

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
M.A. DEGREE IN POST MODERN DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
(FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED)
[CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM]
REGULATIONS
SEMESTER
(Effective from the Academic Year 2009-2010)

OBJECTIVE

Considering the updated infrastructure facilities, a congenial academic atmosphere, experienced faculty members with better exposure, a new system of a balanced package of core, elective and soft skill courses and a meaningful and useful multi disciplinary approach it would be possible to equip those students with necessary skills of different combinations. Certainly they could serve in positions of responsibility in government and non-government bodies, international forums and research institutions as responsible citizens who have the thirst to innovate and serve the society.

1. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

The candidate shall be admitted to the course provided he/she has passed a Higher Secondary Examination (+2) conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Government of Tamil Nadu or any other examination accepted as equivalent thereto by the Syndicate.

2. DURATION OF THE COURSE, MEDIUM AND ATTENDANCE

The Duration of the course will be 5 academic years. The five academic years will be divided into ten semesters with two semesters per year. In order to be eligible for the award of the degree, the candidate should successfully complete the course within five years.

The medium of instruction and Examination will be English only.

A Candidate shall be permitted to appear for the Examinations only if he/she secure not less than 75% of attendance in each subject/paper or as prescribed by the syndicate from time to time.

3. STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

If a candidate is unable to continue this course after the second semester, he/she will be awarded Certificate in Post Modern Development Administration only provided he/she has passed in all subjects up to II Semesters.

If a candidate is unable to continue this course after the fourth semester, he/she will be awarded Diploma in Post Modern Development Administration only provided he/she has passed in all subjects up to IV Semesters.

If a candidate is unable to continue this course after the Sixth semester, he /she will be awarded B.A. in Post Modern Development Administration only provided he/she has passed in all subjects up to VI Semesters.

If a candidate is unable to continue this course after the Eight semester, he/she will be awarded a Degree and a Post Graduate Diploma in Post Modern Development Administration provided he/she has passed in all subjects up to VIII Semesters.

Candidate will be required to undertake work on suitable projects in consultation with the Head of the department and Guides. They will submit the report thereon at the end of the X Semester.

Candidates after the successful completion of the Course will be awarded Post Graduate Degree in Post Modern Development Administration only.

4. SCHEME OF THE EXAMINATION

Course Code	Title of the Course	C/E/SA /ES/VE / EA	Credits			
			L	T	P	C
I SEMESTER						
PSI L011	Part I Tamil Course I	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L015	French Course I	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L021	Part II English Course I	L	2	1	0	3
PSI C711	Issues in Post Modernism	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C712	Public Administration: Theory	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C713	Elements of Political Theory	C	3	1	0	4
PSI A761	Introduction to Sociology	A	3	1	0	4
UOM S001	Communication Skill	S				2
II SEMESTER						
PSI L012	Part I Tamil Course II	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L016	French Course II	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L022	Part II English Course II	L	2	1	0	3
PSI C714	Introduction to Indian Constitution	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C715	Development Administration: Concepts and Principles	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C716	Human Rights	C	3	1	0	4
PSI A762	Indian Society	A	3	1	0	4
UOM S002	Communication Skill	S				2
III SEMESTER						
PSI L013	Part I Tamil Course III	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L016	French Course III	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L023	Part II English Course III	L	2	1	0	3
PSI C721	Major Issues in Public Administration	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C722	Indian Administration	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C723	Rural Local Governments	C	3	1	0	4

PSI A763	Social Movements and Transformation	A	3	1	0	4
UOM S003	Personality Development I	S				2
	IV SEMESTER					
PSI L014	Part I Tamil Course IV	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L018	French Course IV	L	2	1	0	3
PSI L024	Part II English Course IV	L	2	1	0	3
PSI C724	New Public Management	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C725	Urban Local Governments	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C726	Administrative Thinkers	C	3	1	0	4
PSI A764	Social Conflicts	A	3	1	0	4
UOM S004	Personality Development II	S				2
	Environmental Studies	ES				2
	V SEMESTER					
PSI C731	Human Resource Management	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C732	Financial Management	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C733	Post Modern Governance	C	3	1	0	4
PSI E771	Managerial Economics	E	3	0	0	3
PSI A765	Basic Statistics	A	3	1	0	4
UOM S005	Computer Skill I	S				2
	Value Education	VE				2
	VI SEMESTER					
PSI C734	Administrative Reform and Changes	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C735	Public Policy Analysis	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C736	Social Security and Development	C	3	1	0	4
PSI A766	Public Economics	A	3	1	0	4
PSI E 772	Social Welfare Administration	E	3	0	0	3
UOM S006	Computer Skill II	S				2
	Extension Activities	EA				1
	VII SEMESTER					
PSI C741	Research Methodology	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C742	Public Affairs	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C743	Disaster Management	C	3	1	0	4
PSI E773	Administrative Law	E	3	0	0	3
PSI E774	International Financial Institutions	E	3	0	0	3
UOM S007	Leadership Skill	S				2
	VIII SEMESTER					
PSI C744	Indian Political System: Governance and Developments	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C745	Globalization and Governance	C	3	1	0	4
PSI C746	Rural Development	C	3	1	0	4
PSI E775	Indian Economic Development	E	3	0	0	3
PSI E776	Women Empowerment	E	3	0	0	3
UOM S008	Leadership Skill	S				2
UOM I001	Internship	I				2
	IX SEMESTER					
PSI C751	Human Development	C	4	1	0	5

PSI C752	Information Communication Technology and Governance	C	4	1	0	5
PSI C753	Regional Planning and Development	C	4	1	0	5
PSI C754	Post Modern Economic Issues	C	4	1	0	5
PSI E777	Advanced Statistic Techniques	E	3	0	0	3
PSI E778	Elective	E	3	0	0	3
UOM S009	Soft Skill	S				2
	X SEMESTER					
PSI C755	Sustainable Development	C	4	1	0	5
PSI C756	Urban Development	C	4	1	0	5
PSI C757	Dissertation	C	0	2	4	6
PSI E779	Tribal Studies	E	3	0	0	3
UOM S010	Soft Skill	S				2

5. PASSING REQUIREMENTS

Certificate in Post Modern Development Administration

A candidate will be declared to have passed in any subject of study if he/she secures not less than 40% mark and should have passed in all the papers till Semester II, as requirement for any certificate course, if the candidate chooses to discontinue.

Diploma in Post Modern Development Administration

A Candidate will be declared to have passed in any subject of study if he/she secures not less than 40% mark and should have passed in all the papers till Semester IV, as requirement for diploma course, if the candidate chooses to discontinue.

B.A. Post Modern Development Administration

A Candidate will be declared to have passed in any subject of study if he/she secures not less than 40% mark and should have passed in all the papers till Semester VI, as requirement for B.A. Degree, if the candidate chooses to discontinue.

Post Graduate Diploma in Post Modern Development Administration

A Candidate will be declared to have passed in any subject of study if he/she secures not less than 50% mark and should have passed in all the papers till Semester VIII, as requirement for Post Graduate Diploma and Degree, if the candidate chooses to discontinue.

M.A. Post Modern Development Administration

A Candidate will be declared to have passed in any subject of study if he/she secures not less than 50% mark and should have passed in all the papers till Semester X.

6. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

As per the University norms

7. RANKING

As per the University norms

8. READMISSION

As per the University norms

9. PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER

As per the University norms

SEMESTER I

**PSI L011/PSI L015- TAMIL I /OTHER LANGUAGES-AS PER UNIVERSITY
AFFILIATED COLLEGE SYLLABUS**

**PSI L021-PART II ENGLISH I- AS PER UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED COLLEGE
SYLLABUS**

PSI C911: ISSUES IN POST MODERNISM

The intention of the course is to introduce students to the concept of modernism and Post-modernism is “Post” because of the denial of any ultimate principles and this to overcome the dogma of modernism. A part from the basic concepts, various critical issues and theories will be discussed.

Unit I

History of Modernism – The emergence of Science and Technology and its impact on Society – Age of establishment – Science and Scientific Method – Problem of Modern Society – Fact Value Dichotomy – Post – modernism and the Value Question.

Unit II

Issues in Modern Rationalization via Global Vision, Reason, Mass Production etc.- Post Modern Reasoning via Consumption, Social movement, Personality Politics etc – A select number of thinkers on Post- Modernism.

Unit III

Post- modernism in Public Administration – New Public Administration Movement – Corporate Governance – Government in Business – Public – Private Partnership.

Unit IV

Post – Modernism in Social Sciences – Impact of Post – Modernism in Philosophy, Political Sciences, Sociology and Economics – Future of Post – modernism.

Unit V

Theories related to Post-modernism in Public Administration – Critical Theory – Feminist Theory and Post- modernism – Conflict management – Team Building – Theories of Motivation – Critical appraisal of Post – modernism.

Reference Books

1. Jonathan Bignell, Post Modern Media, Edinberg, University Press, Edinberg, 2001.
2. Costas Douzinas, Peter Goodrich and Yifat Hachamovitch, Politics, Post modernity and Critical Legal Studies, Routledge Publications, London, 1994.
3. Peter Wagner, Theorizing Modernity, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.
4. Ananta K. Giri, Global Transformations Post modernity and beyond, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1998.

PSI C912: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THEORY

The thinkers of the USA were the pioneers to put forth the theories of Public Administration. Other European writers like Henry Fayol elaborated organization principles and concepts common to both public and private administration. Public administration theories deal with the organization and its functions such as managerial, personnel, financial etc.

Unit I

Meaning, nature and scope of Public Administration – Evolution – Growth – various methods and approaches to study Public Administration.

Unit II

Meaning , nature and bases of organization – Principles of Organization – Theories of Organization – Traditional – Classical – neo-classical – modern – contingency theories of organizational structure development and behaviour.

