DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
University College of Arts & Social Sciences
Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007 (T.S.)

SYLLABUS – (CCE with 80 Credits) ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-24

Programme Outcomes

➢ To equip students with knowledge, skills and values necessary for effective leadership, governance and service delivery in public sector. Also, prepare for careers not only in government institutions but also for roles in international organization, NGOs, think tanks and private sectors. The programme intends to impart domain specific skills such as comprehensive understanding of principles of Public administration, Effective Policy formulation and analysis, Leadership and management in Public sector, Public Financial management and budgeting and Research and analytical skills.

➢ The focus is based on blend of theoretical foundations and practical skills, the programme ensures that graduates are well-rounded professional capable of tackling various challenges facing public administration in a complex and interconnected world.

Program specific Outcomes

➢ Broadly, the programme specific outcomes are designed to inculcate the Practical and domain-specific skills and knowledge, Public policy design and evaluation, Conflict resolution and negotiation, and improve Technical competence in overall Governance.

COURSES OFFERED

M.A (Public Administration) – 2 Years

M.A. SEMESTER – I (CCE)

Course Code	Course Title	Type of Course	Credits	Scheme of Examination Attendance, Internal & End Semester Exam Marks
PAD - 101	Administrative Theory-I	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 102	Introduction to Public Policy	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 103	Indian Polity and Administration	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 104	Management Science & Techniques	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
		Total	**20**	

CC: Core Course

M.A. SEMESTER – II (CCE)

Course Code	Course Title	Type of Course	Credits	Scheme of Examination Attendance, Internal & End Semester Exam Marks
PAD - 201	Administrative Theory-II	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 202	Comparative Public Administration	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 203	Indian Administrative Systems	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 204	Public Policy, Concepts & Models	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
	Total		20	

CC: Core Course

M.A. SEMESTER – III (CCE)

Course Code	Course Title	Type of Course	Credits	Scheme of Examination Attendance, Internal & End Semester Exam Marks
PAD - 301	Research Methods	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 302	Public Financial Governance in India	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 303 - A PAD - 303 - B	A: Human Resource Administration* B: Organizational Behavior	EC- I EC	4	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 304 – A PAD - 304 – B	Public Policy Analysis* Urban Governance in India	EC-II EC	4	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 305	Seminar		2	25
	Total		20	

CC: Core Course; EC: Elective Course

M.A. SEMESTER – IV – (CCE)

Course Code	Course Title	Type of Course	Credits	Scheme of Examination Attendance, Internal & End Semester Exam Marks
PAD - 401	Rural Development & Panchayathi Raj	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 402	E-Governance	CC	5	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 403 - A PAD - 403 – B	A: ICT and Public Administration* B: Human Development and Governance	EC-III EC	4	10 + 40 + 50 = 100
PAD - 404	Project work	Project work	6	150
	Total		20	

CC: Core Course; EC: Elective Course

Paper: 101: PAD: ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY - I

Course Outcome:

A theory, to be useful, should accurately describe all world events or phenomena. The validity of any theory depends on its capacity to describe, to explain and to predict. Theory in public administration means to present evidence through definitions, concepts, and metaphors that promote understanding. The chronological narration of administrative theory from oriental thought through classical and human relations school helps the student to grasp the eclectic prescription. The presentation of the individual thinker and their struggle for the search of knowledge would be an inspiring episode.

UNIT- I: Administrative Theory:

a) Significance and importance of theory

b) Evolution and Emerging Trends in Administrative theory

c) Oriental Thought: Kautilya and SunTzu

UNIT- II: Administrative Structure and Process:

a) Henri Fayol-Foundations of Management

b) Frederick Winslow Taylor-Scientific Management

c) Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urwick-Science of Administration

UNIT- III: Classical Thought: Bureaucracy:

a) Max Weber–Bureaucracy

b) Karl Marx–State and Bureaucracy

c) Samuel Krislov and Donald Kingsley–Representative Bureaucracy

UNIT- IV: Social System Thought:

a) Mary Parker Follett–Constructive Conflict and Leadership

b) Elton Mayo–Human Relations Movement

c) Chester Barnard–Formal and Informal Organizations and Functions of Executive

UNIT- V: Writers on Administration:

a) Robert Dahl–Problems of Science of Administration

b) Dwight Waldo–The Administrative State and Future of Public Administration

c) Robert T.Golembiewski–Public Administrations Developing Discipline

Select References:

BakerRJS(1972),AdministrativeTheory andPublicAdministration,Huthinson,London
Barnard,Chester(1969),TheFunctionsof Executive,Cambridge,Harvard UniversityPress
DonaldMenzelandHarveyWhite(eds)(2011).TheStateofPublicAdministration:Issues,ChallengesandOpportunity.New York:M.E. Sharpe.
FrankMarini,(1971).TowardsaNewPublicAdministration:TheMinnowbrookPerspective,ChandlerPublications,University of Columbia.
GeorgeH.Fredrickson(et al).(2003).ThePublicAdministration TheoryPrimer,WestviewPress
Golembeiwskhi, RobertT, (1977).PublicAdministration asaDeveloping Discipline,MarcelDekkar.
Golembiewski,RobertT.,PublicAdministration asaField:Four Developmental Phases,Politics&Policy,Volume2,Issue1,pages21–49, March1974.

Paper: 102- PAD - INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC POLICY

Course Outcome:

The field of public policy has assumed considerable importance in response to the increasing complexity of government activity. The advancements of technology, changes in the social organization structures, rapid growth of urbanization added to the complexities. The study of Public Policy aspires to provide an in-depth understanding of the ills prevailing in the society and aids to identify the solutions for them. Public policy is an important mechanism for moving a social system from the past to the future and helps to cope with the future. The main objective of this foundation course is to provide an opportunity to the student to learn the basic areas of public policy on the largest gamut of its canvas.

