Michael Macy, Deb Roy, and Marshall Van Alstyne. (2009). Computational Social Science. Science 323(5915): 721-723.

Bollier, David (2010).The Promise and Peril of Big Data.The Aspen Institute Communications and Society Program.

Cate, Fred H. (2014). The Big Data Debate. Science 346(6211): 818-818.

Lazer, David, Ryan Kennedy, Gary King, and Alessandro Vespignani. (2014). The Parable of Google Flu: Traps in Big Data Analysis. Science 343(6176): 1203-1205.

Lazer, David. (2015). The Rise of the Social Algorithm. Science 348(6239): 1090-1091.

Ulfelder, Jay. (2015). The Myth of Comprehensive Data. Blog Post.

PPL413: POLICY INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

Policymaking in India has undergone dramatic changes in the post-globalization era. Traditionally the government used to seek policy inputs from civil servants in line with ministries. Since 1950s there has been a gradual shift in encouraging the *policy experts* as major source of policymaking. This has brought in changes in the role of civil servants. Of late, the increasing complexities of public policies seem to compel the policy makers to seek the 'expertise' from think tanks and consultancy, leading to new institutional framework for policy-making in India. Parallel to this development, the Planning Commission has used to provide most of policy choices and encouraging independent research outside the government. Moreover market brought significant changes in the nature of policy making. There are now many players in policymaking in India with the introduction of neo-liberal policies after 1991.

Objectives of the Course:

The course enables the student:

- (i) To have an over view of the changing trends in policy making.
- (ii) To analyze the institutional frame of policymaking (legislature, executive and judiciary);
- (iii) To explain the emergence of other agencies in policymaking

Syllabus:

Unit 1 Policy Making at Union Level

Indian Parliament: Role and Functions; Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: Structure, Functions and Processes; Prime Minister: Office and Powers; Cabinet Secretariat; Prime Minister's Office: Central Secretariat; NITI AYOOG and Finance Commission: Composition, Role and Functions

Unit 2 Policy Making at State Level

Governor: Role, Powers and Functions; Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers; Chief Secretary; State Secretariat; Union-State Relations: Legislature, Administrative and Financial; Centre-State relations: Areas of Conflict; Role of Finance Commission.

Unit 3 Policy Making at Local Level

Features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, Rural and Urban Local Government, Rural Local Government, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Notified Area Committees, Town Area Committees, Metropolitan Organization

Unit 4 Policy Environment: Role of Non-State actors in Policy-Making

Civil Society Organizations in India

- (i) Policy-Making Process (ii) Promoting Good Governance
- (iii) Regulation (iv) Effective Policy/Programme Implementation
- (v) Ensuring Accountability.

Role of Media and Interest Groups in Determining the Public Policy.

Unit 5 Recent Issues and Trends in Policymaking in India

Changing Trends in Public Policy and Administration: The Global Context Nature and Process of Policy-making in India: Problems with multi-party system; Role of external actors; Decline of the Legislature vis-à-vis Policy Processes;

Readings:

Ayyar, Vaidyantha, 2009, *Public Policy Making in India*, Pearson, New Delhi.

Barthwal, C.P. and Kumkum Kishore (eds.), 2003, *Public Administration in India (Current Perspectives)*, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Basu, D. D., 2004, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*; Prentice Hall: New Delhi.

Chandoke, N., 2003, 'The Civil and the Political in Civil Society', Carolyn M. Elliott (ed), *Civil Society and Democracy: A Reader*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Court, Julius, Enrique Mendizabal, David Osborne and John Young, 2006, *Policy Engagement: How Civil Society Can be More Effective*, Overseas Development Institute.

Godbole, Madhav. "Good Governance: A Distant Dream," *Economic and Political Weekly* (Mar 13, 2004): 1103-1107

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Mander, Harsh, 2003, *Corruption and the right to Information* in Rajesh Tandon and RanjitaMohanty (eds), *Civil society and Governance Issues and Problems*, Sage, New Delhi.

Tandon, Rajesh and RanjitaMohanty, 2000, 'Civil Society and Governance: A Research Study in India', part of Global Comparative Research Study on Civil Society and Governance Coordinated by IDS, Sussex, U.K. at www.eldis.org/static/doc10892.htm-29k

Zimmermann, Klaus F., "Advising Policymakers through the Media," *The Journal of Economic Education*, Vol. 35, No. 4 (Fall, 2004): 395-406.

PPL414: STATE, MARKET AND REGULATION

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

The rationale of the course lies in the formulation that development is not apolitical; politics determines the choices made with regard to various options/ policies/ programmes for development, their implementation and outcomes. While the economic aspects of development are undoubtedly critical, the socio-political context of development is increasingly being recognized as crucial. State, market and regulatory institutions are the important players in shaping the development discourse.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the debate on the state and market's role based on different political systems and states.
- (ii) To understand the evolution of states in the pre and post-globalization era and the implications.
- (iii) To study the important regulatory institutions that shapes the nature of state-market relations.

Syllabus:

1. Conceptual Understanding

Public Policy, State, Market and Development

2. State and Development

Predatory state

Patrimonial State

Developmental State

Neoliberal State

3. Politics of Development in India

Debate on Roll-back of the State and Globalization

Development and Social Movement

Politics, Post-development and market

Right to Development

4. States and Market

4.1 Governing the Market

4.2 Regulatory framework and institutions

4.3 Corporate Governance

Readings:

Bardhan, Pranab, 'Sharing the Spoils: Group Equity, Development and Democracy' in Kohli, Atul, ed., *The Success of India's Democracy*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2001, pp. 226-241.

Brass, Paul, 'How Political Scientists Experienced India's Development State' in Rudolph, Lloyd I. & John Kurt Jacobsen, eds., *Experiencing the State*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006, pp.110-139.

Byres, T. J., 'State, Class and Development Planning in India', in T. J. Byres, ed., *The State, Development Planning and Liberalisation in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Cammack, P., 'Dependency and the Politics of Development' in Leeson, PF and Minogue, M M, eds., *Perspectives on Development: Cross Disciplinary Themes in Development*, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1988.

Chatterjee, Partha, 'Development Planning and the Indian State' in Chatterjee, Partha, ed., *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997, pp. 271-298.

Chhotray, Vasudha, *The Anti-Politics Machine in India: State, Decentralisation and Participatory Development*, London: Anthem Press, 2011.

Corbridge, Stuart, 'Development as Freedom: The Spaces of Amartya Sen' in *Progress in Development Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 3, July 2002, pp. 183-217.

Corbridge, Stuart, Glyn Williams, Manoj Srivastava & RéneVérnon, *Seeing the State: Governance and Governmentality in India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Dennis Rondinelli and G S Cheema, 'The Competent State: Governance and Administration in an Era of Globalization' in Dennis A. Rondinelli and G. S. Cheema, eds., *Reinventing Government for the Twenty-First Century: State Capacity in a Globalizing Society*, Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2003, pp. 243-260.

Douthwaite, Richard, 'Is It Possible to Build a Sustainable World' in Munck, Ronaldo and O'Hearn eds., *Critical Development Theory: Contributions to a New Paradigm*, London: Zed Books, 1999, pp. 157-177.

Eisenstadt, S. N., 'Multiple Modernities' in *Daedalus*, Vol. 129, No. 1, Special Issue on Multiple Modernities, Winter 2000, pp. 1-29.

Eisenstadt, S. N., 'Transformation of Social Political, and Cultural Orders in Modernization' in *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 30, No. 5, Oct. 1965, pp. 659-673.

Escobar, Arturo, 'Anthropology and the Development Encounter: The Making and Marketing of Development' in *American Ethnologist*, Vol. 18, No. 4, Nov., 1991, pp. 658-682.

Escobar, Arturo, 'Imagining a Post-Development Era? Critical Thought, Development and Social Movements' in *Social Text*, No. 31/32, Third World and Post-Colonial Issues, 1992, pp. 20-56.

Evans, Peter B., 'Predatory, Developmental, and Other Apparatuses: A Comparative Political Economy Perspective on the Third World State' in *Sociological Forum*, Vol. 4, No. 4, Special Issue: Comparative National Development: Theory and Facts for the 1990s, Dec., 1989, pp. 561-587.

Ferguson, James, *The Anti-politics Machine: "Development," Depoliticization, and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990,

Frank, Andre Gunder, "The Development of Underdevelopment," in Andre Gunder Frank, *Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution*, New York: Monthly Review Press, 1996,

Chapter 1. Also published in *Monthly Review*, Vol. 18, No. 4, September 1966, & also reproduced in Chew, Sing C. and Pat Lauderdale, eds., *Theory and Methodology of World Development: The Writings of Andre Gunder Frank*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010, pp. 7-17

Also, in Seligson, Mitchell A. and John T Passé-Smith, eds., *Development and Under-Development: The Political Economy of Global Inequity*, New Delhi: Viva Books, 2010, pp. 257-68.

Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko & A K Shiva Kumar, eds., *Readings in Human Development*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003, chapters 1, 2 & 3 (pp. 3-37).

Harris, John, *Depoliticising Development: The World Bank and Social Capital*, Wimbledon: Anthem Press, 2002.

Hattori, Tomohisa, 'The Moral Politics of Foreign Aid' in *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 29, pp. 229-247.

Hickey, Sam and Giles Mohan, 'Relocating Participation within a Radical Politics of Development' in *Development and Change*, Vol. 36, No. 2, March 2005, pp. 237-262.

- Katzenstein, Mary, Smitu Kothari & Uday Mehta, 'Social Movement Politics in India: Institutions, Interests, and Identities' in Kohli, Atul, ed., *The Success of India's Democracy*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2001, pp. 242-269.
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- Kaviraj, Sudipta, ed., *Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999, chapters by Nicholas Dirks, Rudolphs, Galanter, Brass, Frankel and Kohli.
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- Kohli, Atul, *Democracy and Development in India: From Socialism to Pro-Business*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009, especially chapters 1, 2, 5-9.
- Kohli, Atul, *State-Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004, introduction (pp. 1-26) and Part III (pp. 221-290).
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- Ludden, David. 'Development Regimes in South Asia: History and the Governance Conundrum' in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40, No. 37, Sep. 10-16, 2005, pp. 4042-4051.
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Mitlin, Diana, Sam Hickey & Anthony Bebbington, 'Reclaiming Development?: NGOs and the Challenge of Alternatives' in *World Development*, Vol. 35, No. 10, October 2007, pp. 1699–1720.

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Naylor, Tristen, 'Deconstructing Development: The Use of Power and Pity in the International Development Discourse' in *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 55, No. 1, March 2011, pp. 177–197.

Parajuli, Pramod, 'Power and Knowledge in Development Discourse: New Social Movements and the State in India' in Jayal, Niraja Gopal, ed., *Democracy in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001, pp. 258-88.

Pieterse, Jan Nederveen, 'My Paradigm or Yours?: Alternative Development, Post-Development, Reflexive Development' in *Development and Change*, Vol. 29, No. 2, April 1998, pp. 343- 373.

Prakash, Amit, 'Great Expectations, Uneven Growth: Review of the Performance of the Executive: 2004-05' in *Social Watch Report 2005*, New Delhi: National Social Watch Coalition/Pearson, 2006, pp. 41-69.