Unit III

Nature and scope of management – Planning – Decision making process – leadership – communication, morale and motivation – supervision and control – modern techniques of management.

Unit IV

Meaning and nature of personnel administration – position classification – Recruitment Training – Promotion – discipline and control, employee organization – retirement.

Unit V

Meaning and nature and importance of public financial administration – budgeting – control over public expenditure – accounting and auditing.

Reference Books

1. Rumke Basu: Public Administration – Concepts and theories, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, 1986.
2. Paramathma Sharan: Theory and Practice of Public Administration, Meenakshi Prkahan, 1977.
3. Avasthi and Maheswari, Public Administration, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Education Publishers, Agra, 1988.
4. A.R. Tyagi, Public Administration, Athma Ram & Sons, New Delhi, 1983.
5. Hoshiar Sigh & Mohinder Singh: Public Administration, Sterling, New Delhi 1989.

PSI C913: ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL THEORY

This course enlightens the students with the basic knowledge of political theory. Politics is the study of state and the power holders. Political Theory traces the concepts which throw light on the origin and development of state, the characterization of the government and other elements of the state system, the rights and duties of the citizens, the role of the citizen etc.

Unit I

The nature of political theory, its definition, meaning and scope of political science – elements of state – state, nation, nationality – the distinctive features of the state and its role.

Unit II

Theories of the state – Divine right and origin theory – patriarchal – matriarchal – force – social contract and evolution theories.

Unit III

Sovereign authority – definition, nature of sovereignty – Monistic pluralistic theories – types of sovereignty – status of sovereignty.

Unit IV

Law and Liberty – Law – Definition, meaning, nature and scope – sources of law – kinds of law – law and morality – Liberty – definition, nature – kinds of liberty – liberty and law, Rights, natural rights, UNO and human rights.

Unit V

Equality – Definition, meaning and kinds of equality – citizenship, equality and liberty – the status of equality.

Reference Books

1. A. Appadurai, Substance of Politics (Reprint) Oxford University Press, London, 1998.
2. Asirwatham Political Theory, Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Lucknow (Reprint), 1985.
3. A.C. Kapoor, Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Company, Delhi (Reprint), 1985.
4. V.D. Mahajan, Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Company, Delhi (Reprint), 1987.

PSI A961: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

This paper provides the elementary knowledge about sociology as a subject. It is the study of society, social institutions, and social process. The students are expected to know how sociology applies to many areas of life and how it can be used in day today activities.

Unit I

The study of society – Perspective, methods, culture, socialization – Social interaction and social structure.

Unit II

Organization of society Groups – Communities Society – Social Control – Deviant behaviour.

Unit III

Social issues – Stratification, Racial and ethnic aspects, minorities – Gender roles.

Unit IV

Institutions – Marriage, family and alternative lifestyles, religion, education, and political system.

Unit V

Social Change – Social movements – collective behaviour, Demography and ecology – changes.

Reference Books

1. Henry L. Tischler et. Al, Introduction to Sociology, Holt Rinchart and Winston, New York, 1983.
2. N. Jayaraman, Social Conflict, Oxford University Press, Madras, 1996.
3. David E.K. Hunter, Sociology, Winston, New York, 1983.
4. Richard T La Piere, Social Change, Mc Graw Hill, New York, 1965.
5. Haralamlos & Holborn, Sociology Themes and Perspectives, Harper Collins Pvt. Ltd., London, 1980.
6. Robert A. Nislet, Social Change and History, Oxford, London, 1970.

UOM S001: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

A PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMESTER II

**PSI L012/PSI L016- TAMIL II /OTHER LANGUAGES-AS PER UNIVERSITY
AFFILIATED COLLEGE SYLLABUS**

**PSI L022-PART II ENGLISH II- AS PER UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED COLLEGE
SYLLABUS**

PSI C914: INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The focus of the course is on the emergence of Indian Constitution sketching the sources and the role of Constituent Assembly of India. The frame work of the basic laws of the Indian political system is systematically analysed.

Unit I

Introduction – The nature of British colonial rule – emergence of nationalism – the constitutional bases from 1773 Act – National movement – Constituents Assembly.

Unit II

Constitutional Foundation – Political Philosophy and its foundations of the constitution – citizenship – Fundamental Rights – Duties – Directive Principles.

Unit III

Union Government – The head of the state and executive – Vice- President – Cabinet – Prime Minister – Parliament – Judiciary – Constitutional Functions – Public Services – Emergency – Amendments.

Unit IV

State Governments – The Governor – Cabinet – Chief Minister – Legislative – High Courts – Community Development – Urban Government Panchayat Raj.

Unit V

Indian Federalism- Centre State Relations – Division of powers – Administrative – Financial Relations – National Development Council – Planning Commission – Finance Commission.

Reference Books

1. Durga Das Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1997.
2. Durga Das Basu, Comparative federalism, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1987.
3. Durga Das Basu, Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1991.
4. Virender Grover, Political System and Constitution of India, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1997.

**PSI C915: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION:
CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES**

The course enlightens the students about the Indian scenario. The students could understand the changing nature of Development administration. There is also an emphasis on the importance of Development administration in India.

Unit I

Old society and the new political set up as democratic government – Central government – Organization of Ministries – State government setup – the nature of public administrative functions.

Unit II

Changing aspects of the concept of Development – Political – Social – Economic – Cultural multi dimensional concept.

Unit III

Administration – Definition and nature – Development Administration – nature and features – the challenges of traditional approaches – Administration of development activities – Identification of problem areas - Remedies.

Unit IV

Nature of Bureaucracy- The problems of developing nations – Bureaucracy and Development – Administration in the concept of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

Unit V

Special training and education to improve development administration – Behavioural approach to improve the behaviour of the personnel – Inter-disciplinary approach to identify the utility of different domains – System approaches for improvement.

Reference Books

1. Fred W. Riggs (ed) *Frontiers of Development Administration*, Duke, University Press Durhan, 1970.
2. V.A. Pai Panandikar, *Development Administration in India*, Macmillan, Delhi, 1974.
3. S.K. Chatterjee, *Development Administration with special reference to India*, Surjeet Publications, Delhi, 1981.
4. T.N. Chaturvedi, *Development Administrative*, IIPA, New Delhi, 1984.
5. Hari Mohan Mathur, *Administrative Development in Third World Countries and choices*, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1986.

6. Prayag Mehta, Bureaucracy, Organization, Behaviour and Development, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1989.

PSI C916: HUMAN RIGHTS

The primary objective of the course is to expose the students on the basic elements, concepts and principles of human rights. It provides fundamental of human rights. It helps the students to practice it when they are placed in the Institutions as Project Officers or Middle level Managers.

Unit I

Definitions and origin of Human rights – Historical Development of human rights – various theories of human rights.

Unit II

Fundamental Rights in India – Directive Principles’ of State Policy – Torture, Cruel and inhuman approaches.

Unit III

International Bill of Rights – United Nations and Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Conventions.

Unit IV

Human Rights Act 1993 – National Human Rights Commission- Power, Functions and Jurisdiction – State Human Rights Commission – Power, Functions and Jurisdiction.

Unit V

Civil Rights and Political Rights – Economic Right – Rights for livelihood, entitlement and development – Social rights – Cultural Rights – Rights of minorities.

Reference Books

1. D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Constitutional Law, 1995.
2. S. Subramanian, Human Rights Training, Manas Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
3. S. Subramanian, Human Rights – International Challenges, Manas Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
4. Clearance J. Dias, Initiating Human Rights Education at the Grassroots: Asian Experience, Asian Cultural Forum on Development, Bangkok, 1997.
5. Vijay K. Gupta (ed), Perspectives on Human Rights, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996.

PSI A962: INDIAN SOCIETY

Society is a system of human organizations generating distinctive cultural patterns and Institutions and usually providing protection, security, continuity and a national identity for its members, Generally, speaking, people, living together, forma society, which can be classified into different groups, depending upon the haves and have nots, their religion, caste and political status. Apart from these basic diversities, language is one of the most important factors, which goes in drawing a line of distinction between the two. In Indian context, this diversity is most prominently above board. Precisely put otherwise “Indian Society” is rather a mosaic made up of myriads of different religions, castes, creeds and colours. Through a long history, Indian Society has also played a crucial role in Indian Polity. This course discusses all vital information on Indian Society.

Unit I

Introduction of Indian Society –Social change and progress of society – Theories of Social Changes –Dimensions of Social Changes – Factors in Social Change – Influence of Culture, Leadership.

Unit II

Concept of family – The kinship – Various roles of Women – Status of Women – Social discrimination of Women.

Unit III

Caste in Modern India – Movement of Backward classes and politics – Emergence of Dalit Awareness – Role of Culture – Changes in Tribal Society – Movements for reforms.

Unit IV

Change in Society – Development Issues in Society – Development by change in Economy, Population, and Political factor – New challenges.

Unit V

Rural society – Urban Society – Development factors – Social Change.

Reference Books

1. Mohd. Abbas Khan, Encyclopaedia of Indian Society, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
2. Ramesh Chandra, Social Development in India, ISHA Books, Delhi, 2004.
3. P.A. Augustine, Social Equality in India Society, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1984.
4. M.N. Srinivas, Caste in Modern India, Asia Publishing, Bombay, 1962.
5. T.W. Adorno, Aspects of Social Change, Heinemann Books Ltd., London, 1973.

UOM S002: COMMUNICATION SKILLS
AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMESTER III

**PSI L013/PSI L016- PART I TAMIL III/ OTHER LANGUAGES-AS PER
UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED COLLEGE SYLLABUS**

**PSI L023-PART II ENGLISH III- AS PER UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED COLLEGE
SYLLABUS**

PSI C921: MAJOR ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This course gives the students an opportunity to understand the role of public administration and the challenges it faced in the course of time starting from 20th century as the agency of the government to achieve the goal of the state system. Major issues are identified as the Politics – Administration Dichotomy, The Public – Private debate, A Science of Administration, ethics, and Public administration, and Professionalization and Public Administration.