UNIT-I: Introduction:

a) Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy

b) Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences

c) Public Policy and Public Administration

UNIT-II: Approaches to Public Policy Analysis

a) The Process Approach

b) The Logical Positivist Approach

c) The Phenomenological Approach

d) The Participatory Approach and Normative Approach

UNIT-III: Theories and Process of Public Policy Making

a) Theories and Models of Policy Making (Group Theory, Elite Theory, Rational Choice Theory, Game Theory)

b) Perspectives of Policy Making Process

c) Institutions of Policy Making

UNIT-IV: Policy Implementation and Evaluation

a) Concept of Policy Implementation

b) Techniques of Policy Implementation

c) Concept of Policy Evaluation

d) Constraints of Public Policy Evaluation

UNIT-V: Globalization and Public Policy

a) Global Policy Process

 b) Transnational Actors: Impact on Public Policy Making

c) Impact of Globalization on Policy Making

Select References:

AndersonJ.E.,(2006)PublicPolicy-Making:An Introduction,Boston,Houghton
Bardach,Eugene(1977),TheImplementationGame:WhatHappensAfteraBill BecomesaLaw,Cambridge,MA:MIT
Bergerson,Peter J.(ed.),(1991),Teaching PublicPolicy:Theory,Researchand Practice,Westport,RI:GreenwoodPress
BirklandThomasA.,(2005),AnIntroductiontoThePolicyProcess:Theories,Concepts,AndModelsofPublicPolicyMaking, Armonk; M.E.Sharpe Brewer,GaryD.,andPeterdeLeon(1983),TheFoundationsofPolicyAnalysis,Homewood,IL.:The DorseyPress. Dahl,RobertandCharlesLindblom,(1976),Politics, Economicsand Welfare, NewYork,Harper.
Dror.Y,(1989),PublicPolicymaking Re-examined,2nded.,San Francisco,Chandler.
DyeThomas(2008),UnderstandingPublicPolicy,Singapore,PearsonEducation
Hill Michael,(2005),ThePublicPolicyProcess,Harlow, UK;Pearson Education,5thEdition.
Howlett,Michael,andM.Ramesh, (1995),Studying PublicPolicy:PolicyCyclesandPolicySubsystems,OUP,Toronto.

Paper: 103 - PAD: <u>INDIAN POLITY AND ADMINISTRATION</u>

Course Outcome:

Indian polity describes the study of the administrative system of the Indian state. This includes the constitutional framework, central government, system of government, state government, constitutional and non-constitutional bodies and working of the constitution. The Constitution of a country sets out the fundamental canons of governance to be followed in that country and also delineates the division of power, privileges and responsibilities between different organs of government. The course strives for a holistic comprehension of Indian polity and administration.

UNIT-I: Historical Background

a) Evolution of Indian Administration

b) Socio-Economic, Political and Cultural Context of Indian Administration

c) Indian Administration: Continuity and Change

UNIT-II: Constitutional Framework of Government

a) Constitutional context of Indian Administration: Parliament, Executive, Judiciary–structures,

functions and work processes

b) President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers-

c) Cabinet and Cabinet Committees

UNIT-III: System of Government

a) Federal and Unitary Features of the Constitution

b) Centre-State Relations and Trends In Centre–State Relations

c) Inter State relations – Emerging Issues and Resolution Mechanism

UNIT- IV: Constitutional Authorities

a) Election Commission

b) Finance Commission

c) Union Public Service Commission

d) National Commission for Schedule Caste & National Commission for Schedule Tribes

UNIT-V: Statutory and Non-Statutory Authorities

a) NITI AAYOG

b) National Informatics Centre (NIC)

c) National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women, and National Commission for

Minorities

Select References:

AvasthiandAvasthi(2002),IndianAdministration,LaxmiNarainAggarwal,Agra.
Basu,D.D.(2000),Introduction to the Constitution of India, Wadhwa and Company,New Delhi.
Fadiaand Fadia, Indian Administration(2012),SahityaBhavanPublications,Agra.
GranvilleAustin(1999),TheIndian Constitution– CornerStoneofaNation,OUP, NewDelhi.
Maheswari,S.R.(2001),IndianAdministration,OrientBlackswan,Hyderabad
Maheswari,S.R.(2004)ThePublicServiceofIndia:CurrentGoodPracticesandNewDevelopmentsinIndia,CommonWealthSecretariat. Pylee,M.V(2009),An IntroductiontotheConstitutionofIndia,Vikas, NewDelhi
RameshK.AroraandRajniGoyal(2002),Indian PublicAdministration,VishwaParkashan,New Delhi.
SarkarJadunath(2009),TheMughalAdministration,SixLectures,BiblioLife,

Paper: 104 - PAD: <u>MANAGEMENT SCIENCE & TECHNIQUES</u>

Course Outcome:

This course introduces students to the principles and methodologies of management science, focusing on the application of management techniques to decision-making and problem-solving in organizations. Students will learn key management techniques such as MBO, MIS, and PERT techniques. The course aims to equip students with practical skills to analyze complex managerial problems, improve operational efficiency, and support strategic decision-making in both public and private sector organizations.

UNIT-I: Introduction:

a) Meaning, Scope and Importance of Management;

b) Evolution of Management

c) Contribution of Henri Fayol and F.W.Taylor

UNIT II: Concepts of Management:

a) Classical, Human Relations and Behavioural Schools

b) Systems Approach and Contingency Approach

c) Change Management

d) Time Management

UNIT-III: Principles of Management:

a) Authority & Responsibility, Decentralization

b) Decision-making, Communication, Leadership

c) Planning, Division of Work and Coordination

UNIT-IV: Techniques:

a) Work Study, Work Measurement and Work Simplification;

b) MBO, MBE and MIS

c) PERT & CPM

d) Cost-Benefit Analysis; Operations Research

Unit -V: Strategic Management

a) Goals, Objectives, Policy, Strategy, Programs,

b) Corporate planning process and Environmental scanning,

c) SWOT (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) analysis

d) Inventory Management

Selected references:

Bernard W Taylor (2016) Introduction to Management Science
Charles W.L. Hill and Steven Mcshabe (2017) Principles of Manegement
F.W.Taylor (2006) The Principles of Scientific Management
Gerald E. Thompson(1982) Management Science: An Introduction to Modern Quantitative Analysis and Decision Making
Hiller(2015) Introduction to Management Science
Peter Drucker (2014) The Practice of management
R.C Bhatia(2013) Principles of Management
R Kipp Martin(2012) An Introduction to Management Science Quantitative Approach to Decision Making.