Prakash, Amit, 'Regionalism, the Politics of Autonomy and Smaller States' in Ajay K Mehra, ed., *Emerging Trends in Indian Politics: The 15th General Elections*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2010, pp. 189-216.

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Mitchell A. and John T Passé-Smith, eds., *Development and Under-Development: The Political Economy of Global Inequity*, New Delhi: Viva Books, 2010, pp. 173-180.

Ruparelia, Sanjay, Sanjay Reddy, John Harriss and Stuart Corbridge (eds), *Understanding India's New Political Economy: A Great Transformation?*, Abingdon, Oxon & New York: Routledge, 2011, chapters 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12.

Sen, Amartya, 'Development as Freedom: An India Perspective' in *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Oct., 2006, pp. 157-169.

Sengupta, Arjun, Archana Negi & Moushmi Basu, eds., *Reflections on Right to Development*, New Delhi: Sage, 2005, chapters 1-3 (pp. 23-126).

Sharma, Aradhana & Akhil Gupta, *The Anthropology of the State: A Reader*, Malden, MA & Oxford : Blackwell, 2006.

Shils, Edward, 'Political Development in the New States' in *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, Vol. 2, No. 03, Spring/ Summer 1960, pp. 265-292.

Sinha, Aseema, *The Regional Roots of Developmental Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.

Tornquist, Olle and P. K. Michael Tharakan, 'Democratisation and Attempts to Renew the Radical Political Development Project: Case of Kerala' (Part 2) in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 31, No. 29, Jul. 20, 1996, pp. 1953-1959+1961-1973.

Tornquist, Olle and P. K. Michael Tharakan, 'Democratisation and Attempts to Renew the Radical Political Development Project: Case of Kerala' (Part 1) in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 31, No. 28, Jul. 13, 1996, pp. 1847-1849+1851-1858.

Tornquist, Olle and P. K. Michael Tharakan, 'Democratisation and Attempts to Renew the Radical Political Development Project: Case of Kerala' (Part 3) in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 31, No. 30, Jul. 27, 1996, pp. 2041-2045.

Wallerstein, Immanuel, *World Systems Analysis: An Introduction*, London: Duke University Press, 2004.

Weiner, Myron, 'The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics' in Kohli, Atul, ed., *The Success of India's Democracy*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2001, pp. 193-225.

Williams, Glyn, 'Evaluating Participatory Development: Tyranny, Power and (Re)Politicisation' in *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 3, 2004, pp. 557-578.

Wittrock, Björn, 'Modernity: One, None, or Many?: European Origins and Modernity as a Global Condition' in *Daedalus*, Vol. 129, No. 1, Multiple Modernities, Winter 2000, pp. 31-60.

PPL415: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (QUALITATIVE METHODS)

Core Course

Credits-2

Course Description

The emerging challenge in India remains embedded in the question of "equity" and "efficiency" of policies and programmes. Understanding of these questions in public policy research among the poor and weak, like the rich and the powerful in rural or urban real life situation is very critical. Qualitative method strengthens the knowledge of the researcher as well as the interviewee with its characteristics of being participatory. There are several strands of thinking entering the discussion of qualitative methods in policy and programme planning, implementation and assessment studies.

The course offers techniques and methods of understanding policies, programmes and projects as realized by the stakeholders in real life situation. The course attempts to explore the ways in which research projects can be designed using qualitative research methods to explore these issues. At the end of the course participants will be able to design a work-based issue using qualitative methods in policy research.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the methods of Research
- (ii) To understand how to apply research methodology in social science research
- (iii) To understand the application of research methodology in policy analysis and research.

Syllabus:**1. Scientific Explanation and Ethics in Research**

1,1 Characteristics of Scientific Research

2 Research Methodology

2.1 Research Problem

2.2 Elements of research Design: Meaning of Research Design

2.3 Sampling Design

2.4 Scaling Techniques

2.5 Methods of Data Collection – Interview, Questionnaire, schedule, Observation, Case Study Method and Focus Group Discussion

2,6 Participants Observation –Basic Principles and Art of Facilitation of Participation

3. Role of qualitative methods in Policy Research**4. Ethnography and Field Work**

4.1 Interviews and Focus Group

4.2 Visual Data

4.3 Qualitative Data Analysis

4.4 Documentation of Data

4.5 Coding and Categorizing

4.6 Analyzing Conversation, Discourse , and Genres

5. Participatory Rural Appraisal

5.1 Resource Assessment and Social mapping

5.2 Social audit and triangulation

Readings:

Doing Qualitative Research: A practical Handbook by David Silverman, 2000, Sage Publication

An Introduction to Qualitative Research, Uwe Flick, Sage Publications, London, New Delhi.

Focus Group, by David L. Morgan. Annual Rev. of Sociology, Vol 22. 1996. Pp 129-152

The Case Study Method in Social Inquiry by Robert E. Stake. Educational Researcher, Vol. 7, No, 2 (Feb., 1978), pp.5-8

Policy Domains: organization, Culture, and Policy Outcomes by Paul Burstein Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 17 (1991), pp.327-350

Elites, Bureaucrats, Ostiches, and Pussycats: Managing Research in Policy Settings by Catherine Marshall. Anthropology & Education Quarterly, Vol. 15, No. 3,

Research Dilemmas in Administration and Policy Setting (Autumn, 1984), pp. 235-251

Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, C.R. Kothari, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi

PPL416: WRITING POLICY BRIEFS, LEGISLATIVE BRIEFS AND MEMOS

Core Course

Credits-2

Course Description:

This course introduces students to the fundamental skills of policy analysis and to some of the difficult choices involved in identifying, addressing and resolving public policy problems. It is designed to help the students to think creatively and critically about public policy issues.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To train the learners to articulate the ideas.
- (ii) To develop the skill of writing policy memos, briefs along with academic writing.
- (iii) To explore the writing and analytical creativity.

Syllabus:

1. Introduction to Public Policy Analysis: Basic Understanding of the Concepts and Skills required for policy analysis, Reasons for writing effective policy documents, Significance, Tools of Writings, Lessons and objectives achieved
2. Writing Policy Briefs
3. Writings Legislative Briefs
4. Policy Memos
5. Case Study for the Students: Writing Workshop

Readings:

Bardach, Eugene. A Practical Guide for Policy Analysis: The Eightfold Path to More Effective Problem-Solving. 4th edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2012;

Herman, Luciana. Policy Memos. John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University;

How to Write a Public Policy Memo. Student Learning Center. University of California, Berkeley;

Policy Memo Guidelines. Cornell Fellows Program. Cornell University;

Memo: Audience and Purpose. The Writing Lab and The OWL. Purdue University;

Pennock, Andrew. "The Case for Using Policy Writing in Undergraduate Political Science Courses." PS: Political Science and Politics 44 (January 2011): 141-146;

Policy Memo Requirements and Guidelines, 2012-2013 edition. Institute for Public Policy Studies. University of Denver;

Thrall, A. Trevor. How to Write a Policy Memo. University of Michigan--Dearborn, 2006;

"What Are Policy Briefs?" FAO Corporate Document Repository. United Nations;

Writing Effective Memos. Electronic Hallway. Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs. University of Washington;

Writing Effective Policy Memos. Water & Sanitation Infrastructure Planning syllabus. Spring 2004. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PPL417: CIVIL SOCIETY AND PUBLIC ADVOCACY

Elective/Open Elective Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

Individuals have always found benefits from associating with one another in various ways – traditionally along kinship lines (Florini, 2003) and, more recently, based on shared moral or intellectual sentiments through collective action (Seligman, 1992). Civil society network is shaped by dynamic societal forces that allow individuals broader opportunities to coalesce with like-minded others (Pharr, 2003). Unlike state-based membership inherent in citizenship, association in civil society is voluntary and is characterized by individuals coalescing around common ideas, needs, or causes to promote collective gain - that is, they take collective action (Olson, 1971). In last three decades civil society organizations has fundamentally changed the development scenario with the realization of common concerns across the politics, business, development, environment and scientific communities. This complementary of concerns means that an efficient and effective management of CSOs are required for both growth and equity.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) The course seeks to build a perspective on understanding of principles and practices of effective and efficient Civil Society Organization management.
- (ii) The pedagogy is interactive, allowing an interface of theoretical framework and practical experience.

- (iii) To understand the co-relation and its relevance in the context of Civil Society Organization management.

Syllabus:

1. Theorist on Civil Society: Locke, Hegel, Marx, Gramsci
2. History and Changing Scope of CSOs: History and globalization & Philanthropy
3. Managing the CSO (Non-Profit Organizations): Overview of the Non Profit Sector; Governing Board; Accountability, Capacity Building, Strategic planning and fundraising.
4. Mission and Governance Constancy, Responsiveness , or Deflection, Governance Research Trends & Future Prospects
5. Role of CSOs Advocacy and Service delivery: A framework for managing of relationships with community, government and business.
6. Collateral Role of CSOs with Government and Business Houses: PAC, Voluntary Organization Policy-Emerging challenges and opportunities of partnership in policy making.

Readings:

Chandhoke, N 2007 *'Engaging with civil society: the democratic perspective Centre for Civil Society*, presented in London School of Economics and Political Science

Edwards, Michael. 2004 (reprint) *Civil Society*. Polity Press in association with Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

John Samuel (edi) 2000. *Social Action: Select writings on voluntary and Social Action*, Vani, New Delhi

Lewis David 2001. *The Management of Non-Government Development Organisations*(Chapter 6 pp 164-188), Routledge, London

National Policy on the Voluntary Sector, 2007. Planning Commission, Government of India

Olson, M. 1965. *The Logic of Collective Action*. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press.

Pollard Amy and Court Julius 2005. *How Civil Society Organisations Use Evidence to influence Policy Processes: A literature review*. Overseas Development Institute.

Salamon, Lester M, 2005, 'Globalization and the Civil Society Sector' in Hewa and Stapleton, eds, *Globalization, Philanthropy and Civil Society: towards a new Political Culture in the twenty –First Century*, Springer, pp 137-152

Shah, T. 1996, *Catalysing Co-operation: Design of Self Governing Organisations*, New Delhi Sage.

Steinberg R and Powell Walter W, 2006. *The Non Profit Sector*, Yale University Press (Chapter I pp 13-89)

Steinberg R and Powell Walter W, 2006. *The Non Profit Sector*, Yale University Press (Chapter VI pp 591-651)

Worth Michael J. 2009 *Non Profit Management: Principles and Practice*, Sage

PPL418: MEDIA POLICY AND LAW

Elective / Open Elective

Credits-4

Course Description:

This course is designed to introduce the students to the changing trajectory of media laws in response to changes in technologies and industry structures, national and trans-national interests, and often consequently, in notions of governmentality. Grasping the ramifications of legal instruments on the perimeters of media activity enables us to weigh changing standpoints on public interest and property for the commons.

Objectives of the Course:

- (iv) To understand the policy of government on media
- (v) To understand the applicability of law on media
- (vi) To analyze the role of media in the society.