Unit I

Politics – Administration Dichotomy – Woodrow Wilson’s Contribution – Politics and Public Administration – empirical evidences.

Unit II

Difference in Nature and goal- Public – Private Similarities – Empirical evidences.

Unit III

The Classical Theories of Administration – Critiques of Classical theories – Behavioural science in Administration – Critiques of Behavioural Science in Administration – Research in Public Administration.

Unit IV

The movement towards Professionalization – Nature of a Profession –How about Public Administration – a Profession?

Unit V

Administrative ethics – Foundation of administrative ethics – Duties and obligation of civil servants – Civil servants and their ethical responsibilities.

Reference Books

1. Martin R (ed), Public Administration and Democracy, Syracuse, Syracuse University Press, New York, 1965.
2. Berstein S Ottava P, Public Administration, Organization, People and Public Policy, Harper & Row, New York 1979.
3. Gaiden G, The Dynamics of Public Administration: Guidelines to Current Transformation in Theory and Practice, Holt Rinehart and Winstan, New York, 1971.
4. Cooper T.L. (ed), Handbook on Administrative Ethics, Marcel Dekker, New York, 1994.
5. Riggs R.R. Towards a Professionalism model for Public Administration: Upgrading Corrections in Kansas, South Development Public Administration S:282:313, 1981.

PSI C922: INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

This course focuses on various issues of Indian Administration. The British legacy is the starting point for the students to understand the background of the Indian Administrative System. Besides the administrative infrastructure various functional aspects of political and permanent executives are explained.

Unit I

Genesis of India Administration – Constitutional frame work – Nature and Scope of Indian Administration.

Unit II

Central Administrative structure – Political Executive at the Union Level – Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office – Planning Commission, Finance Commission, Elections Commission – Comptroller and Auditor General, Attorney General of India.

Unit III

All India Services and Central Services, Staff Selection – Commission – Civil services Reforms, Administrative changes and reforms – organization and methods.

Unit IV

Political Executive at the State Level – State Administration, State Secretariat, State Public Services – State Public Service Commission, State Planning Commission – Local Administration.

Unit V

Relationship between Minister and Secretary, Generalist Vs Specialists – Centre-State Relations, Redress of Public Grievances, Rights of Civil Servants, Inter-State Relations.

Reference Books

1. S.R. Maeswari, Indian Administration, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1989.
2. Ramesh K. Arora & Rajani Goyal, Indian Public Administration, New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.
3. Hosihar Singh, Indian Administration, Sterling, New Delhi.
4. Avasthi & Avasthi, Indian Administration, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publications, Agra, 1997.
5. Avasthi & Maheshwari, Public Administration, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publications, Agra, 1992.

PSI C923: RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Modern democratic systems stress more on participatory democracy. The stability of democratic government can be ensured only through people's participation at the grass roots level. State Election Commission and State Finance Commission are the outcome of 73rd amendment act. In order to enhance the financial resources the Finance Commission at the State Level is entrusted with the responsibility of enhancing the sources. The study concentrates on all structural, functional, personnel, political and economic activities of the rural bodies and the role of the people with special reference to Tamil Nadu.

Unit I

Early form of local administration of the Hindu Kingdoms – The Mughal administration – Marathas contribution – English Legacy – Lord Mayo – Lord Ripon – Village Administration.

Unit II

Later British India's Local Body Administration – Various Acts and their implementation – Powers and Functions of Local Bodies – Government of India Acts 1909, 1919 and 1935.

Unit III

Local administration since Independence – Constitutional Provisions dealing with local governments – Community Development Programmes of 1950's – National Extension Service – Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommendations – Zilla Parishad implantation – Gram Sabha - Village panchayat etc. – Functions and Powers.

Unit IV

Asoka Mehta Committee on Panchayat Raj – The necessity of the Committee – Recommendations Administrative machinery – Panchayat Executive Officer – Chairman/ Block Development officers – Zilla Parishad officials and their roles.

Unit V

Constitutional Status – Amendment – 73rd Amendment – New Life to Panchayat Raj system – Constitutional Provisions dealing financial resource, election commission, finance commission etc.

Reference Books

1. Biju M. R., Dynamics of New Panchayat Raj System, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 1998.
2. Bhargava B.S., Bada C.R., & Torgal V.N., Panchayat Raj System, Jackson Publications, New Delhi, 1982.
3. Chetkar Jha, Indian Local Self Government, Novelty, Patna. 1985.
4. Henry Maddick, Panchayat Raj in India, Longman, London, 1970.
5. I.H. Khan, Government of Rural India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1969.

PSI A963: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND TRANSFORMATION

This course examines the role, meaning, nature, scope and the context of social movements and their potential/limitations for transformation.

Unit I

Meaning, Nature and scope of Social Movements

Unit II

State, Society, Politics and Development

Unit III

Objectives, Ideology, Strategies and Social Bases

Unit IV

Articulation, Mobilisation and the Politics of Resistance.

Unit V

Role of Local, National and International actors (State and Non-State); the politics of transformation.

Reference Books

1. Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004.
2. Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, Duke University Press, UK, 1999.
3. Radha Kumar, *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India*, Verso, New Delhi, 1993.
4. Kshirsagar and Ramachandra, *Dalit Movement in India and its Leaders, 1857-1956*, MD Publications, Delhi, 1997.
5. Gail Omvedt, *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*, M.E. Sharpe, New York, 1993.
6. Harsh Sethi, *New Social Movements of the South*, Zed, London, 1993.

UOM S003: PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT I

AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMESTER IV

**PSI L014/PSI L018- PART I TAMIL IV/ OTHER LANGUAGES-AS PER
UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED COLLEGE SYLLABUS**

**PSI L024-PART II ENGLISH IV- AS PER UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED COLLEGE
SYLLABUS**

PSI C924: NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

This course traces the evolution of public administration. The American thinkers developed the discipline as a separate and specialized domain. During 1960, Public Administration became New Public Administration, then, Public management, in the recent past, the title of the subject became New Public Management. New Public Management stresses more on business like programmes and activities to achieve better results. Since the role of the state is changing in the post modern era the administrative machinery is also changing in its form and functions.

Unit I

Public Administration – Evolution – The evolution of Public Administration since 1877 – American Contribution – New Public Administration during 1960 – Values of Public Administration and New Public Administration.

Unit II

Emergence of Public Management- Later 19th Century early stages of development of Public management – Second stage early 20th century – Third Stage 1945-1980 – fourth stage 1980 onwards.

Unit III

New Public Management – Importance of New Public Management – Modernization and Institutional change New Public Management and values.

Unit IV

The problems of New Public Management – the experience of developing countries – International perspectives.

Unit V

New Public Management and Indian experience – Administrative reform in India – Early attempts the role of Organization and Methods. Administrative Reform Commission Reports – Second Administrative Reform Commission Reports and contemporary steps.

Reference Books

1. Kate Mc Langhlin. Stephen P. Solborne, Ewan Ferlie (ed) New Public Management Current Trends and Future Prospects, Routledge, London, 2002.
2. Jan-Erik Lane, New Public Managment, Routledge, London, 2000.
3. Tony Bvacrd, Elke Loffler, Public Managment and Governance, Routledge, London, 2003.
4. Ramesh K. Arora, Public Administration in India: Tradition, Trends and Transformation, paragon International Publishers, Jaipur, 2006.

5. Subratha K. Mitra, *The Puzzle of Indias Governance, Culture, Context and Comparative Theory*, Routledge, London, 2006.

PSI C925: URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Urbanization is a universal phenomenon. No nation can be free from the effects of modernization process. The transformation of a rural society to an urban one is a natural course. Urbanization has its own prospects and problems. The European and American cities managed the affairs successfully with the help of urban government. The urban local governments face problems of typical nature. The devolution of power from the Central government to the urban local governments in Western nations was a evolved as a natural process. The Constitution (Seventy-Fourth) Amendment Act 1992 which began to operate from 1994 empowered the state legislatures to bring out enactment to constitute urban government units. The Act provide the 12th Schedule which deals with urban Planning, Land use, Economic and social development and the usual local body activities.

Unit I

History of Urban government – Hindu, Mughal, British Regime – British India's Policies to strengthen the system of Urban Government up to 1900.

Unit II

Establishment of Municipal Corporation Set up in 1687 – The Charter Act of 1793 – The Act of 1842 – Lord Mayo – Lord Rippon's Resolution 1882.

Unit III

Lord Curzons departure – Royal Commission's Report 1907 on Decentralization and 1909 Act – 1918 Resolution of Government of India and 1919 Act and 1935 Act

Unit IV

The growth of Indian Urban population during 1900 -1960 – Emergence of various forms of urban governments and their operation – Structure – Powers and functions – Electoral Process.

Unit V

The Constitutional Amendment Through 1992 Act – 74th Amendment of the Constitution – New Status to the Urban Local Bodies – More Financial Powers – Enhancing the Resources.

Reference Books

1. C.P. Bhambhri, *Public Administrtration in India*, Vikas Publication New Delhi, 1973.
2. R. Argal, *Municipal Government IN India*, Agarwal Press, Allahabad, 1967.
3. Bava Noorjahan, *Development Policies and Administration in India*, Uppal, New Delhi, 2000.

4. Bogason, Peter, Public Policy and Local Governnace: Instiutions in Post Modern Scoiety, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, 200.
5. A. Avashi (ed), Municipal Administration in India, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 1972.
6. IIPA- Urban Affairs, Journal Quarterly, New Delhi.