Paper: 201- PAD: ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY – II

Course Outcome:

Administrative theory is based on concept validation of experience of administrators or observation of the operational situations in administration. This course is an extension of the first semester course to discuss behaviouralism, organization humanism, market theories of administration and latest trends with emphasis on individual thinking. After completion of the course, students are in a position to comprehend the basic tenets and development of administrative theory.

Unit-I: Behaviouralism:

a) Herbert Simon: Behaviouralism and Decision-Making

b) Geoffrey Vickers: Appreciative System

c) Warren Bennis: Changing Organizations

Unit- II: Organizational Humanism–I:

a) Abraham Maslow: Needs Hierarchy

b) Victor Vroom: Expectancy Theory of Motivation

c) Douglas McGregor: Theory X and Theory Y

Unit- III: Organizational Humanism–II:

a) Frederick Herzberg: Hygiene and Motivation Factors

b) Chris Argyris: Integrating the Individual and the Organization

c) Rensis Likert: Systems Management

Unit- IV: Market Theories:

a) Vincent Ostrom: Public Choice

b) Peter Drucker: Knowledge Based Organization

c) Elinor Ostrom: Governing the Commons

Unit- V: Emerging Trends:

a) Critical Social Theory

b) New Public Service

c) Post Modernism and Post Structuralism

d) Administrative Theory: A Critical Review

Selected References:

Argyris, Chris(1957),Personalityand Organization,Harper, NewYork
DonaldMenzelet.al(eds) (2011).TheStateof PublicAdministration:Issues,Challengesand Opportunity.M.E.Sharpe.
Drucker,Peter(2012),Management Challengesforthe21${st}$Century,Harper business.
Fox,RichardC(2005),Critical Social Theoryin PublicAdministration,PHI,NewDelhi
GeorgeFrederickson (2008),ThePublicAdministration Primer,WestviewPress.
HerbertA.Simon(1965),AdministrativeBehavior:AStudyof Decision-makingProcess inAdministrativeOrganizations,FreePress,New York.
JanetV.DenhardtandRobertB.Denhard(2007),The NewPublicService,Serving,NotSteering,M.E.Sharpe,NewYork
Likert,Rensis(1976),NewPatternsofManagement,McGraw-Hill, NewYork
Luthans, Fred,(2005)Organizational Behaviour,McGraw- Hill,NewYork

Paper: 202- PAD: <u>COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</u>

Course Outcome:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of public administration systems across different countries and cultural contexts. By comparing administrative structures, governance models, and policy implementation processes globally, students will develop analytical skills to assess the effectiveness of various public administration approaches. The course will explore the influence of political, economic, and social factors on administrative systems, encouraging students to critically evaluate best practices and challenges in diverse governance environments.

UNIT - I: Introduction

a) Nature, Scope, Characteristics and Importance of Comparative Public Administration

b) Evolution of Comparative Public Administration

c) International Comparative Public Administration

d) Critique of Comparative Public Administration

UNIT - II: Approaches

a) Bureaucratic Approach

b) General Systems Approach

c) Decision Making Approach

d) Ecological Approach

UNIT - III: CPA: Contributions of F. W. Riggs

a) Structural-Functional Approach

b) Theory of Prismatic Society

c) Development Models

UNIT - IV: Comparative Administrative Systems

a) Classical Administrative System–France

b) Developing Administrative System–India

c) Developed Administrative Systems–USA and UK

d) Modern Administrative Systems–Japan and Korea

UNIT - V: Development Administration

a) Nature, Scope and Elements of Development Administration

b) Goals and Challenges of Development Administration

c) Models of Development Administration: Sustainable Development, Human Development &Inclusive Development

Selected References:
AliFarazmand,(2001)HandbookofComparativeandDevelopmentPublicAdministration,MarcelDekker,NY.
Esman,MiltonJ.(1970).CAGandthestudyofpublicadministration.InF.W.Riggs(Ed.),Thefrontiersofdevelopmentad ministration (pp.41-71).Durham, NorthCarolina:DukeUniversityPress.
Heady,F(1996).Publicadministration:Acomparativeperspective(5thed.).NewYork:MarcelDekker.
Heaphey,J.(1968).Comparativepublicadministration:Commentsoncurrentcharacteristics.PublicAdministration Review, 28(3),242- 249.
Montgomery, J. (1966).Approachestodevelopmentpolitics,administrationandchange, NewYork:McGrawHill.
PaiPanandikar,V.A.(1964).Developmentadministration:Anapproach.Indian Journalof PublicAdministration,10(1),34-44. Raphaeli,N.(1967). Readings incomparativepublicadministration,Boston,Massachusetts:Allynand Bacon.

Paper: 203- PAD: <u>INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM</u>

Course Outcome:

This course provides an in-depth analysis of the Indian Administrative System, focusing on its organizational structure, and functioning at various levels of government. Students will examine the roles, responsibilities, and challenges faced by key institutions such as the civil services, central and state governments, and local bodies. The course aims to foster a critical understanding of governance processes, administrative issues, and the impact of political, social, and economic factors on public administration in India.

UNIT- I: Constitutional Profile of State Administration:
a) Centre-State Relations,
b) Role of Governor,
c) State Legislature and Council of Ministers,
d) Role of Chief Minister

UNIT - II: State Administration:
a) Secretariat: Position and Role
b) Chief Secretary and GAD
c) Directorate: Relationship between Secretariat and Directorate

UNIT - III: State Services:
a) Components of Civil Service: All India Services, State Services, Inter-relationship and Inter Linkages,
b) Classification of State Services,
c) Recruitment of State Civil Services,
d) Composition, Functions, and Role of State Service Commission

UNIT - IV: Administration at Local Level:
a) District Administration and District Collector
b) Mandal Administration (Revenue and Development)
c) Village Administration (Revenue and Development)
d) Decentralization Debate

UNIT - V: Emerging Issues:
a) State Finances
b) Permanent and Political Executives
c) Generalists and Specialists
d) Pressure Groups
e) Citizen Grievances: Corruption