Syllabus:

1. Types of Mass Media
 - 1.1 Press, Radio, Films, Television and Internet
 - 1.2 Ownership of Mass Media –Private, Public and Common
 - 1.3 Difference between Visual and Non-Visual Media and their Impact
 - 1.4 Media Policy

2. Constitutional Foundation of Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - 2.1 Interpreting Article 19 of Constitution of India
 - 2.2 Limits of Transparency and Secrecy
 - 2.3 Laws of obscenity, blasphemy, defamation, sedition and contempt of court
 - 2.4 Hate Speech
 - 2.5 Advertisement and Law
 - 2.6 Power to legislate – Art.246 and Seventh Schedule
 - 2.7 Power to Impose Tax, Licensing and License Fee

3. Legality and State
 - 3.1 Freedom of Speech and Expression and Indian Penal Code
 - 3.2 Procedural aspects of Freedom of Speech and Expression under Criminal Procedure Code
 - 3.3 Censorship and Proscription under Cinematograph Act.

4. Jurisprudence in the Digital Era
 - 4.1 Intangible Property and Ownership
 - 4.2 Digital Commons
 - 4.3 Freedom of Speech and Expression and Internet

5. Broadcast Law
 - 5.1 Broadcasting rights under Copyright Act
 - 5.2 Regulations under Cable Television Network Act
 - 5.3 Public Interest

Readings:

Lawrence Lessig (1999), Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace, Basic Books.

Monroe Price (1998), 'The Market for Loyalties and the Uses of Comparative Media Law' in Monroe Price and StefaanVerhulst (Ed.) Broadcasting Reform in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

M.P Jain, Constitutional Law of India, Wadhwa Publications.

John B Howard, 'The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises' in Law and Community Controls in New Development Strategies (International Centre for Law in Development, 1980).

Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India (1976)

Justice E.S Venkatramaiah, Freedom of Press : Some Recent Trends (1984)

D.D Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)

Jane C. Ginsburg (2001) 'Copyright and Constrol over New Technologies of Dissemination'; Columbia Law Review, Vol.101 No.7 pp. 1613-1647.

Someswar Bhowmik (2002) 'Politics of Film Censorship: Limits of Tolerance' Economic and Political Weekly.

Philip J Weiser (2003), 'The Internet, Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy', Columbia Law Reviess Vol.103, No.3.

Indian Penal Code, 1860

Copyright Act, 1957

Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

PPL419: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Elective / Open Elective

Credits-4

Course Description:

The main thrust of this course shall be development of human rights law and jurisprudence at international, regional and national levels. Human Rights are most important rights that are essential for the human beings to maintain their dignity and to live as a human being. These rights need not be sanctioned by the states but they are to be recognized and protected by the states. Human Rights are operating under two spheres of law i.e., International and National. The course has a focus on how international norms and directions are applied in the municipal law of the country.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To make awareness of the human rights at International as well as national level.
- (ii) To understand the application of human rights through the operation of law.
- (iii) To analyze the applicability of human rights on different groups of people.

Syllabus:

1. Historical Development of Concept of Human Rights

- 1.1 Human Rights in Indian Tradition : Ancient, Medieval and Modern
- 1.2 Human Rights in Western Tradition
- 1.3 Concept of Natural Law
- 1.4 Concept of Natural Rights
- 1.5 Human Rights in Legal Tradition : International Law and Municipal Law

2. Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights and International Law

- 2.1 Basic Principles : Sovereign Equality of States – Non-Intervention – Non-Use of Force – International Co-operation – Peaceful Settlement of Disputes
- 2.2 Individuals as subjects of International Law
- 2.3 State jurisdiction on terrorism, hijacking, narcotics, war crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity
- 2.4 Treatment of aliens

3. International Organizations and Human Rights

- 3.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- 3.2 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 3.3 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 3.4 ILO and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with human rights
- 3.5 Solidarity rights
- 3.6 Disarmament and Human Rights
- 3.7 Right to Development
- 3.8 European Convention on Human Rights
- 3.9 American Convention on Human Rights
 - 3.9.1 African Convention on Human Rights
 - 3.9.2 Arab League on Human Rights
 - 3.9.3 SAARC and Human Rights

4. Human Rights Protection Agencies and Mechanisms

- 4.1 International Commission of Human Rights
- 4.2 Amnesty International
- 4.3 International Non-Governmental Organizations
- 4.4 European Commission on Human Rights / European Court of Human Rights
- 4.5 U.N Division of Human Rights
- 4.6 International Labour Organization
- 4.7 UNESCO
- 4.8 UNICEF

5. Human Rights in India

- 5.1 Human Rights in Constitution of India
- 5.2 Directive Principles : Legislative and Administrative Implementation of International Human Rights Norms
- 5.3 Implementation of International Human Rights norms through judicial process
- 5.4 Role of Courts : Supreme Court, High Courts and other Courts
- 5.5 Protection of Human Rights Act
- 5.6 Statutory Commissions – Human Rights, Women, Minority and Backward Class.

Readings:

S.K Avasthi and R.P Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights (2000), Orient Publications, New Delhi.

S.K Varma, Public International Law (1998), Prentice-Hall, New Delhi

Peter J Van Kricken (ed), The Exclusion Clause (1999), Kluwer International

Human Rights Watch Women's Rights Project, The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Human Rights (2000), Oxford University Press.

Ermacora, Nowak and Tretter, International Human Rights (1993), Sweet & Maxwell, London

Muntarbhorn, The Status of Refugees in Asia (1992), Oxford University Press.

Human Rights and Global Diversity (2001), Frank Cass, London

Nirmal, C.J (ed.), Human Rights in India (2000), Oxford University Press

Nirmal B.C, The Right to Self Determination in International Law (1995), Deep and Deep Publications, Delhi.

P.R Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents (1999) Universal Publications, Delhi.

PPL420: INTERNATIONAL LAW

Elective / Open Elective

Credits-4

Course Description:

In Modern times the International Law has assumed the role of global legislation. Now-a-days the question of whether the International Law is a law becomes obsolete. The international law is developing in a rapid way and pervades almost in all areas as that of the municipal law. Now the international law acquires binding nature and includes sanctions also in the globalized community. Further the development of international law in the areas of environment, human rights, dispute settlement and humanitarian law and other international crimes like genocide, apartheid, genocide, piracy, hijacking and terrorism is moving towards imposition of responsibilities on states as well as the individuals. Now International Law assumed the important role of governing the global community.

Objective of the Course:

- (i) To understand the principles of International Law
- (ii) To understand the importance of International Law in a globalized society.
- (iii) To understand the contemporary development of International Law.

Syllabus:

1. International Law in General

1.1 Nature, basis and development of international law

1.2 Sources of International Law

1.3 International and Municipal Law

1.4 Subjects of International Law, State and the Individual

2. State Territory and State Jurisdiction

2.1 State Responsibility

3. International Protection of Environment

3.1 International Protection of Human Rights

3.2 International Organizations

4. Laws of War

4.1 State of War

4.2 Treatment of Civilians, Prisoners of War, Sick and wounded persons.

4.3 War Crimes

4.4 Law of Neutrality and Economic Warfare.

4.4 Settlement of Disputes

5. Laws of Sea

5.1 Maritime Belt

5.2 Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf

5.3 Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas and Land Locked States.

Readings:

Starke's International Law (1994) Oxford University Press

Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, 6th Edn, Oxford University Press

D.P O'Connell, International Law, Second edn (1970), Stevens Publications, London.

S.K.Varma, Public International Law (2018), Satyam Law International, New Delhi

P.R.Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents (1999) Universal, Delhi.

M.P Tandon and V.K Anand, International Law and Human Rights (2012), Allahabad Law Agency. Allahabad.

Dr.S.K Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights (2018), Central Law Agency, Allahabad.

SEMESTER- III

PPL501: EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SPECIFIC PUBLIC POLICY, REPORT WRITING AND PRESENTATION.

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

Each student will be working under the mentorship of a faculty assigned in the department. The mentor will supervise the internship from time to time, get the report from the host institute and guide the student in writing/presenting the report (for a period of 5/6 weeks).

Objective of the Course:

- (i) To learn by experience by interacting and participating in the works of the institutions.
- (ii) To understand the working of public policy from the field work.
- (iii) To develop the skill of report writing and presentation.

PPL502: DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

The course is geared towards providing the students with information about the structure and functioning of the major democratic institutions of India in their politico-social context. With a focus on both the design and functioning of these institutions, the course hopes to develop a critical understanding of the opportunities and limitations of these institutions in their engagement with the political process.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand structure and functioning of major democratic institutions of India.
- (ii) To develop critical understanding of the opportunities and limitations of the institutions in their engagement with the political process.
- (iii) To understand the role of the democratic institutions in constitutional setup.

Syllabus:

1. Democratic Institutions in India

1.1 Nature and Character of State in India

1.3 Constituent Assembly: nature, design and functioning

1.4 Indian Constitution: Philosophy, structure, provisions and functioning

2. Legislature

2.1 Union and State: Design and Functioning

2.2 Select issues in reforming legislatures

2.3 Issue of representation and efficiency in Legislatures

3. Bureaucracy

3.1 Background and character of Indian bureaucracy

3.2 Reform and reorganisation: major issues – neutrality versus committed; embedded versus elite; efficiency versus accountable

4. Judiciary

4.1 Public Interest Litigation

4.2 'Reforming' the Judiciary

4.3 Issues in Subordinate Judicial administration

5 Political Parties

5.1 Evolution of the Party System

5.2 Issues in Political Party system: Caste, Gender Tribe, Ethnicity, Autonomy

Readings:

Austin, Granville, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1966.

Austin, Granville, *Working a Democratic Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.

BaxiUpendra, *The Supreme Court in Indian Politics*, New Delhi: Eastern Book Company, 1980.

Dirks Nicholas (2002), *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Harris, John, (1999) 'Comparing Political Regimes across Indian States', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Nov 27, 1999.

Hazara, Arnab Kumar & Bibek Debroy (2007), *Judicial Reforms in India: Issues and Aspects*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation (for Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies) .

Jaffrelot Christophe (1996), *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics, 1925 to the 1990s*, New Delhi: Penguin Books.

Kapur, Devesh & Pratap Bhanu Mehta (2007), eds., *Public Institutions in India : Performance and Design*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Kashyap Subash, (2004) ed., *Constitutional Reforms: Problems, Prospects and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Radha Publications.

Kaviraj Sudipta (1997), ed., *Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Khilnani Sunil, (1997) *The Idea of India*, London: Penguin .

Kirpal B.N. et al. (2000), eds., *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Kohli Atul (1990), *Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

Kohli, Atul (2001), ed., *The Success of India's Democracy*, London: Cambridge University Press.

Manor James, (1994) ed., *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India*, New Delhi: Viking Press.

Mehra, Ajay, Khanna, D. D. & Kueck, Gert W (2002)., eds., *Political Parties and the Party System: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi: Sage.

Menon Nivedita (2001), ed., *Gender and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Misra B.B (1978) , *The Indian Middle Class – Their Growth in Modern Times*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Mooij J (2003) , 'Smart Governance? Politics in Policy Processes in Andhra Pradesh', ODI Working Paper Series.

Noorani A.G. (2000), *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Pai Sudha (2002), *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh*, New Delhi: Sage, New Delhi.

Rudolph Lloyd and Susanne (1987), *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: Political Economy of the State in India*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rudolph Lloyd and Susanne (2008), *The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change*, Vol II, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sathe, S. P. (2002), *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press .