PSI C926: ADMINISTRATIVE THINKERS

The major focus of this paper is to exhibit the views of Administrative thinkers belonging to different schools of Thought in the fields of organisation and management. This course covers world thinkers starting from Henry Fayol – F.W. Taylor, Elton Mayo etc. Various schools reiterate in the universal applicability of the principles. The organizational objectives are by and large universal. No doubt, thinkers of the school differ among themselves.

Unit I

Woodrow Wilson – F. W. Taylor – Henry Fayol – Luther Gullick

Unit II

Elton Mayo- Marry Parker Follet.

Unit III

Abraham Maslow – Duglas McGregor – Herzberg.

Unit IV

Herbert A. Simon – Chester I Barnard – Rensis Likert.

Unit V

F.W. Riggs – Yezkhel Dror.

Reference Books

1. Merrill, Harwood F., (ed), Classics in Management, American Management Association, 1970.
2. Ravindra Prasad D., V.S. Prasad, and P. Sayanarayana (ed), Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.
3. Anthony Tillett, Thomas Kemper and Gordon Wills (eds), Management Thinkers, Middle Sex: Peguin Books, 1970.
4. Sheldrake, John, Management: Theory from Taylorism to Japanization, International Thompson Business Press, London, 1996.

PSI A964: SOCIAL CONFLICTS

The course attempts to provide the basic issues of social conflict to the new learners. Conflict has been treated as the central point of the human society throughout the ages and a sincere analysis is also possible due to the available intellectual belief patterns. The course deals with the domain of conflict theories, areas of social conflict, and functions of conflict, control and resolution.

Unit I

Basic Features of society – conflict theories – Marx and others.

Unit II

Sources of conflict in traditional and other societies – caste conflict- class conflict linguistic conflict.

Unit III

Racial conflict – Ethnic Conflict – communal conflict – industrial conflict.

Unit IV

Marital conflict, role conflict of career women- value and belief conflict.

Unit V

Conflict and social change resolution of conflict – Social stagnation.

Reference Books

1. P.K. Kar, Conflict & Society, Dominant Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2003.
2. Richard T La Piere, Social Change, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1965.
3. Haralambos & Holborn, Sociology: Themes and perspectives, Harper Collins Pvt. Ltd., London, 1980.
4. Robert A Nisbet, Social Change and History, Oxford University Press, London, 1970.

UOM S004: PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT II AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMSTER V

PSI C931: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This paper helps in understanding the key factors of human resource management in organization, covering a wide spectrum of areas from recruitment, selection, training, employees development, wages and industrial relations. The paper also focuses on the current issues and trends in Human Resources Management.

Unit I

Meaning, Definition and Significance of Human Resource Management- Scope of the discipline – objective and uses of Human Resource Management.

Unit II

Nature of Human Resource Policy – Organization and implementation of Human Resource Planning Techniques for Determining Human Resources Requirement and Assessment of Human Resource Planning – Human Resource Planning in Practice – case studies.

Unit III

Recruitment: process and Policy – Methods of recruitment – and improvement of Recruiting; Selection, training and placement: Career Development Programmes, empowerment, Psychological implication.

Unit IV

Worker's participation in Management – grievance redressal system – stress and counselling – employee's stress – employee counselling – types of counselling – time management – job enrichment – analysis and job evaluation, flexible working practices, psychological implications, job satisfaction.

Unit V

Function and objectives of Performance Appraisal: Rock and Lewis – Strauss and Sayles – Beatly and Schneier – Thinking on Human Resource Issues.

Reference Books

1. R.S. Dwivedi(1997) Managing Human Resources: Personnel Management in Indian enterprises, New Delhi, Galogotia Publishing Company.
2. P.Subha Rao(2002) Personnel and Human Resource Management: Textt and Cases, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Arun Monappa(1997) Managing Human Resources, Delhi: Macmillan Indian Ltd.,.
4. Edwin B. Flippo(1984) Personnel Management, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.

PSI C932: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this course is to portray the earliest scenario under the British Raj where the rulers were able to provide the basic structure. The financial aspect was enlarged and new ventures were made by the Indian leaders in Free India to enhance the revenue of the country.

Unit I

Financial Management its origin and growth under British Raj – structural functional aspects.

Unit II

Parliament and financial management – the position of finance minister – the structure of finance ministry.

Unit III

Finance Ministry – the powers and function of different division of finance ministry – budget process – kinds of budget.

Unit IV

Audit and accounts – the role of various parliamentary committees – Comptroller and Auditor General – control and finance – Finance Commission, Planning Commission and National Development Council

Unit V

Financial Management of the State Government – Constitutional Position- State Finance Ministry – local finance – state finance commission

Reference books

1. M.J.K. Thavaraj, Financial Management of Government, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 1995.
2. S.L.Goel, Financial Administration and Management, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1993.
3. B.N.Gupta, Indian Federal Finance and Budgetary Policy, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad, 1980.
4. G.Thimmaih, A Critique of the Finance Commission, Wheeler Publishing, Allahabad, 1981.

PSI C933: POST MODERN GOVERNANCE

Since 1990s it has been rather difficult to discuss on organizational features or governance without encountering some or more reference to the themes which are associated with post modernism. Contemporary organizational thinkers agree that various social cultural, economic and political changes in recent decades have meant that government and other organizations have been increasingly undergoing, what can be termed as a process of organizational post modernization. Due to drastic changes in the style of operation ideological conviction the “role back” phenomenon has taken place. In this context this course deals with the issues concerning the functioning of governmental machinery in the Indian situation will be rewarding to the students.

Unit I

Politics, modernity post modernity and post modernism – politics and the decline of social class – post modern politics – views – the critique of post modernity.

Unit II

A comparative theory of governance – power and legitimacy – Indian context – neo – institutional model of governance – parameters of governance – governance and irrational actor – plurality of the usage of governance – public policy – orderly rule.

Unit III

Institutional arrangement of governance of governance – structure and formation – regional context of governance – cultural context and welfare – leaders and administrators and governance.

Unit IV

Culture and governance in changing societies – post colonial India – communal violence and governance – language conflict – judicialisation and governance.

Unit V

Governance in changing situation – two faces of governance – cultural values – and empowerment – the role of elites and good governance.

Reference Books

1. Shaun Best, Introduction of Politics and Society, Sage, New Delhi,2002.
2. S. Best & D. Kllner, Post Modern Theory, Macmillan, Basing Stoke, 1997.
3. M. Featherstone; Post Modernism, Sage, London, 1998.
4. Philip Hancock and Melisa Tyler, Work Post Modernism and Organization, Sage Publication, New Delhi,2001.
5. Subrata K Mitra, The Puzzle of Indian governance, Routledge, New Delhi 2006.

6. Koolman, Jan (ed) *Governing as Governance*, Sag, London, 2003.

PSI E971: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

The economic theory has gained wide applications to the process of decision making. Decision makers' personal experience, intuition, insight, foresight and judgment alone are adequate knowledge to find out an appropriate solution to the complex business problem. Managerial economics will certainly swerve as one of the important tools in decision making of the firm. The concept and application of managerial economics is more useful in fixing the levels of output and pricing of the product. This course will help the student to acquire more managerial ability which are more demanding in the present economic setup.

Unit I

Nature and scope of Managerial Economics – Relationship between micro, macro and managerial economics – Objectives of the firms.

Unit II

Demand analysis – Law of Demand – Elasticity of demand – Demand forecasting – Supply analysis.

Unit III

Production – Factors of production – Production function- Concept – Law of variable proportions – Law of returns to scale.

Unit IV

Cost analysis – Different cost concept, Cost – output relationship – Short run and long run revenue curves of firms – Break–even analysis – Pricing of new products.

Unit V

Market classification – Perfect competition – Monopoly-monopolistic competition – Duopoly- Oligopoly.

Reference Books

1. Fredrich L.Gollady, *Economics*, Benjamin Publishing Company, California, 1978.
2. K.K. Dewett, *Modern Economic Theory*, Shyamlal Charitable Trust, New Delhi, 1983.
3. R.L Varshney, K.L Maheswary, *Managerial Economics*, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 1999.
4. Samuel Paul, G.S.Gupta, *Managerial Economics: Concepts and Cases*, Tata McGraw Hill Publications, New Delhi, 1985.
5. Stigler J.George, *The Theory of Priced*, Macmillan, New York, 1952.
6. J.M Joshi, Joshi Rajendra, *Micro Economic Theory: An Analytical Approach*, Viswa Prakasam, New Delhi, 1994.
7. H.L., Ahuja, *Advanced Economic Theory*, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2006.

PSI A965: BASIC STATISTICS

To give an exposure of basic statistical ideas to students of social science and to introduce the basic concepts in Statistics which will enable the students to develop data reduction techniques.

Unit I

Definition – Scope and limitations of Statistics – Collection of data – Census. Sampling surveys – Classification and tabulation – diagrammatic and graphical representation of data – Nominal, ordinal and interval scaling.

Unit II

Measures of central tendency – Measures of dispersion and Coefficient of variation – Problems based on raw data and grouped data – Moments – raw and v=central – Measures of skewness – Measures of Kurtosis and their applications.

Unit III

Curve fitting – Principle of least squares – linear, nonlinear, exponential and growth curves.

Unit IV

Correlation – Rank Correlation – Regression analysis – Problems based on raw data and grouped data.

Unit V

Association of attributes – Notations – Classes and class frequencies – Consistency of data – Independence of attributes – Yule's coefficient of association – coefficient of colligation.