Select References:
Avasthiand Avasthi(2002),IndianAdministration,LaxmiNarainAggarwal,Agra.
Basu,D.D.(2000),Introduction totheConstitutionofIndia,WadhwaandCompany,New Delhi.
FadiaandFadia,Indian Administration(2012),SahityaBhavanPublications,Agra.
GranvilleAustin(1999),TheIndianConstitution– CornerStoneofaNation,OUP, NewDelhi.
Maheswari,S.R.(2001),IndianAdministration,OrientBlackswan,Hyderabad
Maheswari,S.R.(2004)ThePublicServiceofIndia:CurrentGoodPracticesandNewDevelopmentsinIndia,CommonWealthSecretariat. Pylee,M.V(2009),An IntroductiontotheConstitutionofIndia,Vikas, NewDelhi
RameshK.AroraandRajniGoyal(2002),Indian PublicAdministration,VishwaParkashan,New Delhi.
SarkarJadunath(2009),TheMughalAdministration,SixLectures,BiblioLife,
Sathe,S.P.(2002),JudicialActivisminIndia,NewDelhi:OxfordUniversityPress.
SibranjanChatterjee (1997),RestructuringCentre-StateRelations:TheSarkariaCommissionand
Beyond,MinervaAssociates,Calcutta. SubashC.Kashyap(1989),Indian Polity:
RetrospectandProspect,AllahabadUniversityAlumniAssociation, NationalPublicHouse
SubashC.Kashyap(1994),OurConstitution:AnIntroductiontoIndia'sConstitutionandConstitutionalLaw,NationalBook
Trust,New Delhi. SubashC.Kashyap(1997),Coalition GovernmentandPoliticsinIndia,Uppal Publishing
House,NewDelhi. SubashC.Kashyap(2010),IndianConstitution:ConflictsandControversies,Vitasta,
TummalaK.Krishna(1996),PublicAdministrationinIndia,AlliedPublications,NewDelhi.

PAD Paper: 204- PAD: <u>PUBLIC POLICY CONCEPTS AND MODELS</u>

Course Outcome:

This course aims to introduce students to the foundational concepts, theories, and models of public policy-making. Students will explore the policy process, including agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, and evaluation, through various analytical frameworks and models. Furthermore, the course will help students understand the dynamics of policy decisions and the impact of political, economic, and social contexts on policy outcomes. The course prepares students to critically analyze public policies and analyze contemporary policies. .

UNIT - I: Models of Public Policy-I

a) Vilfredo Pareto: Optimality and Improvement

b) John Rawls: A Theory of Justice

c) Almond Gabriel: Interest Aggregation and Articulation

UNIT - II: Models of Public Policy-II

a) Harold Lasswell: Policy Sciences

b) Yehezkel Dror: Mega Policy and Meta Policy

c) Charles Lindblom: Instrumentalism

UNIT - III: Models of Public Policy-III

a) William Niskanen: Budget Maximizing Model

b) Elinor Ostrom: Institutional Rational Choice

c) Amartya Sen: Development as Freedom

UNIT - IV: Concepts of Public Policy

a) Institutionalism

b) Process: Policy as a Political Activity

c) Public Choice

d) Strategic Planning

Unit - V: Contemporary Policies

a) National Security Policy

b) National policies with reference to climate change

c) Inter-State water disputes

Select References
AndersonJ.E.,(2006)PublicPolicy-Making:AnIntroduction,Boston,Houghton
Ashford,Doug(ed.), (1992),History andContextinComparativePublicPolicy,Ithaca, NY:UniversityofPittsburghPress.
Bardach,Eugene(1977),TheImplementationGame:WhatHappensAfteraBillBecomesaLaw,Cambridge,MA:MIT
Barker,Anthony,andB.GuyPeters(eds.),(1993),ThePoliticsofExpertAdvice:Creating,Using,andManipulatingScientific
Knowledge forPublicPolicy,Ithica,NY:Universityof Pittsburgh Press.
Barzelay,Michael (1992),BreakingThroughBureaucracy:ANewVisionforManagingin Government,
UCP,Berkeley,CABergerson,Peter J.(ed.),(1991),Teaching
PublicPolicy:Theory,ResearchandPractice,Westport,RI:GreenwoodPress
BirklandThomasA.,(2005),AnIntroductiontoThePolicyProcess:Theories,Concepts,AndModelsofPublicPolicyMaking,
Armonk; M.E.Sharpe
Dror.Y,(1989), PublicPolicymaking Re-examined,2nded.,San Francisco,Chandler.
DyeThomas(2008),UnderstandingPublicPolicy,Singapore,PearsonEducation
Fischer,Frank,(1995),Evaluating PublicPolicyChicago:Nelson Hall.
(eds.), (1951),ThePolicySciences,Stanford,StanfordUniversityPress.

Paper: 301- PAD: RESEARCH METHODS

Course Outcome:

This course is designed to equip students with essential research skills and methodologies for conducting systematic academic research. Students will learn both quantitative and qualitative research techniques, including data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The course will cover key concepts such as research design, hypothesis testing, sampling methods, and the use of statistical tools. By the end of the course, students will be able to design research projects, critically evaluate research findings, and apply appropriate methods to investigate complex public administration and policy issues.

UNIT –I Introduction

a) Meaning, Objectives, Scope, and Importance of Social Science Research

b) Types of Research

c) Objectivity in Social Science Research

d) Trends in Research in Public Policy and Governance

UNIT - II: Methods of Research

a) Scientific Method

b) Case Study Method

c) Survey Method

d) Content Analysis

UNIT – III: Research Design

a) Identification of Research Problem

b) Hypothesis and Procedure of Hypothesis testing and Estimation

c) Preparation of Research Design

UNIT - IV: Methods of Data Collection

a) Methods of Data Collection Primary Sources

b) Observation; Questionnaire and Interview

c) Secondary sources of Data Collection - Use of Library and Internet

UNIT - V: Sampling and Report Writing

a) Sampling, Sampling Techniques and Scales of Measurement

b) Analysis of Data and Use of computers in Social Science Research

c) Citing and Ethics of Research in Public Administration

d) Research Report Writing

Select References

Brent Edward E., Jr. Ronal E. Anderson(1990), Computer Applications in the Social Sciences, McGraw-Hill.
Bryman, Alan (2004), Social Research Methods. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Burton,Dawn (Eds.) (2000)Research Training for Social Scientists, Sage Publications, New Delhi,.
Chawla Deepak and NeenaSondhi (2011), Research Methodology- Concepts and Cases, Vikas Publishing, New Delhi. Garson G. David(1999), IT and Computer Applications in Public Administration, Idea Group Inc. Gerber Eller (2013), Public Administration Research Methods- Tools for Evaluation and Evidence based practices, Routledge, NY.
Goode William J. and Paul K. Hatt (2006), Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill Book Company, USA. Gupta

Paper: 302- PAD: PUBLIC FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Course Outcome:

This course offers a comprehensive understanding of the public financial governance in India, focusing on the principles, institutions, and processes that govern fiscal management at the central, state, and local levels. Students will explore budgeting, revenue generation, expenditure management, and fiscal accountability within the Indian context. The course aims to provide insights into public debt management, deficit financing, and the role of key institutions like the Finance Commission and Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in promoting fiscal discipline and transparency.