Shankar, B.L. & Valerian Rodrigues (2011), *The Indian Parliament : A Democracy at Work*, New Delhi: New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Weiner Myron (1957), *Party Politics in India: The Development of a Multiparty System*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

PPL503: LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

This course attempts to provide an interdisciplinary understanding of the relation between law and economic and social development. While the notion of development itself has become a contested category, in the context of this course, the term 'development' is understood in the widest possible manner so as to capture the wide variety of welfare concerns ranging from economic development to the perpetuation of human rights. To explore the relation between law and development, the course hopes to introduce students to some of the received writing on the subject and lead them to critically examine the many continuing policy and academic debates on the issue.

The constitutional programme of social justice displays a dramatic concern for the weaker sections of society. Steadily, legislation protecting their entitlements has grown to impressive proportion in the last decades. Law ought to have a complete grounding in the legal process of development.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the relationship between law and development
- (ii) To analyze law as an instrument of development
- (iii) To understand the law related to development.

Syllabus:

1. Relationship of Law and Development
 - 1.1 Concepts of Development
 - 1.2 Concepts of Poverty – Economical, Cultural, Sociological, Religious and Situational.
 - 1.3 Bonded Labour and Law
 - 1.4 Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Law
 - 1.5 Unorganized Rural Labour and Law

2. Anti-Poverty Programmes
 - 2.1 Law, the Informal Sector and the Creation of Property Rights
 - 2.2 Small Farmers Development Programmes
 - 2.3 The Drought Prone Areas Programme
 - 2.4 Integrated Rural Development Programme
 - 2.5 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
 - 2.6 Rural Landless Labour Employment Guarantee Programme

3. Women, Poverty and the Law
 - 3.1 Gender discrimination on the Impoverished Women
 - 3.2 Wage discrimination
 - 3.3 Institutional abuse
 - 3.4 Atrocities against women
 - 3.5 Trafficking in women
 - 3.6 Sati
 - 3.7 Evils of Dowry system
4. Legal Services to the Poor
 - 4.1 Concept of Legal Aid

4.2 Growth of Legal Aid Movement in India

4.3 Legal Services and LokAdalat Act.

5. International Investors

5.1 Trade Related Investment Measures

5.2 General Agreements on Trade in Services

5.3 India and WTO

5.4 IMF and IBRD

5.5 Investment Treaties and Contracts

Readings:

Amartya Sen (1999), Development as Freedom

Arturo Escobar (1995), Encountering Development : The Making and Unmaking of the Third World, Princeton University Press.

Dani Rodrik (2008) One Economics, Many Recipes : Globalization, Institutions and Economic Growth, Princeton University Press.

D.R Saxena, Tribals and the Law (1997), Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.

U.Baxi (ed) Law and Poverty(1988), Tripathi Publications, Mumbai

J.S Gandhi, Law and Social Change (1989), Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

MyneniSrinivasa Rao, International Economic Law (1996), Pioneer Books, New Delhi.

JayantaBagchi, World Trade Organization: An Indian Perspective (2000), Eastern Law House, Calcutta.

J.G Starke, Introduction to International Law, Butterworths, London.

PPL504: IMPACT EVALUATION

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

Through the course, the student will be able to build understanding of knowledge about the fields of policy evaluation, how government programmes are evaluated, programme monitoring strategies adopted by official and non-governmental evaluators, and what are various evaluation units and their domains of evaluation in various programmes citing varied practices from India and the world.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To enhance the understanding of evaluation process policy/programme implementation.
- (ii) To apply qualitative and quantitative research in evaluation of policy/programme in India.
- (iii) To enhance the knowledge application that would create different type of evaluation professionals.

Syllabus:

1. Fundamentals of Evaluation: Meaning, Brief History, Characteristics, Significance, Nature and Types of Evaluation
2. Approaches of Evaluation: Goal Based, Goal Free, Theory Based/Logic Model, Utilization, Collaborative, Balanced Score Card, Appreciative Inquiry, External, Kirkpatrick and CIPP Model, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Cost-Effective Analysis.
3. Impact Evaluation: Key Concepts, Theory of Change, Evaluation Designs and Methods, Experimental Design- Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs), Quasi-Experimental Designs – Judgemental Matching, Propensity Score Matching, Propensity Score Matching (PSM), Good Practices.
4. Phases of Program Evaluation and Tools - Program Evaluation Questions, Assessing the Feasibility of Evaluation, Doing the Evaluation- Develop the data collection instruments and pretest them, Collect the data that are appropriate for answering the evaluation questions, Analyze the data, focusing on answering the evaluation questions, write, review and finalize the report, Disseminate the report. Making changes based on the evaluation, Evaluation Tools: Performance indicators and Common rating systems, Surveys, Rapid Appraisal methods, Participatory methods – Impact Assessment
5. Program Monitoring Meaning, Types of Program Monitoring: Process Monitoring, Outcome Monitoring and uses. Process Monitoring versus Process Evaluation. Phases of Outcome Monitoring: Identification of goal indicators and data sources, determination of needed background information, pre- and post-intervention collection of data, Outcome monitoring versus outcome evaluation, Strengths and limitations of outcome monitoring.
6. Programme Evaluation Units and Domains of Evaluation Practice UNDP, World Bank, OECD, Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and Regional Evaluation Office (REO) in India. Education – Health – Water and Sanitation and other Development Programmes - Welfare Programme - Evidence-Based Evaluation in Different Professional Domains - Similarities, Differences and Challenges - Disseminating the Reports
7. NGO and Evaluation Practices: Significances, Funding, Governance, Accountability and Ethical Issues

Readings:

Ian Graham Ronald Shaw, Jennifer Greene, Melvin M Mark. (2006),The SAGE Handbook of Evaluation, SAGE Publications Ltd.

Carol H. Weiss, Evaluation: Methods for Studying Programs and Policies, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall; 2nd edition (December 18, 1997)

Peter H. Rossi, Mark W. Lipsey, Howard E Freeman, Evaluation: A Systematic Approach, Edition 7, SAGE, 2004.

The World Bank (2010), Handbook on Impact Evaluation: Quantitative Methods and Practices, Washington DC.

Nagel, Stuary S. (ed) (2002), Handbook of Public Policy Evaluation, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Bringhan, Richard D and Claire L. Felbinger (2002), Evaluation in Practice: A Methodological Approach, New York: Chattam House Publishers

PPL505: CAPSTONE PROJECT – I: POLICY ANALYSIS EXERCISE**Core Course****Credits-2****Course Description:**

This involves the exercise of how to analyze a particular policy/program in the class room.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To apply the knowledge acquired by learning.
- (ii) To understand the policy analysis.
- (iii) To develop the skill of presentation.

PPL506: SOCIETY, TECHNOLOGY AND POLICY**Elective/Open Elective****Credits-4****Course Description:**

It is intended to be an interdisciplinary effort aimed at introducing students to conceptual foundations and specific critical debates in Society Technology & Policy. The aim of this course is to introduce students to the manner in which science and technology issues both shape and are shaped by public policy. The course will examine the interactions between the scientific community and policymakers, and the grand challenges that face science and society, including environmental preservation, advances in new technologies, etc. It will also look into the development of modern science in India. The urgency of strengthening these interactions in order to meet such significant scientific and technical challenges will be explored.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the basic concepts associated with science and policy.

- (ii) To understand the evaluation of science and technology policy in the context of controversy between state and society perspectives.
- (iii) To understand the conflicts of technology with other contentious issues.

Syllabus:

1. Science and Technology: basic issues
 - Conceptions and definitions of technology
 - Changing relation between science - technology
 - Nature of scientific knowledge, Scientific method, demarcation between science and non-science, Critique of modern science: scientific temper vs. humanistic temper.
2. Technology and Society
 - Functional and dysfunctional aspects of technological society
 - Technological determinism vs. social shaping of technology
3. Technology and Power
 - Science and democracy, Democracy Public Participation and Technology
 - Politicising Technology, Governance of Technology
 - Ethics and Politics of Emerging Technologies
4. S&T Policy and Scientific Institutions in India
 - 4.1 Post-war and post-colonial developments in science organization and institutional building of science in India.
 - Role of scientific and political elite.
 - Evolution of S&T Policy and NSI of India
 - Nehruvian vs. Gandhian perspectives on science and development
5. Current Debates on Technology and Public Policy
 - Intellectual property rights and Indigenous Knowledge
 - Public participation in scientific debates: Nuclear Energy, Climate Change
 - TRIPS and Patent Laws

Readings:

Alagh, Yoginder K., (1995) 'Technology & Development in South Asia: Some perspective' South Asian Survey. V: 2(1): 1-24

Basalla, G. (1988) The Evolution of Technology, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Beck, Ulrich. (1992). Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity. London: Sage

Bijker, E., Thomas Hughes and Trevor P inch (eds), The Social Construction of Technological Systems, Cambridge: MIT Press.

Bijker, W.E. (1997) Of Bicycles, Bakelites, and Bulbs: Toward a Theory of Sociotechnical Change

Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Bingham, L. B., Nabatchi, T. & O'Leary, R. (2005) "The New Governance: Practices and Processes for Stakeholder and Citizen Participation in the Work of Government." *Public Administration Review*.65(5): 547-558.

Borgmann, A., (2006) 'Feenberg and the Reform of Technology' in Tyler J. Veak, *Democratizing Technology*, SUNY Press, pp.101-111.

Bozeman, B., and Sarewitz, D., (2005) "Public values and public failure in US science" *Policy Science and Public Policy*, volume 32, number 2, April 2005, pages 119–13

Bush, Vannevar, (1945) *Science, The Endless Frontier*, Report prepared for President Truman.

Collins, H., Evans, R., (2002) "The Third Wave of Science Studies: Studies of Expertise and Experience," *Social Studies of Science*, April; vol. 32, 2.

Collins, H., Trevor, P., (1998) *The Golem at Large: What You Should Know About Technology*, Cambridge: Canto.

Daniel Lee Kleinman, (ed.), (2000) *Science, Technology, and Democracy*, Albany.

Desai P. N. (1997), *Science, Technology and International Cooperation*, Har-Anand Publications,.

Desai P.N. (2009) "Globalization of Innovations: Changing Nature of India's Science and Technology Cooperation Policy", *International Journal of Institutions and Economies*, Vol. 1, No. 1, April 2009, pp. 52-77.

Ellul, J. (1965), *The Technological Society*, London: Jonathan Cape.

Feenberg, A., (1991), *Critical Theory of Technology*, Oxford University Press.

G. & Frewer, L. J. (2005): "A Typology of Public Engagement Mechanisms." *Science, Technology, and Human Values*. 30(2): 251-290.

Greenberg, D.S., (2001) *Science, Money, and Politics: Political Triumph and Ethical Erosion*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Guston, D.H., (2000) *Between Politics and Science*, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Guston, David, (2001) "Integrity, Responsibility, and Democracy in Science," *Scipolicy* 1 (2001), 168-189.

Hughes, Thomas (1983), *Networks of Power: Electrification in Western Society 1880-1930*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Hughes, Thomas P. (1989). 'The Evolution of Large Technological Systems', in Wiebe J. Haberer, 'Politicalisation in Science', *Science*, Vol. 178, 17 Nov. 1972, pp. 713-724.

Jasanoff, S., et al. (eds), (1995) *Handbook of Science and Technology Studies*, Sage.

Jasanoff, S., (1996) "Is Science Socially Constructed -- And Can It Still Inform Public Policy?" *Science and Engineering Ethics* Vol. 2 (1996), 263-276.

Jasanoff, S. (2003) "Technologies of Humility: Citizen Participation in Governing Science." *Minerva*. 41: 223-244.