Reference Books

1. Bansilal and Arora(1989). New Mathematical Statistics, Satya Prakashnan, New Delhi.
2. Goon A.M. Gupta, A.K.&Das Gupta. B(1987). Fundamentals of statistics, Vol.2, World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Gupta.S.C. & Kapoor, V.K.(1980). Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics, Sultan Chand & Sons Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
4. Kapoor,J.N. & Saxena, H.C.(1976). Mathematical Statistics, Sultan Chand and Sons Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

UOM S005: COMPUTER SKILL I AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

VALUE EDUCATION AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMESTER VI

PSI C934: ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM AND CHANGES

In the Indian context the administrative reform process was able to address many issues. Efforts have been made even during British Raj but most of them concentrated on structural aspects. The administrative behaviour of the personnel is the major area. Administrative reform management needs a serious type of streamlining.

Unit I

British Legacy – early efforts and gains of O & M – the role of Gopalasamy Ayyanagar, A.D. Gorwala, Paul H Appleby.

Unit II

Emergence of the Department of Administrative Reform(1964) Administrative Reform Commission(1966-1070). – 20 Reports and 581 recommendations.

Unit III

The attitude and response of the political Executive towards ARC Report. – Improving efficiency in administration by L.P.Singh and L.K.Jha (1975) – Janata Government and reforms.

Unit IV

Narasimha Roa Government's economic reforms – liberalization – privatization, globalization the old administrative structure and new industrial policy – the struggle. Rajiv Gandhi's reforms – 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992).

Unit V

Veerappa Moily's Report – Second Administrative Reform Commission (2005). Reports on Right to information – Human capital, crisis management – ethics in governance, public order, local governance.

Reference Books

1. S.R.Maheshwari, Administrative Reform Commission, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 1972.
2. S.R.Maheshwari, Indian Administration, Orient Longman Ltd., New Delhi, 1989.
3. Hoshiar Singh and Singh D.P. (ed), Indian Administration: Current Issues and Problems, Aalekh Publisheers, Jaipur, 1990.
4. Government of India, Draft Public Services Bill 2006, Department of Public Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance, Ministry of Personnel pensions and public grievance 2006.
5. Mohit Bhattacharya, Bureaucracy and Politics in India in Bidyut Chakrabarty and Mohit Batacharya (ed) Public Administration: A Reader, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.

PSI C935: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

In the recent past, public policy has become a specialized domain of knowledge. Policy analysis gets better attention. Several theoretical models have been developed. Rational – Comprehensive Theory, Incremental Theory, Mixed – Scanning Theory and Liberal Democratic Theory have all become popular. The role of governmental organizations in evolving and developing public policies is an important area of study. Policy implementation concentrates on budget process and effective execution of government policies. The role of the bureaucracy and other institutions of government in the policy implementation process requires a better concentration. Policy Impact and Evaluation subsequently require adequate attention.

Unit I

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Policy – Characteristics of Public Policy – Categories of Public Policy – Stages in the Policy Making Process – Policy Sciences – Policy Analysis.

Unit II

Rational – Comprehensive Theory – Incremental Theory – Mixed – Scanning Theory – Systems Theory – Group Theory – Elite Theory – Institutional Theory – Liberal Democratic Theory – Dror's Optimal Model

Unit III

Legislature – Executive – Political Leadership, Bureaucracy – Judiciary – Political Parties – Pressure Groups

Unit IV

The Budgetary Process – Implementation of Public Policy: Bureaucracy and their Administrative Agencies, Legislature, Courts, Pressure Groups, Community Organizations - Implementation Techniques: Management Information System (MIS), Critical Path Method (CPM), Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques (PERT) – Compliance with Public Policy

Unit V

Policy Impact – policy Evaluation – Types of Policy Evaluation – Problem in Policy Evaluation – Policy Evaluation processes – Policy Succession – Policy Termination.

Reference Books

1. Anderson, James, E., Public Policy Making, Third Edition, Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc., 1984.
2. Woll, Peter, Public Policy, Winthrop publishers Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1974.

3. Dror, Tehekel, Public Policy Making Re-Examined, San Fransisco, Chandler Publications, 1968.
4. Peters, Guy, B., American Public Policy : Promise and Performance, Second Edition, Affiliated East-West Press, New Delhi, 1908.
5. Dye, Thomas, Understanding Public Policy, Second Edition, Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1975.
6. Burch, Martin & Wood, Bruce, Public Policy in Britain, Second Edition, Basil Blackwell Ltd., Oxford, 1990.

PSI C936: SOCIAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

The course provides the students with the information regarding the efforts of the democratic state to ensure social security by extending services in the domains of food, health, water, sanitation, education, transport etc. Public service delivery has become the vital item in State's activities.

Unit I

Identifying the basic and urgent needs and ensuring institutional mechanism for effective delivery of services and security.

Unit II

Developing improved structural and functional actions in poverty alleviation programmes.

Unit III

Sincere planning and execution of the basic delivery system in matters of health, education, security in terms of internal and external threats.

Unit IV

Continuous appraisal of government's performance and introducing changes and reforms in the delivery of services.

Unit V

Redressal of grievances – Periodical assessment of performance and achievements – Encouraging innovative and outcome oriented processes and institutions.

Reference Books

1. Richard C Box (ed), Democracy and Public Administration, Prentice hall, New Delhi, 2007.
2. Devesh Kapur and Pradap Bhanu Mehta (eds), Public institutions in India: Performance and design, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.
3. Vikram K Chand (ed), Reinventing Public Service Delivery in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
4. Sadiq Ahmed (ed), Job Creation and poverty Reduction in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2007.

5. Bidyut Chakrabarthy and Mohit Battacharya (ed), Administrative Change and Innovation, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.

PSI A966: PUBLIC ECONOMICS

The objective of the paper is to make the students learn various sources of tax and non-tax revenue to the central, state and local governments. Further this paper focuses on the impact of fiscal policies followed by the public authorities. Public Economics explains the method of managing the public debt and maximizing the welfare of the people.

Unit I

Definition, Meaning and scope of public economics – Distinction between private and public finance – Principle of maximum social advantage – Causes and effects of public expenditure with reference to India.

Unit II

Public revenue: source – tax revenue and non tax revenue – Classification of taxes Canons and - Theories of taxation – Impact and incidence of taxation – Effect of Taxation.

Unit III

Characteristics of a good tax system – Taxable capacity – Factors determining taxable capacity – Measurement of taxable capacity.

Unit IV

Public debt – Sources – Effect of public debt – Growth and components of public debt in India – Debt management.

Unit V

Federal finance – Principle – Budget – Types of budget – Analysis of division of revenue, expenditure other powers between Union, state and local Governments – Finance commission – Local finance.

Reference Books

1. Richard A. Musgrave, Peggy B. Musgrave, Public finance: Theory and Practice, McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1984.
2. V.S. Mahajan, Planning Development and Economic Policy in India, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 1974.
3. S.K.Singh, Public Finance: Theory and practice, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2005.
4. Fredrich L. Gollady, Economics, Benjamin Publishing Company, California, 1978.

PSI E 972: SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The main focus of this course is to examine the challenges of social welfare administration in recent times. Challenging and arduous issues like social welfare, social problems, social development, social disorganization, role of NGOs and non profit organizations dealing with the beneficiaries who have to be upgraded from poverty line are given attention. Further, the beneficiaries of social welfare and development programmes in contact with the governmental and non-governmental agencies under the banner of social welfare administration are discussed.

Unit I

Meaning, nature and scope of social welfare

Unit II

Social problems: A profile, social welfare programme for women, children, physically challenged.

Unit III

Social welfare policy programme's social development, social legislation.

Unit IV

Social welfare administration ,department of social welfare, CSWB/SSWB.

Unit V

Non profit organizations and NGOs, future challenges-role of self help groups.

Reference Books

1. Chowdhory D.Paul, Social Welfare Administration, Sterling, New Delhi, 1978.
2. T.N.Chowdhary, Social administration: Development and Change, IIPA, New Delhi.
3. P.D.Kyulkari, Social Policy and Social Development in India, ASSW, Madras, 1979.
4. S.L.Goel, Social Welfare Administration, Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Kalaichelvi Sivaraman, Administrative Reform and Development Programme of Tamilnadu in social welfare, Poompuhar Pathippagam, Chennai, 2008.

UOM S006 COMPUTER SKILL-II

AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMESTER VII

PCI C941: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The course could familiarize the students with the basic knowledge of social research and select different methods and techniques for the data collection. They have to formulate their research topic for undertaking their research.

Unit I

Meaning, Objectives and Types of research-Social Research-Problems of Objectivity and Subjectivity in social research-Formulating a specific problem-Determining the Feasibility of the Project.

Unit II

Formulating the Hypothesis-Types of Hypothesis-Characteristics of a Usable Hypothesis-Testing Hypothesis-Verification and Falsification- Research Design-Important Concepts relating to Research design-Various types of research design.

Unit III

Sampling-Need for sampling in Social Research-Steps in Sampling Design – Characteristics of universe-Types of sampling Techniques-Measurement in research-Tests of sound Measurement: Validity, Reliability and practicality.

Unit IV

Collection of data-Techniques of data collection: Case study Method, Observation Method, Participation method, Interviews-Types of interviews-Significance of interviews, Constructing a Questionnaire-Mailed Questionnaire and schedule.

Unit V

Statistical Analysis of data-Interpretation of data-Report Writing- Steps in Writing Report-The style of the report-final report.

Reference Books

1. Clarie Selltiz, Lawrence S. Wrightsman and Stuart W. Cook, Research Methods in social relations. Third edition, Holt, Rinehart and Winston. USA...1976
2. William J. Goode and Paul K Hatt, Methods in social research, McGraw hill Book company, London, 1981.
3. Sheik Ali B., History: Its theory and method, Second Edition, Macmillan India Limited, Madras, 1991
4. Parsons, C.J., Theses and Project Work: A Guide to Research and Writing., George Alien and Unwin Limited, London, 1973.