UNIT-I: Introduction

a) Public Finance: Evolution, Meaning, and Scope

b) Public Revenue: Meaning, Need, Classification and Principles of Revenue

c) Public Expenditure: Meaning, Need, and Classification

UNIT-II: Budget and Governance

a) Public Budget: Meaning, Purpose, and Significance

b) Budget Preparation, Enactment and Execution

c) Types of Budget: Line-Item Budget, Performance Budget, PPB Sand Zero –Based Budgeting

d) Gender Budget, Green Budget, and Sunset Legislation

UNIT-III: Financial Management in India

a) Fiscal Federalism-Center State Financial Relations, Distribution of Resources

b) Finance Commission–Composition, Powers, Functions and Role

c) Public Debt and Deficit Financing

d) Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy

UNIT-IV: Tax Governance

a) Tax Governance in India

b) Principles of Taxation and Tax Administration in India

c) Priorities for Improving Tax Governance

UNIT-V: Control over finances

a) Accounting and Audit Reforms in India

b) Types of Audit-Internal and External Audit-Standards of Public Accounting

c) Parliamentary Financial Committees and Comptroller & Auditor General of India

Select References:

Brigham EugeneF. (2011),Financial Management:TheoryandPractice,CengageLearningIndia.
CABRI/OECD(2008)Surveyofbudgetpracticesandprocedures.OECD.
CamposE&Pradhan S(1995)Budgetaryinstitutionsandexpenditureoutcomes.WashingtonDC:World Bank.
Carlos,Santiso(2009) ThePoliticalEconomyofGovernmentAuditing,Taylorand Francis
ChenGreg Get.al(Eds) (2008),BudgetTools:FinancialMethodsinthePublicSector,CQPress.
GovernmentofIndia,SecondAdministrativeReformsCommission,FourteenthReport,StrengtheningFinancialManagement,Systems, April2009.
L.K.Jha(1986), EconomicAdministrationin India– Retrospect'sandProspect,NewDelhi:IIPA
Lee RobertD.Jr.,etal(Eds) (2007),PublicBudgetingSystems,Jones&BartlettLearning.
MahajanSanjeevKumarandAnupamaPuriMahajan
(2014),FinancialAdministrationinIndia,PHILearning,DelhiMikesell,John(2010), Fiscal

Paper: 303- PAD (A): <u>**HUMAN RESOURCE ADMINISTRATION**</u> *

Course Outcome:

      This course focuses on the principles and practices of human resource administration in public and private sector organizations. Students will explore key functions such as recruitment, training, performance management, employee relations, and compensation. The course aims to develop an understanding of how effective human resource policies contribute to organizational success, while addressing challenges such as diversity, labor laws, and workforce motivation. By the end of the course, students will be equipped with the skills to manage human resources efficiently and support organizational goals.

UNIT-I: Introduction:

a) Human Resource Administration: Importance, Scope, and Perspectives

b) Concept of Meritocracy-Public Service: Concept and Role in Modern State

c) Public Institutional Theory

UNIT-II: Classification and Recruitment:

a) Manpower Planning, Classification of Services, Competency Mapping

b) Recruitment: Principles, Methods and Selection Process; Career Planning

c) Personnel Agencies

UNIT-III: Training and Development:

a) Training: Objectives, Types, Methods, Techniques, and Training Needs Assessment

b) Performance Evaluation–Traditional and Modern methods

c) Capacity Building-Institutional Building

a) Promotion, Superannuation and benefits

UNIT–IV: Concepts and Emerging Trends

a) Neutrality, Anonymity and Integrity

b) Outsourcing, Downsizing and Talent Management

c) Human Resource Accounting and Audit

Select References:
Armstrong,Michael (2007),AHandbookofHumanResourceManagementPractice,KoganPage,London.
AswathappaK.(2013),Human ResourceManagement:TextandCases,McGrawHill,
NewDelhiFarazmand,Ali(1994),HandbookofBureaucracy,Taylor&Francis,NewYork.
FlippoEdvinB.,(1976),PrinciplesofPersonnelManagement,McGraw-Hill
Goel,S.L.&Rajneeesh,Shalini(2003),PublicPersonnelAdministration, Deep &Deep,New Delhi
GovernmentofIndia,SecondARC,TenthReporton 'Refurbishing ofPersonnelAdministration'
JackRobin,etal(eds)(1994),HandbookofPublicPersonnelAdministration,Taylor&Francis, NewYork.
Jain,R.B.(1994),Aspectsof Personnel Administration,IIPA,NewDelhi
Maheswari,Sriram(2005),PublicAdministrationinIndia:ThehigherCivilService,OxfordUniversityPress,NewDelhiNaff ,KatherineC.,NormaM.Riccucci,(2014),PersonnelManagementinGovernment:PoliticsandProcess(SeventhEdition),C RC, Taylor&Francis,NewYork.
Riccucci,Norma(2007), PublicPersonnelAdministrationandLaborRelations,M.E.Sharpe, NewYork.
Shafritz,JayMet.al.(2001),Personnel Management inGovernment,MarcelDekker,NewYork. StahlO.Glenn (1983),PublicPersonnelAdministration,Harper&Row.
Tead,Ordway(1920),Personnel Administration,UniversityofCaliforniaLibraries

Paper: 303- PAD– (B): <u>ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR</u>

Course Outcome:

This course examines the key concepts and theories related to human behavior within the organizations. Students will explore topics such as models of organization behavior, group dynamics, communication, and organizational culture. The course aims to provide insights into how individuals and teams behave in organizational settings, and how these behaviors impact overall organizational effectiveness. By the end of the course, students will develop skills to improve organizational performance, foster positive workplace environments, and address behavioral challenges in management.