Joerges, B., (1999) "Do Politics Have Artefacts," *Social Studies of Science* 29, pp. 411-431.

Joerges, Collins H., Trevor, P., (1998) *The Golem at Large: What You Should Know About Technology*, Cambridge: Canto.

Joss, S., & Brownlea, A., (1999), "Considering the Concept of Procedural Justice for Public Policy—and Decision-Making in Science and Technology," *Science and Public Policy*, 26 (1999), 321-330.

Krishna, V. V., (2001) "Changing Policy Cultures, Phases and Trends in Science and Technology in India", *Science and Public Policy (UK)*, 28(3), pp.179-194.

Krishna, V.V., Turpin T., (2006) *Science, Technology Policy and Diffusion of Knowledge: Understanding the Dynamics of Innovation Systems in Asia-Pacific*, Edward Elgar.

Law, J., (ed), *A Sociology of Monsters: Essays on power, technology and domination (Sociological Review Monograph)*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, pp.132-164.

Mackenzie, D. (1996). *Knowing Machines: Essays on Technical Change*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Mackenzie, D., Wajcman, J., (eds) (1999), *The social shaping of technology*, UK: Open University Press.

Macleod, R., (1997) "Science and Democracy: Historical Reflections on Present Discontents," *Minerva* 35, pp. 369-384.

Mark Brown, "Survey Article: Citizen Panels and the Concept of Representation," *The Journal of Political Philosophy* 14 (2006), 203-225.

Merton, R.K. , (1968)'The Matthew Effect in Science', in Science, Vol. 159, Jan 1968, pp. 56-63.

Merton, R.K., (1973) The Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Nelkin, D., (1975) 'The Political Impact of Scientific Expertise', Social Studies of Science, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1975, pp. 35-54

Paisley, William J. (1998) 'Scientific Literacy and the Competition for Public Attention and Understanding'. Science Communication Vol. 20. No.1 pp. 70-80

Pal, Yash (1996) " Science in Culture and the Good Society". MAINSTREAM Annual (December, 14):15-19.

Pathak, Avijit (2003) 'Columbia as Metaphor: Reflection on Life in the Age of Science' MAINSTREAM. Vol. 41 (10):25-26

Pielke, R. A., (2004)'When scientists politicise science: making sense of the controversy over The Skeptical Environmentalist', Environmental Science and Policy, Vol 7, 2004, pp. 405-417

Pielke, R. A., (2007) The Honest Broker: Making Sense of Science in Policy and Politics, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Polanyi , Michael (1969) "Growth of Science in Society ". Minerva, Vol .5(4).

Polanyi, M., (1962) "The Republic of Science," Minerva, pp. 54-73.

Powell, M. C. & Colin, M. (2008) "Meaningful Citizen Engagement in Science and Technology: What Would it Really Take?" Science Communication, 30(1): 126-136.

Price, D.K., (1965) The Scientific Estate, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Rosenberg, N., (1976), Perspectives on Technology, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

S Jasanoff et al (eds), Handbook of Science and Technology Studies (Sage)

Sarewitz , D., et. al., (2004)"Science Policy in Its Social Context," Philosophy Today 2004 Supplement, 67-83.

Sarukkai, S., (2012) What is Science? National Book Trust, India, New Delhi.

Sclove, R., (1995) Democracy and Technology, NY: Guilford Press.

Scott, J., (1998), Seeing Like a State, Yale University Press.

Shibasaki ,Fumikazu (2005) 'Technology & Ethics' Philosophy & Social Criticism. vol.31 (4) 2005: 487-98.

Simon Joss and Arthur Brownlea, "Considering the Concept of Procedural Justice for Public Policy—and Decision-Making in Science and Technology," Science and Public Policy 26 (1999), 321-330.

Singh, Baldev (ed.) (1986), Jawaharlal Nehru on Science, Nehru Memorial Museum and library, New Delhi.

Visvanathan, S., A Carnival for Science: Essays on Science, Technology and Development, Oxford University Press, 1997

Westrum, R., (1991) Technologies and Society: The shaping of People and Things. Belmont California: Wadsworth.

Winner, L., "Upon Opening the Black Box and Finding It Empty: Social Constructivism and the Philosophy of Technology," Science, Technology, and Human Values18 (1993), pp. 362-378.

Ziman, John (ed.) (2000). Technological Innovation as Evolutionary Process. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Zimmerman, Michael E. (1990) Heidegger's Confrontation with Modernity; Technology, Politics, Art, Indiana University Press: Bloomington and Indianapolis.

PPL507: E- GOVERNANCE

Elective/Open Electives

Credits-4

Course Description:

e- Governance is one of the frontier areas of public administration cutting across the all operations of the government. As a sub-discipline, it owes its origin to the advent of globalization. It is an amalgamation of neo-liberal ideology with the tenets of New Public Management (NPM) and governance. Demand for transparency, accountability, responsiveness in administration has resulted in the advocacy of ICTs as a tool of governance. e- Governance redefines the role of government and its relationship with the citizenry, in so far as the government adopts technology and move towards an online government or paperless government. Further, the issues of ethics and digital divide; and resistance to technology management and ethics will be discussed. The course will be treated in a case study method and comparative perspective drawing upon Indian experience in the light of recent development and controversies in governance.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To familiarize with the key concepts and theories of e-governance.
- (ii) To understand the models of e-governance, the National e-governance Plan.
- (iii) To examine the application of IT in diverse spheres of administration.

Syllabus:**Unit – I: Theories and Concepts of e- governance**

- ❖ e-Governance: Meaning, Definitions, Scope, and significance
- ❖ Models of e-Governance:
 - The general information dissemination model
 - The critical Information dissemination model
 - The advocacy model
 - The interactive model

Unit– II: Legal Framework of e-governance in India

- ❖ Information Systems (Meaning, DBMS, Resource Mapping)
- ❖ IT Act – 2000 and Salient features of Act
- ❖ Citizens Access to Information – Right to Information Act
- ❖ National E-Governance Plan

Unit– III: Applications

- ❖ e-Governance in Rural Development
- ❖ e-Governance in Urban Administration
- ❖ e-Governance in Economic Development
- ❖ e-democracy

Unit – IV: Case Studies

- ❖ e-Literacy: Akshaya in Kerala
- ❖ Digitalization of Land Records Administration: BHOOMI in Karnataka
- ❖ Property Registration: STAR in Tamil Nadu
- ❖ Automizing District Administration: The e-district project

Unit – V: Issues and Challenges

- ❖ e-Readiness
- ❖ Digital Divide
- ❖ Critical Factors: Technology, People, Process, Resources, Infrastructure
- ❖ Resistance to Change
- ❖ Legal Obstacles
- ❖ Skills and Competency
- ❖ Ethics

Readings:

Satyanarayana, J 2013, *e-Government: the science of the possible*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. Agarwal, Ashok (ed) 2008, *E-governance: case studies*, Universities Press, Hyderabad. Chapter- 4 on BHOOMI (Pp 76-99).

Bhatnagar, Subhash 2009, *Unlocking e-government potential: concepts, cases and practical insights*, Sage, New Delhi.

Bhatt, Nityesh and Aggarwal, Akshai (eds), 2001, *E-governance policies and practices*, Excel India Publishers, New Delhi.

Bhattacharya, Jaijit 2011, *e-Gov 2.0: policies, processes and technologies*, 1st edn, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Heeks, Richard 1999, *Reinventing government in the information age*, Routledge, London.

Heeks, Richard 2006, *Implementing and managing e-government: an international text* Vistaar Publications, New Delhi.

Mathiason, John 2009, *Internet governance: the new frontier of global institutions*, Routledge, New York. Chapter-1 & 2 (Pp 1-31).

Satyanarayana, J 2012, *Managing transformation: objective to outcomes*, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.

Sharma, Pankaj 2010, *E-governance*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi. Chapter- 4 (Pp 75-264).

Sinha, R.P 2006, *E-governance: initiatives and issues*, Concept Publishers, New Delhi. Chapter 9 (Pp 115-135).

Taylor, Andy (ed), 2014 *Information security management: management principles*, Viva Books Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.

PPL508: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**Elective/Open Electives****Credits-4****Course Description:**

The importance of this branch of law is sufficiently realized by the society particularly by academic fraternity. Courses on Copyrights, Trademarks, Patents and Designs are offered only by few law schools. These four areas are internationally conceptualized as representing Intellectual Property. There are other emerging areas like Integrated Circuits, Softwares, New Varieties of Plants, Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Medicine, Business Methods, Trade Secrets and Geographical Indication of Goods etc., also claim the status of

Intellectual Property. Emerging areas are expanding further continuously. Study on Intellectual Property Rights is highly diversified in nature and is the requirement of the society as a whole in the Globalized era.

The law confers rights of proprietary nature on relative intellectual labour primarily on the basis that it is in the interests of society and state to promote creativeness and inventiveness. Limited monopoly provides incentive for greater inventive and innovative efforts in society. An important aspect of the exploration in this course would be the ways in which the laws strike a fair balance between the interests and rights of the intellectual labourers on the one hand and organized industrial enterprises on the other. Another dimension is a study of the ways in which this regime of laws militates against, or favours, community property in national cultures.

The following syllabus has been framed keeping in mind the above objectives and requirements.

Objectives of the Course

- (i) To understand the rights arising out of Intellectual Property
- (ii) To understand the Indian Laws on Intellectual Property
- (iii) To analyze the applicability of laws on Intellectual Property.

Syllabus:

1. Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights

- 1.1 The meaning of Intellectual Property
- 1.2 Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property
- 1.3 Competing rationales for protecting rights in – Copyrights, Trade Marks, Patents, Designs, Trade Secrets, Geographical Indication of Goods, New Varieties of Plants, Biodiversity, Integrated Circuits and Softwares.
- 1.4 Other forms such as Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Medicine, Genetically Modified Organisms, Genetically Engineered Foods, Cloning, Stem Cell Research, Business Methods and Models and Cyber Space.
- 1.5 Introduction to leading International Instruments concerning Intellectual Property Rights – The Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, GATT, TRIPS Agreement, Patent Cooperation Treaty, Budapest Treaty, Convention on Biodiversity and Madrid Agreement, International Organizations – Paris Union, WTO, WIPO and UNESCO.

2. Selected Aspects of the Law of Copyrights in India

- 2.1 Historical evolution of Copyrights law
- 2.2 Meaning of Copyright
- 2.3 Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works
- 2.4 Copyright in sound recordings, cinematograph films and computer programmes
- 2.5 Ownership of Copyrights, Assignment of Copyrights and Author's special rights
- 2.6 Notion of Infringement, Criteria of Infringement, Infringement of copyrights in cinematograph films and Importation of Infringement
- 2.7 Fair Use provisions in Copyrights Act
- 2.8 Piracy in Internet

- 2.9 Aspects of Copyright Justice
- 2.10 Remedies and Relief under Copyright Act.
- 2.11 Database, Data Protection and Domain Name.

3. Intellectual Property in Trade Marks

- 3.1 The rationale of protection of trademarks as commercial and consumer rights
- 3.2 Definition and Concept of Trade Marks
- 3.3 Registration of Trade Marks
- 3.4 Distinction between trade mark and property mark
- 3.5 The doctrine of Honest Current User and Deceptive Similarity
- 3.6 Protection of well-known marks
- 3.7 Passing off and Infringement
- 3.8 Criteria of Infringement
- 3.9 Remedies.