PSI C942: PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The course on public affairs, in short, deals with what the general public[people] expects from the government and what the Government does for the people. As such. the people, the Government, and the public policy from the core themes of study. The needs of the people, their rights and duties, concept of the state, its ends and functions nation, nationality, sovereignty, are to be analyzed. The nature, forms and functions of the Government, That is legislative, executive and judicial powers political leadership, party system, electoral politics, nature and scope of public policy, its formulation and implementation, policy analysis, its impact, evaluation and changes are the necessary factors to be dealt with. This course enables the students to understand the relationship between people and the government. It provides an opportunity to the student researchers to contemplate on the domain of public affairs and gain insights.

Unit I

Meaning and Scope of Public Affairs-Theoretical framework for [public affairs-Relevance of public affairs-Public Affairs as a branch of study.

Unit II

Nature of Modern State-Constitution and its classification-Citizenship-Rights and duties of citizens-Leadership.

Unit III

Nature of the government-Forms of Government-Political Parties-Electoral System.

Unit IV

Nature and scope of Public policy-Policy formulation-Policy analysis-Policy Implementation-Policy evaluation-Policy Change.

Unit V

Westernization – Urbanization – Modernization - Features of Indian Economy including the New Economic policy - Agricultural and industrial Policies - Budget and Five Year Plans.

Reference Books

1. N.N.Agarwal,et.al.(eds),Principles of Political Science,4th edition, Ramachand &Co., New Delhi,1974.
2. S.R.Maheswari,Indian Administration, Orient Longman,Hyderabad,1991.
3. K.D.Madan,et.al.(eds),Policy making in government, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi,1982.
4. R.K.Sapru, Public Policy-Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 1994.

5. R.Thandavan, AIADMK, Political Dynamics in Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu Academy of Political Science, Madras, 1987.

PSI C943: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The course aims of focusing on disaster phenomenon which is as old as human range. A historical sketch is given to the students to proceed further to enlarge the knowledge about disasters in general and the status of disasters management to day.

Unit I

Historical sketch of disasters – Hazards different types – risk and the components.

Unit II

Trends – risk evaluation – vulnerability the physical profile, social, environmental, economic profiles – risk factors and perception.

Unit III

Disaster preparedness through proper planning and training and providing equipments – public education – media role.

Unit IV

Disaster action programmes – first aid medical treatment, evacuation, treating the hazard – taking care of food, water, health, emergency social service.

Unit V

Recovery process – participatory role of government agencies – non-governmental organizations – academic institutions – multilateral bodies – international financial institutions.

Reference Books

1. Damon P. Coppola Introduction to disaster Management
2. Hopkins M. Human Development revisited: A new UNDP report. World Development, 1991. vol 19, no.10, 1461-1468.
3. Davies, A. and G. Quinlivan (2006), A Panel Data Analysis of the Impact of Trade On Human Development Cole, Cole, & Lightfoot (CCL) Chap. 1. The study of human development.
4. Bee, H. & Boyd, D. (203). Lifespan Development. Boston: Allyn& Bacon.
5. Tamil Nadu Human Development Report The Government of Tamil Nadu in association with Esha Bitellie social science Press New Delhi, 2003.

PSI E973: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative law is an important branch of law and its scope of application is far reaching. While, the legislature, judiciary and executive contribute the three wings of the government, administrative bodies are those that carry out the work of executive. Though, it is of recent origin in India, it is, nevertheless very important while it is not built in codified law. It is essential to good governance and hence plays a pivotal role in our day-to-day activities.

Unit I

Introduction and Origin – Definition and Scope – The evolution of Administrative Law – French Experience – Historical Development of Administrative Law in India

Unit II

Concept of Rule of Law – Rule of Law and Administrative Law – Regulation And Administrative Process – Delegated Legislation

Unit III

Principles of Natural Justice – Doctrine of Fairness – Articles 14, 19 And 21 of Indian Constitution – The Need for Administrative Adjudication

Unit IV

Judicial Review – Problems in exercising administrative authority – Judicial Remedies including Writs – Development of Administrative Courts, Tribunals etc.

Unit V

Judiciary versus Administration – Ombudsman – Lokayukta Institutions – Lokpal Bill

Reference Books

1. V.N. Srinivasa Rao, Administrative Law Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1979.
2. M.P. Jain, Evolving Indian Administrative Law, N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., 2003
3. Takwanti, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Co., 2006.
4. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, 1999.
5. V.G. Ramachandran, Administrative Law, 2nd Edn., Eastern Book Co., 2006.s

PSI E974: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

To understand modern international politico-economics system, it is essential to study the role of various World Financial Institutions. Today, no third world country can survive without getting economic assistance from World Bank or IMF. The interdependence of World economic system has been realized after World War II. The paper will attempt to give a depth knowledge regarding the role of various financial institutions.

Unit I

Economic determination of New World Order – North- South dialogue – South-South Co- operation – Introduction to International Monetary system.

Unit II

Historical perspective – its implications – Monetary reserves and national money supply – International payment system – Bilateral and multilateral agreements – Technologies progress and its impact on Balance of Payments – Economic Policy and BOP – Quota – Quantitative restrictions and state trading – Role of hard currency in International liquidity – Tariff and Non- Tariff barriers.

Unit III

Functions and role of IMF, IBRD, IDA, UNIDO – International Financial Corporations – Asian Development Bank – European – Payment Union – Inter American Development Bank – Regional Trade Block – EU – COMECON – NAFTA – ASEAN – Trade among Common Wealth Countries – Trade among SAARC countries

Unit IV

South- North And South- South Dialogue – Role of multinational corporation – Role of Technology – New International Economic Order – Asian Common Market – Euro Currency Market.

Unit V

UNCTAD – GATT – WTO obligation of the member countries – India and WTO various tracks and ongoing negotiations.

Reference Books

1. Richard D. Hays, Christopher M. Korth & Manuchar Roudiani, International Business, Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1993.
2. Nigam. R.S, A Study of the European Common Market and its impact on India's Foreign Trade, Delhi, S. Chand, 1992.
3. Reubens Edwin P., The Challenges of the New International Economic Order, Westview Press, Inc., 1995.

4. Sharan Vyuptakesh, International Economic Order and Less Developed Countries, New Delhi, Sterling, 1999.
5. Johson, Financial Markets: A Global Perspective, New York, McGraw Hill, 1998.
6. Bibek Debroy, Beyond the Uruguay Round: New Delhi, Response Books, 1996.

UOM S007 – LEADERSHIP SKILL – I

AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMESTER VII

PSI C944: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM:

GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Communalism, fundamentalism, terrorism, violation of rights, weakness in coalition politics which are confronting the government are the key issues faced by governance. Hence students will be thoroughly exposed to the issues and solutions found out through institutions.

Unit I

Communalism, politics and Development: caste in Indian politics, critical issues.

Unit II

Implications of fundamentalism and terrorism on Indian polity and governance

Unit III

Coalition Politics, Governance and Development

Unit IV

Judicial activism and good governance

Unit V

Human Rights and good governance

Reference Books

1. Niraja Gopal Jayal (ed), Democracy in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001.
2. Laslie Lipson, The great Issues of Politics: An Introduction to Political Science, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 2002.
3. Kaufman, Daniel. (March 2004). Human Rights and Government: The Empirical challenge, <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pdf7humanrights.pdf>
4. Rajini Kothari, Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1986.
5. Shalendra D. Sharma, "Politics and Governance in Contemporary India: The Paradox of Democratic Deepening", Journal of International and Area Studies, Vol.9;No.1, 2002.
6. T.V. Sathyamurthy, Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
7. N.S. Gehlot, New Challenges to Indian Politics, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 2002.

PSI C945: GLOBALIZATION AND GOVERNANCE

The traditional status of the State has gone on the postmodern era. The implicit territorial foundation of the sovereign authority is increasingly challenged. The objective of the course is to explain how does the processes of globalization basically transform the ways in which law, politics, economics and social relations are structured and governed. The force of globalization has reshaped the boundaries between public and private regulation and also between the domestic and international governance.

Unit I

The Politics of globalization and governance – Rent-seeking redistribution and reform in the governance – Globalization and evolution of rules, social construction and evolution of multilateral environmental governance.

Unit II

Globalization, governance and contemporary political reason – Impact of Globalization – Neo medievalism – Postmodern digital economy – The complexity, market globalization and the future policies of the industrial states.

Unit III

New institutions and new policies – Strategic trade and investment policies – The need for an administrative law for a new century.

Unit IV

Governance of the European Union in the 21st Century – Globalization and Economic reform between Mercantilist socialism and Liberalism – Indian situation 1956-1990.

Unit V

Indian context 1991-1996 Political Structure and Economic reforms – Business and Economic reforms – Policy and Performance during 1996 98 – The nature of Economic nationalism – Economic reforms 1998-99.

Reference Books

1. Assem Prakash and Jeffrey A. Hart, Globalization and Governance, Routedge Publications, London, 1999.
2. Strange Susan, the Retreat of the State: The diffusion of power in the World Economy, New York, 1996.
3. Mostafa K. Tolba (eds), The World Environment 1972-1992, Chapman and Hall, London, 1993.
4. Baldev Raj Nayar, Globalization and Nationalism, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.
5. Jalan Bimal, India's Economic Crisis: The Way ahead, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1991.

PSI C946: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is a ceaseless and collective effort which requires an effective planning and committed implementation with the involvement of local people. Still India has 700000 odd villages. The purpose of this course is to familiarize the students with typical issues of rural India and the development process which is at snails speed.

Unit I

Rural Development in the past and present social sensibilities – Gandhian prescription waste land development.

Unit II

New approaches – poverty alleviation – programmes – agriculture – finance – rural – urban linkage – economic package.