UNIT - I: Introduction:
a) Concept and Scope;
b) Evolution and Importance;
c) Understanding behavior, Individual – group and organization

UNIT - II: Models of Organizational Behaviour:
a) SOBC Model;
b) Cognitive Model;
c) Reinforcement Model and Psycho -analytical Model

UNIT - III: Individual Behaviour:
a) Aspects of individual behaviour: Personality, Perception, Motivation, Goals, Attitudes, Aptitudes and Values
b) Personality Development, Determinants, Theories of Personality
c) Learning: Concept, Theories, and Principles

UNIT - IV: Group Behaviour:
a) Group dynamics, Formation of groups, Stages in group formation;
b) Structure, Types, functions, Dysfunctions;
c) Formal and informal groups, Models of small group behavior

Select References

Fred Luthans(2017), Organizational Behaviour: An Evidence

Gupta C.B. (2014) , A Textbook of Organizational Behaviour

J.S. Chandan (2014) , Organizational Behaviour

Kavita Singh (2015) , Organizational Behaviour

Kavita Singh: Management and Organizational Behaviour

L. M. Prasad (2014) Organizational Behaviour

Stephen P Ribbins, Timothy A. Judge and Neharika Vohra (2016) Organizational Behaviour

Udai Pareek (2011) Understanding Organizational Behaviour

Paper: 304 - PAD (A): <u>PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS</u> *

Course Outcome:

This course equips students with the tools and techniques necessary for systematic analysis of public policies. Students will learn various theoretical perspectives and frameworks of policy analysis, while equipping themselves to critically evaluate policy problems, assess policy alternatives, and analyze the outcomes of implemented policies. The course covers various frameworks for policy analysis, stakeholder analysis, and constraints of public policy. By the end of the course, students will be able to provide informed policy recommendations and contribute to effective policy development and evaluation

UNIT-I: Theoretical Perspectives

a)   Policy Cycle Framework and Process Network

b)   Political Feasibility and smart policy

c)   Policy analysis for Democracy

d)   Policy analysis as Policy Advice

UNIT-II: Types of Policy Analysis

a)   Empirical, Normative Policy Analysis

b)   Retrospective/Prospective Analysis

c)   Prescriptive and Descriptive Analysis

UNIT-III: Actors in Policy Analysis

a)   Government Institutions

b)   International Donor Agencies

c)   Multinational and Transnational Agencies

d)   Media and Civil Society

UNIT-IV: Constraints on Public Policy

a)   Economic Constraints on Public Policy

b)   Political Feasibility: Interests and Power

c)   Institutional Constraints on Policy

d)   Social and Cultural Factors: Constraining and Enabling Policy Reversals

Select References

Anderson J.E.,(2006)Public Policy-Making:An Introduction,Boston,Houghton
Ashford,Doug(ed.), (1992),History and Context in Comparative Public Policy,Ithaca, NY: University of Pittsburgh Press.
Bardach,Eugene(1977),The Implementation Game:What Happens After a Bill Becomes a Law,Cambridge,MA:MIT
Barker,Anthony,and B. Guy Peters(eds.),(1993),The Politics of Expert Advice:Creating,Using,and Manipulating Scientific Knowledge for Public Policy,Ithica,NY: University of Pittsburgh Press.
Bergerson,Peter
J.(ed.),(1991),Teaching Public Policy:Theory,Research and Practice,Westport,RI:Greenwood Press Dye Thomas(2008), Understanding Public Policy,Singapore,Pearson Education
Gerston Larry N.,(2004),Public Policy Making:Process and Principles,Armonk,M.E.Sharpe
Hill Michael,(2005),The Public Policy Process,Harlow, UK;Pearson Education,5th Edition.
Howlett,Michael,and M.Ramesh, (1995),Studying Public Policy:Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems,OUP,Toronto.
Jay M.Shafritz(ed)(1998),International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration,Westview Press John,Peter,(2012),Analysing Public Policy,2nd ed.,Routlidge,Taylor and Francis Group,London.

Paper: 304 - PAD (B):   URBAN GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Course Outcome:

This course provides an in-depth exploration of the dynamics of urban governance in India, focusing on the institutional frameworks, policies, and practices that shape urban development and management. Students will examine the administration of urban local bodies and analyze various urban challenges such as poverty, housing, transportation, sanitation, and sustainable development. The course aims to enhance students' understanding of the complexities of urban governance, the impact of policy decisions on urban communities, and strategies for promoting inclusive and participatory governance in rapidly urbanizing contexts.

UNIT –I: Urbanization and Urban Strategies

a)   Urbanization Trends and Challenges

b)   Good Urban Governance – Concept and Principles

c)   Urban Policies and Strategies- AMRUT and Smart City Models

UNIT - II: Urban Governance

a)   ULBs - Forms and Functions -Councils and Committees

b)   Municipal Finance Framework & Municipal Financial Management

c)   Metropolitan Governance

d)   Recent Trends in Urban Governance: e-Governance

UNIT – III: Urban Poverty

a)   Concept, Trends and, Strategies

b)   Urban Poverty Programmes

c)   Urban Housing

d)   Institutional arrangement for urban poverty reduction

UNIT - IV: Administration of Urban Services

a)   Administration of Development Programmes

b)   Water supply, drainage, sewerage, sanitation

c)   Urban Transportation

d)   Urban Environment and Knowledge Management

Select References:

Aziz Abdul (ed.), (1996), Decentralised Governance in Asian Countries, Sage New Delhi.
Baud, Isa S A, J De Wit (2009), New Forms of Urban Governance in India: Shifts, Models, Networks and Contestations, SAGE Publications. Bhattacharya ,Mohit (1976), Management of Urban Government in India, Uppal, New Delhi
Burns, Danny et. al. (1994), The Politics of Decentralisation: Revitalizing Local Democracy Macmillan, London, Chaturvedi T.N. and AbhijitDatta (1984), Local Government , IIPA, (New Delhi.
Devas Nick(2004) ,Urban Governance Voice and Poverty in the Developing World, Routledge. Maheshwari, S.R. (2003), Local Government in India, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, Agra.
Oakley Peter (1991), Projects with People: The Practice of Participation in Rural Development , I.L.O., Geneva.
Oakley Peter, et. Al (1984), Approaches to participation in Development , I.L.O., Geneva.
Pierre , Jon (2011), The Politics of Urban Governance: Rethinking the Local State, Palgrave MacMillan.
Prasad , R N(2007), Urban Local Self-Government in India ; With Reference to North-Eastern States, Mittal Publications. Rao , C. Nagaraja (2007),Accountability of Urban Local Governments in India, Atlantic, New Delhi
Sivaramakrishanan K.C., et. al. (1993), Urbanisation in India: Basic Services and People's Participation, ISS, New Delhi

Paper: 401 - PAD: <u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATHI RAJ</u>

Course Outcome:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of rural development strategies and the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system in India. Students will explore the historical context, objectives, and frameworks of rural development initiatives, along with the roles and responsibilities of local self-governments in facilitating community participation and sustainable development. The course will analyze key issues such as poverty alleviation, social equity, infrastructure development, and the impact of policies on rural livelihoods. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to critically assess rural development practices and contribute to effective governance in rural areas.

UNIT - I: Introduction
a) Democracy, Development and Decentralization
b) Rural Development: Perspectives
c) Rural Policies and Strategies in India
d) Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

UNIT - II: Rural Institutions-Panchayat Raj
a) Panchayat Raj in India– An Evaluation
b) Reforms in Panchayat Raj (73rdCAA and after)
c) Panchayat Raj in Telangana State
d) e-Panchayats

UNIT-III: Resources and Development
a) Rural Credit and Cooperatives
b) Self–Help Groups
c) Technical Assistance in Rural Governance

UNIT - IV: Rural Development Programmes and Agencies
a) Rural Development Programmes: IRDP, SGSY & MGNREGA
b) Governance in Tribal and Scheduled Areas
c) Village Administration: Stakeholder Committees

UNIT - V: Issues in Rural Governance
a) Land Reforms
b) Rural Unrest :Caste, Class and Gender
c) Governing Elite and Rural Social Change
d) Bureaucracy

Select References:

Chambers,Robert(1998),Rural Development:PuttingtheLastFirst,Harlow:Longman.
Deaton,AngusandValerieKozel(eds.)(2005),TheGreatIndianPovertyDebate,MacmillanIndiaLtd.,NewDelhi.
Bardhan,P.&D.Mookherjeeeds.(2007),DecentralisationandLocalGovernanceinDevelopingCountries:AComparative Perspective, Oxford UniversityPress,NewDelhi.
Deshpande,R.S.andSarojArora(eds) (2010),AgrarianCrisisandFarmerSuicides,Sage,New Delhi.
Dreze, Jean,andReetikaKhera(2011),TheBattleforEmploymentGuarantee,OxfordUniversityPress, New Delhi.

Paper: 402- PAD: <u>E-GOVERNANCE</u>

Course Outcome:

This course introduces students to the principles, theories and practices of e-governance, focusing on the use of information and communication technology (ICT) to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of government services. Students will explore various e-governance models, digital service delivery mechanisms, and the role of technology in citizen engagement and participation. The course aims to develop an understanding of the challenges and opportunities in implementing e-governance initiatives, as well as the impact of digital transformation on public administration and governance. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to analyze and design e-governance solutions that address the needs of citizens and improve public service delivery.

UNIT- I: Introduction

a) Governance in Digital Age (Introduction of ICTs in administration, Technological Adaptation, Reorganization of Administrative Structures and institutions)

b) Meaning, Scope and Importance of e-Governance (Meaning, Definitions, Scope, and Importance of e-Governance)

c) Evolution of e-Governance (Evolution of Computer and Internet – Application to Administrative Systems)

UNIT – II: Concepts

a) Theories of e-Governance (Six perspectives and Six theories)

b) Models of e-Governance (The General Information Dissemination Model, the CriticalInformation Dissemination Model, the Advocacy Model, the Interactive Model)

c) National E-Governance Plan

Unit- III Application Framework

a) Public Private Partnership-Technology framework

b) Legal and Policy Framework

c) Project Management for e-governance projects

d) Implementing e-Governance Reforms

UNIT – IV: Cases

a) e-Literacy: Akshaya in Kerala

b) Electronic Citizen Services: A Comparative outlook

c) Digitalization of Land Records Administration: Bhoomi in Karnataka d) Automizing District Administration: The e- district project

UNIT– V: Issues

a) e-Readiness

b) Digital Divide (Gender, Geographical, Economical, Social and Political)

c) e-Governance – Critical Factors (Technology, People, Process, Resources, Infrastructure, Nature of PPP models) d) e- Governance: Issues and Challenges (Resistance to Change, Laws, Skills, Competency, Capacity Building, Adaptation of Technology and Administrative Reforms)

Select References:

Bellamy, Christine, and John, A.,Taylor, (1998), Governing in the Information Age, Buckingham, Open University Press.
Bhatnagar, S.C. (2004) E-Government – from Vision to Implementation: A practical guide with case studies, Sage Publications, New Delhi. Bhatnagar, S.C. (2009) Unlocking E-Government Potential: Concepts, cases and practical insights, Sage Publications, New Delhi. Bouwman, Harry, and et.al., (2005), Information and Communication Technology in Organisations, Sage Publications, London.

Paper: 403- PAD - (A): ICT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION *

Course Outcome:

  This course examines the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of public administration. Students will explore the integration of ICT tools and systems in various aspects of governance, including service delivery, data management, decision-making, and communication. The course aims to provide insights into the benefits and challenges of adopting ICT in public sector organizations, with a focus on digital governance, transparency, and citizen engagement. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to evaluate and implement ICT solutions that improve public administration processes and foster responsive governance.

UNIT – I: Introduction

 a) Public Administration and Information Technology

 b) National Policy on Information Technology 2012 and National Cyber Security Policy 2013

 c) IT Systems and InterGovernmental Coordination

 d) Computer Networking and Citizen Participation

UNIT – II: IT in Administration

 a) IT Techniques in Administration

 b) Capacity Building for IT

 c) E-Governance: Opportunities and Challenges

UNIT - III: IT Administration at State Level

 a) Computerization of Mandal Revenue Administration,

 b) Computer – Aided Administration of Registration Department (CARD)

 c) E-Seva and MeeSeva

UNIT – IV: IT and Development

 a) Technology, Social Progress and Empowerment

 b) Human Factors and Information Technology

 c) Cybernetic State and Digital Governance: Perspectives

Select References:

Anthony,Elias Tsougranis,(2001)'MeasuringInformatization:ALongitudinalCross nationalExploration',Maxwell School,Syracuse, University, NewYork
Bellamy,Cand Taylor JA,(1998)Governing intheInformationAge,BuckinghamandPhiladelphia,PA:OpenUniversityPress BhatnagarS.C,(2004),E-Government:FromVisiontoImplementation,Sage,New Delhi BhatnagarSC,(2003)E-Government:TransparencyandCorruption–DoesE- GovernmentHelp?,CommonwealthHumanRightsInitiative, Report for CHOGM
Gosling,P,(1997),GovernmentintheDigitalAge,London,Bowerdean
Heeks,Richard(1998),InformationSystemsforPublicManagement:InformationTechnology andPublicSectorCorruption,WorkingPaper No.4,Manchester:IDPM– UniversityofManchesterKooiman,J,(ed.)(1993),Modern Governance: NewGovernment– SocietyInteractions,London:SagePublicationsLayne,KandLeeJ(2001),Developing FullyFunctional e-Government:AFourStageModel,GovernmentInformationQuarterly,Vol.18, No.ER2 Pardhasaradhi,Y.,(2009)E-GovernanceandIndianSociety,Kanishka, New Delhi

Paper: 404- PAD (B): <u>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE</u>

Course Outcome:

This course aims to explore the relationship between human development and governance, focusing on how governance structures and policies impact the quality of life and well-being of individuals and communities. Students will examine key concepts of human development, including health, education, and economic empowerment, alongside the principles of effective governance, such as accountability, participation, and rule of law. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to critically assess governance frameworks and propose strategies that enhance human development outcomes.

UNIT - I: Introduction:

a) Human Development Concepts

b) Human Development Indicators

c) Human Development in Changing World

UNIT - II: Poverty:

a) The Nature and Dimensions

b) Growth, Inequality, and Poverty

c) The Politics of Poverty

UNIT - III: Development:

a) Infrastructure and Development

b) Environmental Priorities for Development

c) International Aid and Technical Assistance Programmes

d) Civil Society: It's Emerging Role

UNIT - IV: Protective Discrimination:

a) Social Welfare and Social Justice

b) Democratization of Power: Reservations

c) Reservations in Corporate Sector

Select Readings:

AliFarazamand(2004),Sound Governance:PolicyandAdministrativeInnovations,PraegerPublishers,West Port.
Bevir,Mark,2013,TheSageHandbookofGovernance,SagePublicationsLtd, London.
FrancisFukuyama(2013),WhatisGovernance?,Working Paper314,CenterforGlobal Development,
NW,Washington,DC.
KatheCallahan(2007),ElementsofEffectiveGovernance:Measurement,AccountabilityandParticipation,CRCPress,TaylorandFrancis Group,BocaRaton.
Katherine Berschaand Sandra Botero(2014), Measuring Governance: Implications of Conceptual Choices,
European Journal of Development Research Vol.26,pp.124–141
Kaufmann,Daniel,FrannieLeautier,andMassimoMastruzzi.(2005),"GovernanceandtheCity:AnEmpiricalExplorationintoGlobal Determinants ofUrban Performance." Policy Research Working Paper3712.World
Bank,Washington,D.C.
Kaufmann, Daniel, Kraay, Aart, and Mastruzzi, Massimo (2009), Governance Matters VIII : Aggregate and
Individual Governance Indicators,Policy Research Working Paper:WashingtonDC,WorldBank.
ShantayananDevarajan(2008),TwoCommentson"GovernanceIndicators:WhereAreWe,WhereShouldWeBeGoing?"byDaniel KaufmannandAartKraay,TheWorld BankResearchObserver,vol.23,No.1(Spring), pp.31-36.

Paper: 404-PAD: <u>PROJECT WORK – (CCE)</u>

Course Outcome:

Projects are undertaken at all levels of the organization. They may involve a single person or many thousands. Their duration ranges from a few weeks to a few years. Projects may involve a single unit of one organization or may cross-organizational boundaries. Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements. As a student of Public Administration, it is essential to learn project management for better understanding of the tools and techniques to be implemented in the Government and Corporate Sector. In this background, this will help the students to grasp the essence of managing projects in all sectors.

The GovLab

The Governance Lab (The Gov.Lab) aims to create a research database at the Department of Public Administration. Innovations in technology and science are empowering individuals to engage with one another – and with traditional institutions of governance – to tackle problems more collaboratively, and drive progress more rapidly than ever before. Through collection, computation and visualization of large-scale data sets, we can make better informed decisions. We can use new methods for generating ideas from more people in response to wicked challenges. In light of these advances, institutions – from local and state governments to universities and corporate companies – must reimagine how they solve problems.

The GovLab builds studies and implements experimental, technology-enabled solutions that advance a collaborative, networked approach to re-invent existing institutions and processes of governance to improve people's lives. GovLab Research convenes an interdisciplinary network of thought leaders across academia, government, and industry to analyze novel forms of collaborative problem-solving in public and private institutions. Despite advances in collaborative governance, there has been little systematic study of what approaches work best under varied conditions. We committed to produce scholarly research and map real-world developments to create a robust understanding of how scientific and technological advances can be harnessed to improve 21st century governance.

Case Study Unit

Case studies constitute an archive for pedagogy, they create a form of policy advocacy and they invite interdisciplinary collaborations with other departments like Sociology, Law and Business Administration. The Department also hopes to collaborate with social movement activists and NGOs to examine civic epistemologies and local experiments in governance. The Unit will create a set of case studies around major experiments in governance ranging from the more recent National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to the Technology Missions of the past. Rather than treating case studies as its own intellectual property, the Department will create an intellectual community populated by the outputs of this field-based activity. This unit expects to create an archive of memory, innovation and institution building for public administration in India.