4. The Law of Intellectual Property and Patents

- 4.1 Concept of Patent
- 4.2 History of Patent Law in India
- 4.3 Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life, cloning, stem cell research.
- 4.4 Patent protection for softwares, artificial intelligence and expert systems
- 4.5 Process of obtaining a Patent : Application, Examination, Opposition and Sealing of Patents
- 4.6 Procedure for filing Patent Applications and Patent Cooperation Treaty
- 4.7 Grounds for opposition of patents
- 4.8 Limited locus standi to oppose inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters.
- 4.9 Wrongfully obtaining the invention
- 4.10 Prior publication or anticipation
- 4.11 Obviousness and lack of inventive step
- 4.12 Insufficient description
- 4.13 Rights and obligations of patentee
- 4.14 Patents as choose in action
- 4.15 Duration of Patents : Law and Policy
- 4.16 Right to Secrecy
- 4.17 Abuse of Patent rights
- 4.18 Compulsory licenses
- 4.19 Employees' Invention : Law and Policy
- 4.20 International Patents, Transfer of Technology, Know-How and problems of self-reliant development
- 4.21 Infringement of Patent rights, Criteria of infringement, modes of infringement and Doctrine of Colourable Variation
- 4.22 Remedies
- 4.23 Patents in Europe and U.S.A

5. Intellectual Property in other related subject matters

5.1 Semiconductor and Integrated Circuits

5.1.1 Assignment and Transmission

5.1.2 Use of Layout Design and Registered Users

5.2 Geographical Indication of Goods

5.2.1 The Register and Conditions for Registration

5.2.2 Procedure and duration of registration.

5.3 Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights

5.3.1 Registration of Plant Varieties and Essentially Derived Variety

5.3.2 Farmers' Rights

5.3.3 Researchers Rights

5.4 Biological Diversity

5.4.1 Regulation of Access to Biological Diversity

5.4.2 National Biodiversity Authority

5.5 Designs

5.5.1 Registration of Designs

5.5.2 Copyright in registered designs

Readings

Cornish W.R. Intellectual Property, Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights and Allied Rights (1999), Asia Law House Hyderabad.

VikasVashishth, Law and Practice of Intellectual Property (1999), Bharath Law House, Delhi

P Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law (1999), Eastern Law House, Kolkatta.

BibeckDebroy (Ed), Intellectual Property Rights (1998) Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Delhi.

W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property (3rdEdn) (1996) Sweet and Maxwell.

W.R. Mann, Transfer of Technology (1982)

The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000.

The Geographical Indication of Goods (Regulation and Protection) Act, 1999

The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

The Designs Act, 2000.

Vashishta – Law and Practice of Intellectual Property in India, 1999

Campbell, Dennis and Susan Cotter (eds) (1996), International Intellectual Property Law: Global Jurisdictions, John Wiley & Sons, UK.

Correa, Carlos M and Abdulqawl A Yusuf (Editors) (1998), Intellectual Property and International Trade : The TRIPS Agreement, Kulwer Law International, London.

PPL509: CONSUMER RIGHTS

Elective / Open Elective

Credits-4

Course Description:

Consumer considerations and their protection are very old concepts, but in the last decade there has been a significant development in this branch of law. Globalization of trade, market-dominated economy, information revolution and emergence of e-commerce has further enhanced this process. A greater importance has been assigned to consumer law at a global basis. All these factors have increased more scope for research and advocacy for creating a consumer friendly regulatory framework. The Indian legal framework has also undergone a substantial change to comply with the international norms. The subject has received tremendous importance among the contemporary legal fraternity in India. In this background the present course will aim to introduce the students to the existing law and practice relating to consumer protection.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To have a comprehensive understanding about the existing law on consumer protection in India.
- (ii) To be conversant with major international instruments on consumer protection.
- (iii) To aware the basic procedures for handling the consumer disputes.

Syllabus:

1. Introduction to Consumer Protection Law and Policies

- 1.1 Development of market and consumer relations
- 1.2 Globalization and consumerism
- 1.3 Consumer movement in the global context
- 1.4 Legal frame work and policy challenges

2. Consumer Rights

- 2.1 Genesis of consumer rights – Role of UN
- 2.2 Right to safety
- 2.3 Right to be informed
- 2.4 Right to choose
- 2.5 Right to be heard and assured
- 2.6 Right to redressal
- 2.7 Right to consumer education

3. Legislative Frame Work on Consumer Protection in India

- 3.1 Evolution of Consumer Protection Laws in India – A historical perspective
- 3.2 Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- 3.3 Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976
- 3.4 The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954
- 3.5 Competition Act, 2002
- 3.6 Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- 3.7 The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- 3.8 Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

4. Case Law in Consumer Protection

- 4.1 Goods – Manufacturing defects
- 4.2 Service Sector – Airlines, Banking, Insurance, Housing, Telecommunication, Education.
- 4.3 Health Services and Medical Negligence
- 4.4 Legal Services and Lawyers Negligence

5. Emerging Legal Issues in Consumer Protection

- 5.1 WTO and Consumer Protection
- 5.2 E-Commerce and Consumer Rights
- 5.3 Role of Civil Society and Consumer Protection
- 5.4 Access to Justice and Consumer Protection
- 5.5 Alternate Dispute Resolution and Consumer Disputes
- 5.6 Data Protection.

Readings

1. Law of Consumer Protection in India, D.N Saraf, N.M Tripathi (1990).
2. Public Utility Services under the Consumer Protection Act, Mamta Rao, Deep and Deep, Delhi (1999).
3. State of Indian Consumer, CUTS 92001).
4. Consumer Protection, Dr.V.K Agarwal, 6thEdn, Bharat, (2008).
5. Consumer Protection Law in India : An Eco-Legal Treatise on Consumer Justice, R.K Nayak, N.M Tripathi, (1991).
6. International Perspective on Consumers Access to Justice, Ed., Rickell and Telfer, (2003).
7. International Consumer Protection, Dennis Cambell, (1995).
8. Consumer Law in the Information Society, Wilhelm &Son, (2001).
9. Consumer Law, Iain Ramsay, (1992).
10. Consumer Protection in the 21st Century : A Global Perspective, William T. Vukowich, (2002).

SEMESTER- IV

PPL-510: CAPSTONE PROJECT-II: COLLECTING PRIMARY DATA, WRITING/COMPLETING, AND PRESENTING THE CAPSTONE PROJECT

Core Course

Credits-6

Course Description:

Each student will be assigned a thesis advisor who will guide for collecting data, writing/ Completing, and presenting the Capstone Project. (3 weeks for data collection).

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To acquire the skill in applying the research methodology in real life situations.
- (ii) To have practical experience of conducting the research.
- (iii) To develop the research capacity in a practical way.

PPL-511: PUBLIC FINANCE

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

This course is a non-technical overview of government finances with special reference to India. The course does not require any prior knowledge of economics. It will look into the efficiency and equity aspects of taxation of the centre, states and the local governments and the issues of fiscal federalism and decentralization in India. The course will be useful for students aiming towards careers in the government sector, policy analysis, business and journalism.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the economic principles involved in state finance.
- (ii) To understand the functioning of public finance systems in the country.
- (iii) To enhance the application knowledge that creates the professionals in public finance.

Syllabus:

1. Concepts in Public Finances: Understanding Government Intervention, Pareto Efficiency, Equity and the Social Welfare, Market failures, Externalities, Public Goods, Public Expenditures, Revenue, Public Debts,
2. Citizen's articulation in Public Finances: Collective Actions, Aggregating Preferences, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Cost Effective Analysis.
3. Public Budgeting: Concepts, Theories and Practices, Zero-based Budgeting, Reforms in Budgeting, Outcome and Performances Budgeting, Analysis of Budgetary Deficits, Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM).
4. Policy: Working of Monetary and Fiscal Policies, Current Issues of India's Tax System, Trade Policy, Industrial Policy, Social Sectors Spending, etc.

5. Fiscal Federalism in India. Understanding of State and Local Finances

Readings:

Jonathan Gruber, Public Finance and Public Policy (Worth Publishers, 2009).

Charles Wheelan and Burton G. Malkiel, Naked Economics: Undressing the Dismal Science (Norton, 2003).

Kenneth A. Shepsle, Analyzing Politics: Rationality, Behavior, and Institutions (W.W. Norton, 2010), chap. 9

Musgrave, R.A. and P.B. Musgrave, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, 1989.

Mahesh Purohit , “Value Added Tax: Experience of India and Other Countries”, Gayatri Publications, 2007.

Kaushik Basu, and A. Maertens (ed.), The Oxford Companion to Economics in India, Oxford University Press, 2007.

M.M Sury, Government Budgeting in India, Commonwealth Publishers, 1990.

Shankar Acharya, “Thirty years of tax reform” in India, Economic and Political Weekly, May 2005. Government of India, Report of the 14th Finance Commission.

Economic Survey, Government of India (latest).

State Finances: A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India (latest).

PPL512: COMPARATIVE PUBLIC POLICY

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

By the end of this course, students should be able to identify strengths and weaknesses of each theoretical approach to comparative public policy. Further they will be able to understand the distinct nature of the political science literature on public policymaking. It will be useful for them to put national variations in comparative perspective and assess the extent to which those variations are captured by general theories. It also helps them to be able to analyse current policy issues using theoretical or conceptual frameworks covered in the existing literature. In this Course, students will be exposed to Public Policies of the major countries like the US, China, Brazil, Germany, South Africa and other South Asian Countries.

Syllabus:

1. Introduction to Comparative Public Policy as Discipline, Evolution, Scope and Relevance.
2. Approaches to Comparative Public Policy: Societal, Political, Institutional and Ideational.

3. Institutions in Public Policy: Governmental and Non-Governmental, Executive, Legislative, Bureaucracy, Party Politics, Interests Groups, Pressure Groups, Business-Market Interface, Civil Society, Advocacy Groups.
4. Policies in Comparative Perspectives: Fiscal, Taxation, Health Care, Education, Immigration, Environment and Climate Change and Energy, Global Aid Policy.
5. Public Policy in China:
 - Governance and Policy-making Institutions
 - Governance and Policy-making Actors in China
 - People's Liberation Army and Focused Areas
 - a. Water Policy
 - b. Climate Policy
 - c. Energy Policy
 - Non-State Actors in China: NGOs and Media

Readings:

Gary P. Freeman, "National Styles and Policy Sectors: Explaining Structured Variation," *Journal of Public Policy* 5, 4 (October 1985): 467-96.

R. Kent Weaver, "The Politics of Blame Avoidance," *Journal of Public Policy* 6, 4 (October 1986): 371-98.

Thomas Ferguson, "From Normalcy to New Deal: Industrial Structure, Party Competition, and American Public Policy in the Great Depression," *International Organization* 38, 1 (Winter 1984): 41-94.

Jacob S. Hacker and Paul Pierson, "Business Power and Social Policy: Employers and the Formation of the American Welfare State," *Politics & Society* 30, 2 (June 2002): 277-325.

Jonas Pontusson, "From Comparative Public Policy to Political Economy: Putting Political Institutions in their Place and Taking Interests Seriously," *Comparative Political Studies* 28, 1 (April 1995): 117-47.