Unit III

Co-operative process – co-operation as instrument – voluntary organization N.G.O.s in micro financing.

Unit IV

People's participation – participatory management – self reliant participatory process.

Unit V

Agricultural extension – globalization – World Trade impact on agriculture Agro-export – agri reform.

Reference Books

1. S.B. Verma, V.P. Singh, Jiloka, Rural Development Reform, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 2006.
2. M.M. Rehman, Rural Development and Rural Workers, Commonwealth, New Delhi, 2006.
3. S.P. Sharma, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Vista International Publishing House, Delhi, 2006.
4. A.C. Mittal, Rural Economy, Vista Industrial Publishing House, Delhi, 2006.
5. G.S. Dubey, Sector Reform Approach in Rural Development, Mahaveer & Sons, New Delhi, 2006.
6. R.K.Panchal, Globalization is Impact on Rural Development, Sumit Enterprises, New Delhi, 2006.

PSI E975: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Objective of this course is to educate the students to understand the current issues and problems that are affecting India's economic development. The learner should be able to analyse the present economic problem and development. Students are expected to compare similar issues of developing countries and developed countries.

Unit I

Concept of Growth and development – Characteristics of developing countries – Determinants of economic Development.

Unit II

Human resources and economic development – Indicators of Human resource development. Education in India and development of Human Resources – Some thrust areas for Human development.

Unit III

National income – Trends in national income – Limitations of national income estimations in India – Cases of income inequalities in India.

Unit IV

Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy – Green Revolution – Second Revolution – Indian agriculture under the Five year Plans Periods – National Agricultural policy.

Unit V

Role of industries in economic development – Cottage, small scale and large scale industries – Indian Industries under five year plan period – Indian industrial policy – Appraisal of industrial policy.

Reference Books

1. I.C. Dhungra, Indian Economy, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2006.
2. A.P. Thirlwall, Growth and Development, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1995.
3. S. Sankaran, Indian Economy, Margham Publications, Chennai 1986.
4. Rudder Datt, K.P.M. Sundaram, Indian Economy, S. Chand, New Delhi, 2006.

PSI E976: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The course brings out the importance and significance of empowering women. The issues relating to women have been attracting worldwide attention. Only in recent past women they came forward boldly to claim and establish their rights. The course will lead to understand more about the present status and future prospects of women in India and Tamil Nadu.

Unit I

Nature, Scope and Significance of Gender Studies – Gender Studies in India

Unit II

Origins of Unequal Relationship between the Sexes – Theories of Gender Stratification – Ideological Positions on Sex Roles – Development Strategies and Women – Ideology of Capitalism, Patriarchy and Women

Unit III

Historical Perspective – Women in the Family – Women in the Economy – Women in Politics – Legal Status of Women.

Unit IV

Impact of Women's Work on Family Income – gender-based division of labour within the rural sector – Employment Generation for Women in the rural sector – Educated Women – and Employment – Emergence of Women Entrepreneurs – Labour Market Theories and Discrimination Against Women – Women and Technology

Unit V

Women under Five-Year Plans – Welfare Measures for Women in Tamil Nadu – role of NGOs in the development of women

Reference Books

1. Maitreyi Krishna Raj, (ed.), Women's Studies in India: Some Perspectives, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1986.
2. Rekha Pandey, women from Subjection to Liberation, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1989.
3. Neelam Updhyay and Rekha Pandey, Women in India: Past and Present, Chugh Publications, Allahabad, 1990.
4. Nancy David and Loganathan, V., Women and the Economy, Department of Economics, Mother Teresa Women's University, Madras, 1993.
5. Sapru, R.K., Women and Development, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1989.
6. Ashok Kumar and Harish, Women Power: Status of Women in India, Gian Publishing House, New Delhi, 1991.
7. Shamim Aleem, Women's Development: Problems and Prospects, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1996.

UOM S008 – LEADERSHIP SKILL-II

AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

UOM I001: INTERNSHIP

Internship is a practical training for the students. The students of Post Modern Development Administration will be placed on an Internship Programme for a period of one month in the sixth semester and again another month in the tenth semester in development bodies or business houses or other institutions to gain the first hand practical experience.

SEMESTER IX

PSI C951: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

This course provides a broad overview of theories, research methods, and current knowledge of human development. Topics include development in the cultural, social, and interpersonal contexts that affect development. In this study the most fundamental and exciting questions about human nature, culture, attitude, aptitude, values, norms and beliefs are discussed. Various theories on development are analysed to contemplate on effective human development.

Unit I

Introduction to Human Development, Heredity and Environment, Historical Background and Methods, Contexts for Development, Biological foundations, Cognition and Language and Social and Emotional Development.

Unit II

Know and understand key concepts about human development in one's life span to compare, and to contrast and analyze the major principles and predominant theories associated in this field of inquiry.

Unit III

Explain multiple models of development changes in physical characteristics, motor behaviour, perception, language acquisition and use, cognition, concepts of self and others, culture and role identification, social construct, personality development, sexuality development, and identify effective strategies to enhance development.

Unit IV

Determine and analyze through reflection on own life span, how the factors in our environment, including societal values, interface with various phases of and types of human development and may influence our lives and learning.

Unit V

Gain and relate information and research about the major influences on developmental changes Development goals – measuring Human Development – Human development Indices – Globalization and Human Development, Human Poverty Index, Gender Related Development Index, Gender empowerment Index. Etc.

Reference Books

1. Rao VVB, 1991. Human development report 1990: review and assessment. World Development, Vol 19 No. 10, pp. 1451-1460.
2. McGillivaray M. The Human Index: Yet another Redundant Composite Development Indicator?

3. Hopkins M. Human Development revisited: A new UNDP report. World Development, 1991. Vol19, no.10, 1461-1468.
4. R.K. Panchal, Globalization, its Impact on Rural Development, Sumit Enterprises, New Delhi, 2006.
5. Davies, A. And G. Quinlivan (2006), A Panel Data Analysis of the Impact of Trade on Human Development Cole, Cole, & Light foot (CCL) Chap. 1. The Study of human development.
6. Bee, H. & Boyd, D. (2003). Lifespan Development. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
7. Tamil Nadu Human Development Report The Government of Tamil Nadu in association with Esha Biteille social science Press New Delhi, 2003.

PSI C952: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND GOVERNANCE

Governance can be defined as the process through which institutions; business and citizen groups articulate their interests, exercise their rights and obligations and mediate their differences. Information and Communication technologies can help to sustain this process in three ways: (i) they can support tasks that involve complex decision making, communication and decision implementation (ii) they can automate tedious tasks done by humans, and (iii) they can support new tasks and processes that did not exist before. When ICTs are properly aligned with governance goals, they can help to create gains in both efficiency and effectiveness.

Unit I

Governance and E – governance – conceptual difference – Nature and Scope of Governance

Unit II

ICT – Introduction – Meaning and Nature – Objectives – ICTs and Knowledge Management in Government – Role of ICT on Knowledge management – Knowledge Management Methodology.

Unit III

Minimum agenda for E – governance – Government departments – Central government – Training for Personnel – Converting of all Acts, Government Orders and Rules etc into e – form – Computerization of all Revenue earning departments – Web enabled grievance redressals – Vision and Mission of Union government – Role and importance of NIC.

Unit IV

Creation of separate Ministry and Department for IT- Introduction of computers and E- governance in government departments – Computerization of departments of Inspector General of Registration, Revenue department, police department, P&AR

department and Accountant Generals Office etc – Role of ELCOT in promoting ICT and E- governance- ICT and E-governance – ICT and Local self governments – Experience at Village Panchayats level – Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporation level.

Unit V

Challenges and difficulties confronted by public and the government servants – suggestion for improvement – future of ICT and E-governance – critical issues in managing information resources and services in government – growth of IT corridor in Chennai – An overview.

Reference Books

1. D. Pankaj Sharma, E-governance, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2004.
2. R. Heeks, Reinventing Government in the Information Age, Routledge, New York, 1999.
3. G.D, Garson, Information Technology and Computer Application in Public Administration: Issues and Trends, IGP, Pennsylvania, 1999.
4. Bhatnagar Subhash, Information and Communication Technology in Development – Cases from India, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.

PSI C953: REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Regional planning is a highly interdisciplinary program, which focuses on planning theory and methods, community services and facilities planning, environmental planning and resource management, approaches at the regional scale (national, state and district) are so extremely divers that compressing them into a uniform set of principles becomes difficult and almost impossible. It highlights how the planning and development vary from developed realm to underdeveloped realm.

Unit I

Concept of a region; types of regions and methods of regionalization; growth centres and growth poles; regional imbalances; environmental issues in regional planning; planning for sustainable development. Experience of regional planning in India: Five Year Plans; integrated rural development programmes; panchayati raj and decentralized planning; common areas development; watershed management; planning for backward area, desert drought prone, hill and tribal area development; multi-level planning; geography and regional planning.

Unit II

Historical development of cities – principles of city planning – New towns – survey methods, Concept of shelter – housing policies and design – community planning – role of government agencies – finance and management. Planning process – multilevel planning – comprehensive planning – central place theory- settlement pattern – land use

and land utilization. – statistical methods – application of remote sensing techniques in urban and regional planning.

Unit III

Principles of transportation planning- hierarchy of roads and levels of services – traffic and transport management in urban areas – public transportation planning – modes of transportation.

Unit IV

Principles and design of water supply systems, sewerage systems, solid waste disposal systems, power supply and communication systems – Health, education, recreation and demography related standards at various levels of the settlements.

Unit V

Planning laws – development control and zoning regulations – laws relation to land acquisition – development enforcements, land ceiling – regional and urban plan preparations – planning and municipal administration – taxation, revenue resources and fiscal management – public participation and role of NGO.