Paul Pierson, "When Effect Becomes Cause: Policy Feedback and Political Change," *World Politics* 45, 4 (July 1993): 595-628.

Simon Reich, "The Four Faces of Institutionalism: Public Policy and a Pluralistic Perspective," *Governance* 13, 4 (October 2000): 501-22.

Fritz W. Scharpf, "Institutions in Comparative Policy Research," *Comparative Political Studies* 33, 6-7 (September 2000): 762-90.

John L. Campbell, "Ideas, Politics, and Public Policy," *Annual Review of Sociology* 28 (2002): 21-38.

Yael Yishai, "Public Ideas and Public Policy: Abortion in Four Countries," *Comparative Politics* 25, 2 (January 1993): 207-28.

Daniel Béland, "Ideas and Institutional Change in Social Security: Conversion, Layering, and Policy Drift," *Social Science Quarterly* 88, 1 (March 2007): 20-38.

Erik Bleich, "Integrating Ideas into Policy-Making Analysis: Frames and Race Policies in Britain and France," *Comparative Political Studies* 35, 9 (November 2002): 1054-76.

PPL513 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Core Course

Credits-4

Course Description:

A formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. For a long time, administrative lawyers have primarily been concerned with such matters as excess of power, abuse of power, mal administration and abuse of discretion. However, in recent years there has been a shift in emphasis from finding what the administration may not do to what the administration must do. The courts in India, no doubt, strike down administrative acts which are ultra vires or in violation of procedural norms; however, not much has so far been achieved in compelling the administration to perform statutory duties, though a beginning has been made in respect of matters relating to fundamental human liberties. Most of the statutory duties imposed on administrative agencies or authorities remain largely in the realm of discretion.

A course on administrative law must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and modus operandi of administration. It must take note of developmental perspectives and attainment of social welfare objectives through bureaucratic process. It should go into matters, which facilitate or hinder the attainment of these objectives.

Objectives of the Course

- (i) To understand the nature of civil services in India
- (ii) To understand the limitations of administrative powers
- (iii) To aware the scope of judiciary to interfere into and adjudicate over administrative powers.

Syllabus:

1. Evolution and Scope of Administrative Law

- 1.1 Functions of Modern State
- 1.2 Evolution of Administration as Fourth Branch of Government and necessity for delegation of powers on administration.
- 1.3 Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individuals and administration.
- 1.4 Definition and scope of administrative law.
- 1.5 Relationship between administrative law and Constitutional law.

- 1.6 Administrative Law and Privatization
- 1.7 Administrative deviance – corruption, nepotism, mal-administration.

2. Legislative Functions of Administration

- 2.1 Necessity for delegation of legislative powers
- 2.2 Constitutionality of delegated legislation – powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute
- 2.3 Requirement for the validity of delegated legislation
 - 2.3.1 Consultation of affected interests and public participation in rule-making
 - 2.3.2 Publication of delegated legislation
- 2.4 Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements
- 2.5 Legislative control of delegated legislation
 - 2.5.1 Laying procedures and their efficacy
 - 2.5.2 Committees on delegated legislation – their constitution, function and effectiveness
 - 2.5.3 Hearings before legislative committees
- 2.6 Judicial control of delegated legislation
- 2.7 Sub-delegation of legislative powers

3. Judicial Functions of Administration

- 3.1 Need for devolution of adjudicatory power on administration
- 3.2 Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities : their ad-hoc character
- 3.3 Tribunals – need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedure
- 3.4 Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions
- 3.5 Principles of natural justice and its application
- 3.6 Institutional decisions and administrative appeals.

4. Judicial Control of Administrative Action and Discretion

- 4.1 Exhaustion of administrative remedies
- 4.2 Public Interest Litigation, Laches and Res Judicata
- 4.3 Grounds for Judicial Control
 - 4.3.1 Jurisdictional error / ultra vires
 - 4.3.2 Abuse and non-exercise of jurisdiction
 - 4.3.3 Error apparent on the face of the record
 - 4.3.4 Violation of principles of natural justice
 - 4.3.5 Violation of public policy
 - 4.3.6 Unreasonableness
 - 4.3.7 Legitimate expectation
- 4.4 Remedies in Judicial Reviews
 - 4.4.1 Statutory appeals
 - 4.4.2 Prerogative Writs
 - 4.4.3 Declaratory judgments and injunctions
 - 4.4.4 Specific performance and civil suits for compensation
- 4.5 Administrative discretion and rule of law
- 4.6 Limitations on exercise of discretion

5. Liability for Tortuous and Contractual Wrongs

- 5.1 Tortuous liability : sovereign and non-sovereign functions
- 5.2 Statutory immunity
- 5.3 Act of State
- 5.4 Contractual liability of government
- 5.5 State privilege in legal proceedings – state secrets, public interest
- 5.6 Transparency and right to information
- 5.7 Estoppel and Waiver.

6. Settlement of Disputes and Grievance Redress

- 6.1.1 Conciliation and mediation through social action groups
- 6.1.2 Use of media, lobbying and public participation
- 6.1.3 Public inquiries and commissions of inquiry
- 6.1.4 Ombudsman : Lok Pal, LokAyukta
- 6.1.5 Vigilance Commission
- 6.1.6 Parliamentary Committees

Readings:

C.K Allen, Law and Orders (1985)

D.D Basu, Comparative Administrative Law (1998)

M.A Fazal, Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh (2000), Butterworths – India

Franks, Report of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Inquiries, HMSO, 1959

Peter Cane, An Introduction to Administrative Law (1996), Oxford

Wade, Administrative Law, Universal Publications, Delhi

J.C Garner, Administrative Law (1989), Butterworths (ed B.L Jones)

M.P Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Vol.I and Vol. II (1996), Universal Publications, Delhi.

M.P Jain & S.N Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1997), Universal Publications, Delhi.

S.P Sathe, Administrative Law (1998) Butterworths, India (Delhi).

De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995) Sweet and Maxwell.

Indian Law Institute, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law in India, Vol. 1 (1996), Delhi.

PPL514: GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

Elective /Open Elective

Credits-4

Course Description:

The course “*Governance and Leadership*” provides students with the understanding of governance and governance reform processes, together with an in-depth understanding of the broader concepts of leadership process. It enables students to become familiar with the concepts such as governance and leadership. The course examines key concepts of governance and leadership in the global contexts. The processes of governance and major principles such as participation, accountability, rule of law, and representation will be assessed. It gives students a greater understanding of becoming an effective and visionary leader in public organizations. The course also focuses on applying theories and principles of improving leadership and governance practices. The course prepares students to realize the challenges of putting principles of governance and leadership into practice. Moreover, it aims to helping students understand the role of leaders and leadership process in realization of transformation.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the concepts, principles and theories of governance.
- (ii) To examine how different stakeholders act, interact with each other both at global and local levels.
- (iii) To be acquainted with different concepts, theories and skills of effective leadership.

Syllabus:

Unit 1: Governance

- Good governance: The emergence and Meaning
- Definitions of governance
- Governance at three levels
- The Ecology of Governance
- Scope dimensions of good governance
- Pillar/principles of good governance

Unit 2: Good governance strategies

Management by Objectives

Total Quality Management

Business Process Reengineering

Unit 3: Leadership: Concepts, Theories,

- Basic concepts of Leadership: Definitions
- Leadership Theories/Approaches: Trait, Behavioural, Contingency, Transformational
- Leadership Styles and Models

Unit 4: Skills and Competencies

- Leadership skills
- Leadership Competencies
- Improving Leadership Skills and Competencies
- Attributes of Effective Leadership

Readings:

Avolio, Bruce J., Fred O. Walumbwa & Todd J. Weber, "Leadership: Current Theories, Research, and Future Directions". *Annual Review of Psychology* 60 (2009): 422.

Beukman, T.L. *Leadership in Transformation* (University of Pretoria: University of Pretoria, 2005).

Fugate M, Kinicki AJ, Prussia GE. "Employee coping with organisational change: An examination of alternative theoretical perspectives and models", *Personnel Psychology*, 61 (2008), 1–36.

Fugate M, Kinicki AJ, Scheck CL. "Coping with an organisational merger over four stages", *Personnel Psychology*, 55 (2002), 905–928.

Gary Yukl, *Leadership in Organisation*. 6th edition. (New Jersey: Pearson, 2006).

Bill Thrall, Ken Blanchard, *The Accent of a Leader*, Jossey Bass, 1st Ed, 1999

Bruce J. Avolio Francis & J. Jamarino, *Transformational and Charismatic Leadership*, Amsterdam (available at ECSC main library), 2002.

Bruce J. Avolio, *Leadership Development in Balance: Made or Born?* Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc, 2005.

Edward E. Lawler & Christopher G. Worley, *Built to Change: How to Achieve Organizational Effectiveness*, Jossey Bass, 1st Ed., 2006.

Howard Behar & James A. Austry, *The Servant Leader*, Three reverse, 1st Ed., 2001

Jo Owen, *The Leadership Skills Handbook – 50 Key Skills from 1000 Leaders*, Kogan Page Publisher, 2006

Larry C. Spears, *Insights on Leadership*, John Willey and Sons, 1st Ed., 1998

Lussier, R.N. and Achua, C.F, *Leadership Theory, Application Skill Development*, South Western Publishing, 2nd Ed., 2004.

PPL515: INDIA'S ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

Elective / Open Elective

Credits-4

Course Description:

The environmental and climate change issues are the dominant subject areas cutting across the disciplines. This paper will help students to understand India's environmental and climate change policies, shift in environmental discourse and climate change policy, and climate change controversies at the national and international levels. In addition, it introduces the major national and international actors who define the scientific and non-scientific nature of climate change.

Objectives of the Course:

- (i) To understand the problems and consequences of climate change.
- (ii) To understand the policies and law and their role in regulating climate change.
- (iii) To understand the role of international institutions in controlling the climate change.

Syllabus:

UNIT I

India's environmental policies

Environment and Climate Change: Definitions and Debate
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
National Environmental Policy, 2006
Environmental Impact Assessment

Unit II

International Institutions and Climate Change

Montreal Protocol, Rio Summit and Kyoto Protocol
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
United Nations Security Council

Unit III

India's International Climate Change Policies

Evolution of climate policy: State and Non-state actors (CSE and TERI)
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)
North-South global climate diplomacy

Unit IV

Domestic Climate Action Plans

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)
State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)
Debate on environment/climate change and development

Readings:

- Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991) *Global Warming in an Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism* (New Delhi: Centre for Science and Environment)
- Barthwal-Datta, Monika (2012) *Understanding Security Practices in South Asia: Securitization Theory and the role of non-state actors* (New York: Routledge)
- Detraz, Nicole and Michele M. Betsill (2009), "Climate Change and Environmental Security: For Whom the discourse Shifts", *International Studies Perspectives*, Vol. 10 (3), pp. 303-320.
- Dubash, Navroz and Lavanya Rajamani (2015) 'Multilateral Diplomacy on Climate Change' in David A Malone, C Raja Mohan and Srinath Raghavan (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), 807-823
- Dubash, Navroz K (2009) 'Environmentalism in the age of climate change', *Seminar*, September, 63-66
- Dubash, Navroz K and Neha B Joseph (2016) 'Evolution of Institutions for Climate Policy in India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 51:3, 44-54
- Greenpeace India Society (2007) *Hiding Behind the Poor: A Report by Greenpeace on Climate Injustice*, <<http://www.greenpeace.org/india/Global/india/report/2007/11/hiding-behind-the-poor.pdf>>, accessed 5 July 2008
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (2015) *India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: Working Towards Climate Justice*, <<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/India%20First/INDIA%20INDC%20TO%20UNFCCC.pdf>>, accessed 5 August 2018
- Joshi, Shangrila (2014) 'Environmental justice discourses in Indian climate politics', *GeoJournal*, 79, 677-691
- Jasanoff, Sheila (1993) 'India at the crossroads in global environmental policy', *Global Environmental Change*, 3:1, 32-52

- Lele, Sharachchandra (2012) 'Climate change and the Indian environmental movement' in Navroz K Dubash (ed) *Handbook of Climate Change and India: Development, politics and governance* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 208-217
- National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) (2008), <<http://pmindia.nic.in/Pg01-52.pdf>>, accessed 13 August 2009
- National Environmental Policy, 2006, <http://www.moef.gov.in/sites/default/files/introduction-nep2006e.pdf>
- Rajamani, Lavanya (2009) 'India and Climate Change: What India Wants, Needs, and Needs to Do', *India Review*, 8:3, 340-374.
- Ramesh, Jairam (2015) *Green Signal: Ecology, Growth, and Democracy in India* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press)
- Saran, Shyam (2013) 'India and Multilateralism: A Practitioner's Perspective' in Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu, Pratap B Mehta and Bruce Jones (eds) *Shaping the Emerging World: India and the Multilateral Order* (Washington, D. C.:Brookings Institution Press), 43-56
- Trombetta, Maria J (2008) 'Environmental security and climate change: analysing the discourse', *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 21:4, 585-602
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/eprotect_act_1986.pdf
- UNFCCC (2006) *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Handbook*, Bonn,<<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/handbook.pdf>>, accessed 5 August 2018

COURSE UNDER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

SS320 : GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Open Elective

Credits-4

CURAJ and Public Affairs Centre

Nature of the Course: Elective / Open Elective

Credit Hours (4 Credits)

Instructors: Faculty of CURAJ and Public Affairs Centre

Teaching Methods: Lectures, Workshops, Assignments

Evaluation Methods: Written Examination, Assignments, Classroom Participation

About the Programme: Central University of Rajasthan in collaboration with Public Affairs Centre(PAC)- Bangalore intends to introduce this practical oriented syllabus to the students of School of Social Sciences mainly to the Department of PPLG, Economics and Social Works. This syllabus is designed to help the students to understand social accountability tools which are used by many Research Institutes, Think-tanks and NGOS and evaluation groups to critically examine the outcomes of programmatic interventions of the Governments at all levels- Districts, State and Central Government.

Course Outcome: The outcome of the course is to help the students to get in-hand training of the advanced tools of social accountability which are in practice in social action research, policy research and economic analysis.

Syllabus:

- Government. How governments are formed, its structure, the division of powers between the judiciary, the executive and the legislature; functions of the government.
- The Constitution: the fundamental rights, directive principles, main historical developments; important amendments, current status etc
- Public finance: sources of revenue: main expenditure heads, Budgetary Management and Reforms (revenue /fiscal deficit, loan burden, etc)
- 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment
- Participatory Governance: Opportunities and Threats; The last mile problem – Awareness, Advocacy and Action; Community Agency – Mobilisation using Social Accountability Tools
- The Agency Principle of governance; Subsidiarity as an organising principle in public governance; the problem of centralisation.
- Social Accountability: The Concept, theory and practice; its political economy; role in global development debate.
- Social Accountability Tools - the types (e.g., Citizen Report Cards, CRC+, Community Score Cards, Climate Change Score Cards, Community Led Environmental Impact Assessment, and so on; their usage; evidence from the field;
- Measuring Governance - Role of data and indices

Essential Reading Lists:

Social Accountability

1. Paul, Samuel, 2002, **Holding the State to Account: Citizen Monitoring in Action**, Books for Change, Delhi.
2. Governance, Social Accountability and the Civil Society by Raza Ahmad (<http://controlatugobierno.com/archivos/bibliografia/ahmad.pdf>)

Citizen Report Cards

1. Improving local governance and pro-poor service delivery: Citizen Report Card e-learning

toolkit (www.citizenreportcard.com)

2. Citizen Report Card surveys: A note on the concept and methodology (SwarnimWaglé, Janmejy Singh and Parmesh Shah), 2004

(<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/11277>)

3. How-to notes: Citizen Report Cards - monitoring citizen perspectives to improve service delivery (Sanjay Agarwal, David Post, VarshaVenugopal), 2013

(<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/01/18114593/dealing-governancecorruption-risks-project-lending-citizen-report-cardsmonitoring-citizen-perspectivesimprove-service-delivery>)

4. Social Audit of Public Service Delivery in Karnataka

(<http://www.pacindia.org/reports/socialaudit-of-public-service-delivery-in-karnataka>)

5. An Assessment of the Services of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (using the Citizen Report Card approach) - <http://pacindia.org/2018/02/08/bwssb2016/>

Community Score Cards

1. Note on Community Score Cards - <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPCENG/1143333-1116505690049/20509286/comscorecardsnote.pdf>

2. The role of Community Score Cards in improving service delivery -

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/244362-1193949504055/4348035-1296838689014/7712311-1298494972121/Rapid-Feedback.pdf>

Additional Reading Lists

1. Ablo, Emmanuel and Ritva, Reinikka (1993): “Do Budgets Matter? Evidence from public spending on education and health in Uganda”, Policy Research Working Paper no.1926, World Bank Development Research Group, Washington, D.C.

2. Aiyar, Yamini and Amitabh, Behar (2005): “Budget Work in India”, Economic and Political Weekly, January 8.

3. Aiyar, Yamini and Vivek, Ram Kumar (2008): “Country Report: India”, International Budget Partnership, Washington.

4. Ayyar, Vaidyantha, 2009, Public Policy Making in India, Pearson, New Delhi.

5. Barthwal, C.P. and Kumkum Kishore (eds.), 2003, Public Administration in India (Current Perspectives), A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

6. Basu, D. D., 2004, Introduction to the Constitution of India; Prentice Hall: New Delhi.

7. Bhanu, Vinod (2007): “Recall of Parliamentarians: A Prospective Accountability”, Economic and Political Weekly, December 12, Vol.42, No.52.

8. Bhanu, Vinod (2008): “Recall of the Legislators: The Chattisgarh Experiment”, Economic and Political Weekly, October 4, Vol.43, No.40.

9. Brian, Wampler (2000): “A Guide to Participatory Budgeting”, The World Bank.

10. CBGA (2012) Manual on Social Accountability: Concepts and Tools, New Delhi: Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability

11. Chandoke, N., 2003, ‘The Civil and the Political in Civil Society’, Carolyn M. Elliott (ed), CivilSociety and Democracy: A Reader, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

12. Court, Julius, Enrique Mendizabal, David Osborne and John Young, 2006, Policy Engagement: How Civil Society Can be More Effective, Overseas Development Institute.
13. de Renzio, Paolo and Warren Krafchik (2007): "Lessons from the Field: Impact of Civil Society Budget Analysis and Advocacy in Six Countries", International Budget Project, Washington, D.C.
14. Dehn, Jan, Ritva Reinikka and Jacob, Svensson (2003): "Survey Delivery Tools for Assessing Performance in Service Delivery", Public Services Research, World Bank
15. Diokno, Maria Socorro I. (1999): 'A Rights-Based Approach towards Budget Analysis', International Human Rights Internship Programme, October 1999.
16. Mathur, Kuldeep (2009) From Government to Governance: A Brief Survey of the India Experience, New Delhi: NBT
17. Fundar, International Human Rights Internship Programme and International Budget Project (2004): 'Dignity Counts', accessible at <http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Dignity-Counts-A-Guide-to-Using-Budget-Analysis-to-Advance-Human-Rights-English.pdf>
18. Godbole, Madhav. "Good Governance: A Distant Dream," Economic and Political Weekly (Mar 13, 2004): 1103-1107
19. Goetz, A and Gaventa, J. (2001): "Bringing citizen voice and client focus into service delivery", Institute of Development Studies, Brighton.
20. Goetz, Anne Marie and Rob Jenkins (1999): "Accounts and Accountability: Theoretical Implications of the Right to Information Movement in India", Third World Quarterly, Vol.20, No.3.
21. Governance in India : M Lakshmi Kant (McGraw Hill)
22. History of Modern India: Bipin Chandra
23. India After Gandhi: Ramchandra Guha
24. Jain, R.B., 2001, Public Administration in India – 21st Century Challenges for Good Governance, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
25. Jain, S.P., (ed.), 1995, Panchayati Raj Institutions in India: An Appraisal. Hyderabad. NIRD, 1995. Mathur, Kuldeep and James Warner Bjorkman, 1994, Top Policy Makers in India: Cabinet Minister and Their Civil Service Advisors, Concept Publishers, New Delhi.
26. Karuna Vakati, Aakella and Sowmya Kidambi (2007): "Social Audits in Andhra Pradesh: A Process of Evolution", Economic and Political Weekly, 24 November
27. Kidambi, Soumya (2008): "Right to Know, Right to Live: Building a campaign for the right to information and accountability", The Center for Victims Torture.
28. Kohli, Atul (1991): "Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability", Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
29. Krafchik, Warren, "Can Civil Society add value to budget decision making? A description of civil society budget work", International Budget Partnership, Washington. <http://www.internationalbudget.org/...brary/civilsociety.pdf>
30. Mander, Harsh, 2003, Corruption and the right to Information in Rajesh Tandon and Ranjita Mohanty (eds), Civil society and Governance Issues and Problems, Sage, New Delhi.
31. Mathur, Kuldeep and James Warner Bjorkman, 2009, Policy- Making in India: Who Speaks? Who Listens?, Ashok Gosain and Ashish Gosain for Har-Anand Publications Ltd., New Delhi.
32. Mathur, Kuldeep, 2008, From Government to Governance: A Brief Survey of the Indian Experience, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

33. Norton, Andy and Diane Elson (2002): 'What's behind the budget? Politics, rights and accountability in the budget process', Overseas Development Institute, June 2002, p.5
34. Posani, Bala and YaminiAiyar (2009): "State of Accountability: Evolution, Practice and Emerging Questions in Public Accountability in India", AI Working Paper No. 2, Accountability Initiative, New Delhi.
35. Public Affairs Centre (2018) Public Affairs Index AI 2018, Bangalore (Read with other PAC publication)
36. Ram Kumar, Vivek (2008): "Our Money, Our Responsibility: A Citizen's Guide to Monitoring Government Expenditure", The International Budget Project, Washington.
37. Robinson, Marc (2006): "Budget Analysis and Policy Advocacy: The Role of Non-Government Public Action", Working Paper No. 279, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton.
38. Tandon, Rajesh and RanjitaMohanty, 2000, 'Civil Society and Governance: A Research Study in India', part of Global Comparative Research Study on Civil Society and Governance Coordinated by IDS, Sussex, U.K. at www.eldis.org/static/doc10892.htm-29k
39. Zimmermann, Klaus F., "Advising Policymakers through the Media," The Journal of Economic Education, Vol. 35, No. 4 (Fall, 2004): 395-406.