Reference Books

1. Globalization and Regional Economic Modeling, edited by Russelcooper, Kieyan Donaghy and Geoffrey Kewings(Berlin: SDpringer – verlag, 2007.
2. Engaging the Future: Forecasts, Scenarios, plans and Projects, Edited by Lewis D. Hopkins and Marisa Zapata(Cambridge, M a: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 2007)
3. Deal, B. And Z Sun(2006)” A Spatially explicit urban simulation Model: Land Use Evolution and Impact Assessment Model(LEAM).
4. Ruth.M(2007): Smart Growth and Climate Change: Regional Development, Infrastructure and Adaptation.
5. Doing urban research, (1993) by Gregory D. Andranovich, Gerry Riposa. Sage Publications.
6. Information sources in urban and regional planning(1994) “a directory and guide to reference materials”, by Edward E. Duensing. Center for Urban Policy Research.
7. Urban planning, a guide to information sources(1979):, by Ernest R. Alexander, Anthony Catanese, and David S. Sawicki. Gale Research Company.
8. History of urban and regional planning: an annotated bibliography, by Anthony Sutcliffe. Mansell Publishing, 1981

Web Resources

<http://www.lin.berkeley.edu/ENVI/locinfo.html>

<http://www.lin.berkeley.edu/ENVI/genplans.html>

<http://www.lin.berkeley.edu/ENVI/histplan.html>

<http://www.lin.berkeley.edu/ENVI/housing2.html>

<http://www.lin.berkeley.edu/ENVI/cityintl.html>

PSI C954: POST MODERN ECONOMIC ISSUES

Indian Economy is expected to grow at close to 8 per cent. New Economic policy introduced in 1991 has brought many positive and negative effects. The New Economic Policy has virtually bypassed the agriculture sector; Multinational corporations which entered in to our country made some remarkable changes in the transport communication and financial sectors. However, the power sector was not given much importance the present paper will enable the students to understand the current economic issues by analyzing the constraints on growth, the emerging economic challenges in India.

Unit I

Role of Public Sector – Performance of public sector – Privatization – Methods of privatisation – Disinvestments programme in India.

Unit II

Importance of Agriculture – Minimum Support Price for agro Products – Farmers indebtbnss – Rehabilitation Packages

Unit III

Concept – Incidence of poverty – Poverty and Trickles Down in the rural sector
Poverty in India – Global poverty rate – Evaluation of poverty eradication programme.

Unit IV

Energy crisis – The energy strategy – Energy resources – Conventional Non-conventional energy sources

Unit V

Structure of capital market – Growth of capital market in India – Problems of Indian capital market and capital market – FDI – SEBI.

Reference Books

1. I.G.Patel, Economic Reform and Global Change, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1998.
2. Narendra, Prasad, India's International Trade and Economic Reforms, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 2004.
3. S.S. Kothari, Reform of Fiscal Economic Policies for Growth, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2001.
4. Jim Halteman, The Role of Values in Post- Modern Economics,(Paper presented at ACE Annual Meeting, 1994.
5. Doug Brown, Doing Social Economics in a Post Modern World: Review of Social Economy, Vol. L.4, P.388

PSI E977: ADVANCED STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The objective of the course is to train an advanced learner in Statistics at a higher level so that he can apply the techniques learned in the course successfully in his field of specialization.

Unit I

Elementary Concepts: Counting Principle – elementary ideas in permutation and combination –Introduction to combinatorial probability – addition theorem – multiplication theorem – elementary problems.

Unit II

Probability Distributions: Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions – Simple Problems.

Unit III

Statistical Tests of significance and confidence interval: - Chi Square test for independence of attributes. Concepts of confidence intervals – confidence interval for mean and proportion.

Unit IV

Analysis of Variance: One-way and two-way analysis of variance (computational details only)-simple applications.

Unit V

Sampling: Simple random sampling –Stratified random sampling –systematic sampling – cluster sampling.

Reference Books

1. Anderson D.R. Sweeney D.J. and Williams T.A. (2002): Statistics for Business and Economics, 8th Edition, Thomson, South Western, Chapters 4,5,9 and 13.
2. Gupta, S.P : Statistical methods, Sultan Chand and Company, New Delhi.
3. Mendenhall, W, Ott L and Scheaffer, R.L., (1971): Elementary Survey Sampling, Wadsworth, California.
4. Pillai R S N and Baghavathi V (2002): Statistics, S Chand & Co, New Delhi.
5. Wonnacott, R J and Wonnacott T H (1985): Introductory Statistics, John Wiley and Sons, New York.

UOM S009 SOFT SKILL

AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS

SEMESTER X
PSI C955: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This course introduces sustainable development and examines social changes and livelihoods. It discusses planning for Sustainable Development for implementation.

Unit I

Introduction to sustainable development – sustainability and ecosystems – sustainability and economics – resources management.

Unit II

Sustainable development history and institutions – what does development mean – critiques of development – the Earth Summit and World Social Forum.

Unit III

Measuring sustainability – New Reformed Institutions – sustainable development perspective.

Unit IV

Social change models for sustainable development – development and sustainable livelihoods, social entrepreneurship and sustainable consumptions, corporate sustainability.

Unit V

Sustainability and global climate change – politics and planning for sustainable development – sustainable development and politics, planning for sustainable development in theory and practice.

Reference Books

1. R. Chambers and C. Gordon. 1991. Sustainable rural livelihoods: Practical concepts for the 21st century. IDS Discussion Paper 296
2. Agyeman, J. et al. 2003. Just sustainability: Development in an unequal world. London: Earthscan.
3. Elliot, J. 2001. An introduction to sustainable development. London: Routledge.
4. The World Bank. 2003. Sustainable development in a dynamic world: Transforming institutions, growth, quality of life. World Development Report. World Bank and Oxford University Press.
5. Chambers. R. 1987: Sustainable Livelihoods, Environment and Development Studies.
6. Kadekudi, G. 1992: The paradigms of sustainable Development, Development 1992(3): 72-76.

PSI C956: URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The course throws light on various issues of urban development like urban integrating planning and strategies, administration of urban organizations, housing and human settlement, infrastructure and social sector prospects, urban poverty alleviation, urban unemployment, water supply, sanitation, recreation, etc. Tasks like solid waste management and recycling, community building process, sustainable development for the poor require more attention.

Unit I

Origin and development of urbanization in India- Trends of urbanization- the role of Central and State Governments- urbanization in India after new economic reforms of 1990s- the role of urban local bodies.

Unit II

Urban planning process – evolution of urban planning demographic structure – residential, commercial and industrial land use – public utility services – administrative and other public uses – satellite towns.

Unit III

Modernization and urbanization process – constitutional framework – from tradition to modernity – urbanization and metropolitanism – problems of big cities- community organizations and social well-being – social welfare policies and programmes.

Unit IV

Urban services – education- Health- Sanitation- Water supply- Transport Crime Management.

Unit V

Sustainable development – housing and settlement, power supply – disaster management – waste management – resection – environment – communication – economic reform and social justice.

Reference Books

1. K.R. Gupta, Urban Development in the New Millennium, III Volumes, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2005.
2. Harshad R. Trivedi, Urbanism, Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi, 1976.
3. Shail Bala Sharma, Urban Planning, Printwell, Jaipur, 1992.
4. K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, Biplab Dasgupta, M.N, Such, Urbanization in India, Institute Of Social Sciences, New Delhi, 1993.

5. Hans Nag Paul, Modernization and Urbanization in India, Rwhat Publication, New Delhi, 1996.

PSI C957: DISSERTATION

Each Student of Post Modern Development Administration has to submit a dissertation in the final semester which carries six credits. Besides the knowledge of society and government the students also study research methodology and statistical approaches and analysis. This gives an opportunity to the students to have an in depth study of an issue and prepare an objective report of such as research exercise.

PSI E979: TRIBAL STUDIES

This course gives a brief account of the problems facing the tribes of India. The tribal societies preserve some the primordial custom, values and norms. Attempts are made to bring those people to the main stream. This paper discusses various measure of the government to uplift them, the need based programmes, self help extension activities and social education, multipurpose blocks and package programme are some of the specific activities.

Unit I

Concept of cultural equilibrium and culture change – Innovation, diffusion and acculturation as processes of change – Chain reactions in culture change and the foresight required of a specialist handling guided change in simple societies.

Unit II

Identification and assessment of problems facing tribal and peasant India – Unregulated contacts and exploitation of simple folk – Forest policies in tribal interests – Problems of shifting cultivation – Industrial development and its impact on the immigrants and on the hinterland – Rationale of tribal and peasant conservatism

Unit II

Understanding development and welfare-insiders' and outsiders' views – Importance of felt needs and need based programmes – Forms of developmental activity – self help extension and social education – Growth-centered approach in the development of backward areas – Multipurpose blocks and package programmes.

Unit IV

Importance of cultural factors in development programmes in the fields of agriculture, public health, medical care, education, co-operation and industry

Unit V

Weaker sections in India and constitutional safeguards – Educational policies of the government and special assistance to scheduled castes and tribes – Other ameliorative programmes and plan subjects

Reference Books

1. L.P. Vidyarthi, Applied Anthropology in India, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi, 1994.
2. A.L. Kroeber, et.al., (eds), Anthropology Today: An Encyclopedic Inventory, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1953.
3. M. Mead, Cultural Patterns and Technical Change, The New American Library, New York, 1959.
4. D.N. Majumdar and T.N. Madan, An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Asia Publications, Bombay, 1987.
5. H. Spicer, Human Problems and Technological Change, Sage, New York, 1952.
6. G. Foster, Traditional Cultures: and the Impact of Technological Change, Harper 7 Row, New York.

UOM S010 SOFT SKILL

AS PER UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS