



D Y PATIL
DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITY

NAVI MUMBAI

Master of Arts in Public Policy

D.Y. Patil Deemed to be University, Nerul, Navi Mumbai

The D Y Patil University (DYPU) is named after its illustrious and visionary founder, Dr. Dnyandeo Yashwantrao Patil. Known for his philanthropic and social service, Dr. Patil a Padmashree awardee visualized a dream to make quality education accessible to the ever burgeoning, aspiring youth of the nation seeking careers in professional domains like engineering and medicine. Thus, the D Y Patil University stands as a symbol of excellence in education and health care, the twin objectives of the founder chancellor.

The academic programs are planned, adhering to the vision and mission of the university. The presence of the ideas created through our vision and mission can be seen in the designing of our courses and their curricula, the pedagogical tools and methods adopted and promoted the faculty Development Programs, the interaction with all stakeholders, the robust feedback systems, the reliable evaluation and assessment systems that are in force at our university. This Applies to our undergraduate and postgraduate programs as well as our research programs across the courses, namely Health Sciences, Biotechnology, Bioinformatics, Business Management, Hospitality and Tourism Studies. A strategy is in place with specific goals and action plans to carry out the mission and accomplishing the Vision as well as adhere to the norms set by statutory educational bodies of the nation, to provide a certain standard of quality education.

Dr. D.Y. Patil

Founder, DY Patil Group, India.

*“Ego is death of life, death of ego is real life. If you follow this principle in life you are bound to succeed”
– Dr. D.Y. Patil.*



Dr. D.Y. Patil is a legendary figure in the field of education, especially in his home state of Maharashtra. His dream of bringing professional and world class education at the doorstep of every aspiring student materialized in the year 1983 when he founded the first institute, an engineering college called Ramrao Adik Institute of Technology in Navi Mumbai, which offered undergraduate courses in Engineering. Since then, there has been no turning back and presently, Dr. D.Y. Patil has founded more than three deemed universities with more than 150 independent institutions.

Dr. D Y Patil ‘s global vision and outlook is apparent when he says “As the world grows smaller and more connected, we’re beginning to live and work with people who don’t look like us, don’t think like us, don’t come from the same place as us and don’t share the same values and principles as us. In this converging of the world into one large community, lies the biggest opportunity of the current generation. The opportunity to come together, exchange perspectives and collectively solve problems and do good for the entire human race.”

Another significant area, where Dr. Patil has been one of India’s leading thought leaders, is healthcare, wherein he believes that every Indian should be able to get basic healthcare facilities free of charge in order to sustain a standard livelihood. In the last 35 years, Dr. D.Y. Patil has been successful in creating multiple healthcare facilities catering to the lower-income group. Dr. Patil has also initiated several charitable health & education schemes for the general population.

Dr. D Y Patil’s yeoman service to nation and community has earned him worldwide accolades. The government of us honoured him the padmashree award for his distinguished contribution to education and society in 1991.

Further, Dr. Patil has received several awards and honors some of which are:

1. Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneshwar, awarded D. Lit. (Honoris Causa) in 2012.
2. Awarded the 'Man of the Year 2005' by the American Biographical Institute, U.S.A.
3. 'Samajshree' title and Manapatra (Certificate of Honour) awarded by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation in the year 2000
4. Honored by 'Cultural Doctorate in Philosophy of Education' of World University Roundtable, Arizona, U.S.A
5. The Nottingham Trent University Kingdom awarded an honorary doctorate degree in appreciation of his contribution to the cause of education in 1996.
6. Arizona University, United States awarded an honorary doctorate degree in 1988.

Thus, the vision of Dr. D Y Patil was grounded in the pragmatic needs of the nation. It encompassed the need to create good educational infrastructure, provide much needed health facilities and build a diverse welcoming community that can be harnessed to shape the destiny of the nation. The founder's dreams continue to flourish as more stellar institutions are established in the galaxy of the D Y Patil group.

Dr. Vijay D. Patil

Chancellor

D Y Patil University, Navi Mumbai

“It always feels me up with the immense joy to see batch after batch of students head out into the world equipped with the power of knowledge and an aspiration to create real impact in the world”



A Computer engineer from the University of Mumbai, with a degree in Management from the Bond University, Australia, Dr. Vijay D. Patil is a beacon in the field of education, sports and health care in young India. Applauded and recognized in all these three fields around India, his quest for delivering the best in each domain continues to prevail. He strongly believes in developing and delivering state -of -the -art projects that will act as catalysts for the growth of the nation and sustain for years, benefiting young India

Dr. Vijay D. Patil truly believes that in a proliferating global economy, the best way to empower the youth of the country would be to make good educational facilities available to them. He feels that the progress of the future generations is defined by the world we choose to create for them & hence the best way to empower the youth would be to develop an ecosystem that offers opportunities for them to learn, grow and excel. Dr Vijay D Patil shares a special bond with the students, staff and faculty of the institutions of the group. He is an approachable leader, constantly keen to understand the needs of the organization and looking for ways to create a better experience for all, through collaboration and cooperation. It has always been DY Patil University’s goal to enhance the employability of graduates. The programs are backed by research, a sound curriculum and delivered by faculty who have been educated and trained at some of the best educational institutions in the country and abroad. Our university’s academic structure is at par with the best in the world today.

Ms. Shivani Vijay Patil

Vice President

*Learning is not the filling of a pail.
But the kindling of the flame.*



Mrs. Shivani Vijay Patil has been the guiding force behind many a venture undertaken by the D Y Patil University. Her dedication and drive combining with her unstinting support has led to many new initiatives at the university. Her graceful but strong presence has boosted the morale of many a student team. The faculty and staff and the student community at large have immensely benefitted from her outreach for improving the learning experiences in the institutions under the university.

Mrs. Shivani Patil has also believed in promoting extra -curricular activities that lead to the all - round growth of the students, thus transforming the university into a hub of holistic development.

The vision of Mrs. Patil encompasses the vision of the university. Her strong belief that the destiny of the nation lies in the hands of its teachers who mould the youth has fostered an environment that promotes and facilitates a wholesome teaching-learning experience at the university. This endeavor has certainly borne fruits if the success of the student community at the D Y Patil University is taken into account.

Mrs. Shivani Patil has firmly believed in empowering faculty, promoting student welfare, and creating a youth force that are the harbingers of growth for the nation in the coming years. The University has flourished under her nurturing guidance.

Vision

To Provide quality in all spheres of higher learning in general, and Health services in particular, to all, including those in rural and urban areas of the nation, keeping in view the societal needs in the global context.

Mission

To impart and disseminate knowledge, develop competencies and also undertake research and development in the emerging areas of Health Sciences, Science and Technology, Business Management, Hospitality and Tourism studies, Law, Liberal Education, Teacher's Education, Sports.

Objectives

- To develop quality and performance monitoring indicators for the institution and its constituent colleges.
- To be instrumental in bringing a conscious, consistent and catalytic change in all the 7 criteria as defined by NAAC.
- To promote measures for quality up-gradation through Internationalization and institutionalization.
- To illuminate the level of clarity and focus in overall institutional functioning towards quality enhancement.

Recognition/ Approvals

D Y Patil Deemed to be University has been awarded the rating of A++ by the prestigious National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).



About the Program

The two-year M.A. Public Policy programme equips students to perform effectively in complex policy environments. It is interdisciplinary in approach and enables students to address contemporary political, economic and social issues in a coherent and comprehensive manner. This programme imparts a strong training, in theory, covering key literature and debates. Students develop quantitative and qualitative analytical skills, receive an exposure to the real-world policymaking process, and enhance their managerial skills.

The programme has been designed to equip future policymakers and public leaders with competence to perform effectively in challenging environments. Students are put through a rigorous process of assessment via class tests, research papers and final master's dissertation

Course Highlights

- The postgraduate course of MA Public Policy is suitable for candidates who wish to engage in the complex areas of the country's public affairs.
- The course specializes in the area of policy-making thus training the candidates to be public officials and leaders, change-makers, researchers, and much more.
- The various subjects that are covered in this course are law, governance, statistical and data analysis, qualitative research, public policy process, academic writing, economics for public policy, political philosophy for public policy along with other subjects.
- This course will develop talented candidates who are a good fit for the complex environment of policy-making and analysis. The skills that the students will be taught are analytical skills both quantitative and qualitative, managerial skills, policy-making process with real-world scenarios, defending democratic values, among many other skills.
- Masters of Arts in Public Policy opens the door of the public world for the candidates, which is exciting to explore, and channels the students to think in terms of the public good.
- The main objective of this course is to enable the students to manage social, economic and political issues and come up with comprehensive solutions to the issues.

Program Outcomes

- An understanding of the factors that influence the direction of government action.
- An understanding of the “tools” available to address policy problems.
- An understanding of the effects of government action.
- An understanding of the various constituencies that influence how policy is made, and the theoretical underpinnings of real life policy choices.

Scope of Program

- MA Public Policy job prospects include a large number of jobs in many government and private sectors, consultancies, PSUs, NGOs, and research organizations.
- Work with civil society organizations, development organizations, non-governmental organizations and social entrepreneurs engaged in evaluation, monitoring and other aspects of programme operations.
- Work with non-political options within the government sector, ranging from program analysis, program management and administration, legal analysis to public relations and communications and policy development for local, state, national, and international government agencies.
- Within the non-profit arena, public policy graduates can conduct policy research; do advocacy work on specific policy issues including policy management, development, and communication; serve on a government relations team; or be entrepreneurs starting their own non- Carry out research and advocacy on issues of public policy and governance.
- Pursue academics through an advanced academic degree.

Eligibility Criteria

Bachelor's degree in a relevant discipline from a recognized university with an aggregate of at least 50% marks.

Duration- 2 Years

Semester- Four

Fee Structure - INR 5.50 Lakhs per Year

Refund Rules

- 100% fees will be refunded if the admission is withdrawn within one month from the date of admissions taken or as per the applicability of the cancellation policy, Only INR 2000/- will be deducted as administrative charges. Application Form cost is non-refundable.
- No fees will be refunded in case the student withdraws admission post one month of taking admission to the University.
- Please note that a handwritten application letter stating the withdrawal has to be submitted to the Admissions Office along with the Original Fee receipt, which is given to the student at the time of admission, OR the student can write an email to dypuadmission.refund@dypatil.edu.
- Refund process will be initiated only after filling and submitting the completed No-dues form to the Centralized Admissions Office.

The amount will be credited to the beneficiary account within 15 to 20 working days.

Cancellation Policy

Every candidate is entitled to a window period of 30 days in which full refund is applicable on cancellation. (INR 2,000/-) get deducted because of admin charges.

For Undergraduate Admissions:

For students who secure provisional admission before the declaration of class XII results, their window period commences from the date of declaration of class XIIth result of their respective board.

For students who secure admission after the declaration of class XIIth result, their window period commences from the date of depositing the tuition fees. PLEASE NOTE THAT IF THE LECTURES COMMENCE BEFORE THE EXPIRY OF THE WINDOW PERIOD NO REFUND WILL BE APPLICABLE.

NO REFUND WILL BE APPLICABLE AFTER THE WINDOW PERIOD IS OVER.

In order to reply for a refund/cancellation, please drop an official email for the same on dypuadmission.refund@dypatil.edu

For Postgraduate /Graduate/PhD Admissions:

Every candidate is entitled to a window period of 30 days in which full refund is applicable on cancellation. (INR 2,000/-) get deducted on account of admin charges.

PLEASE NOTE THAT IF THE LECTURES COMMENCE BEFORE THE EXPIRY OF THE WINDOW PERIOD NO REFUND WILL BE APPLICABLE. NO REFUND WILL BE APPLICABLE AFTER THE WINDOW PERIOD IS OVER.

In order to reply for a refund/cancellation, please drop an official email for the same on dypuadmission.refund@dypatil.edu

(**These guidelines are subject to change as per the revised guidelines issued by the respective authorities/councils from time to time.)

Exam Policy

- The Institute conducts two unit tests per course per semester.
- Date-sheet will be displayed on notice board and circulated in all the departments.
- Examinations are conducted on a centralized basis under the supervision of Controller of examination.
- Concerned subject teacher does the evaluation. After evaluation, answer booklets are given back to students for verification.
- Award lists and lecture statements are prepared by all the departments and submitted to the controller of examination through the HOD.
- Student grievances if any are checked and solved by controller of the examination.
- Special exams, if required, are conducted in case of medical leave, ineligibilities.

Mode of Payment

- After the step of successful document verification and allocation of seat to the desired course, the following modes of payment can be adopted.
- Initial payment of first Semester Tuition Fees (50%) needs to be paid through either RTGS/NEFT/IMPS mode.
- The students can also pay in the form of a Demand Draft drawn in the name of the course or through cheque payment.
- The students shall be issued online receipts after the deposition of the Tuition fees (Semester 1)
- In case of any discrepancies, the students should visit the Centralized Admissions Office.

MA in Public Policy Subject and Syllabus

First year	Semester 1	Public Framework
		Public Systems Management
		Governance, Polity And Constitution
		State, Market And Economy
		Socio-Economic History Of India
	Semester 2	Human Resource management
		Decentralized Governance
		Geo- Political Determinants Of Public Policy
		Ethics In Public Policy
		Skill Enhancement-I
Second Year	Semester 3	Law for Administrator
		Issues in Public Administration
		Technology And Public Policy
		Rural Development Policy
		Public Administration
	Semester 4	Research Methodology
		Electronic Governance
		Skill Enhancement-II
		Financial Administration Project Work

First year

Semester 1

Public Framework

Unit-1

- Understanding Public Policy
- The Policy Cycle
- Models of Public Policy
- Importance of Public Policy: Contemporary Context

Unit-2

- Policy Sciences
- Role of Inter-Governmental Relations in Policy - Making
- Role of Planning Commission and National Development Council in Policy Formulation

- Role of Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office in Policy - Making
- Role of Civil Society Organizations in Policy - Making
- Role of International Agencies in Policy - Making

Unit-3

- Constraints in Public Policy Formulation
- Role of Bureaucracy in Policy Formulation, Implementation and Analysis
- Public Policy Implementation System and Models.
- Role of Various Agencies in Policy Implementation
- Role of Non-Governmental Agencies in Policy Implementation Unit-16- Policy Implementation Problems

Unit-4

- Monitoring of Public Policy-I
- Monitoring of Public Policy-II
- Understanding Policy Evaluation
- Ascertaining Policy Impact

Unit-5

- Policy Analysis
- Policy Analysis Methods and Techniques-I
- Policy Analysis Methods and Techniques-II

Unit-6

- Poverty Alleviation Programme in India
- Disinvestment Policy Unit-26 National Telecom Policy
- Right to Education Policy

Unit-7

- Health Care Policy
- Environment Policy-I
- Environment Policy-II

Public Systems Management

Unit-1

- Public System Management Concept, Nature, Scope and Characteristics
- Distinctiveness of Public System Management
- Public System Management Constitutional Context

Unit-2

- Public System Management Political Context
- Public System Management Socio- economic Context
- New Technologies and Public Systems Management

Unit-3

- Concept of Governance: An Introduction
- Governance: Role of Bureaucracy and Political Executive
- Governance: Role of the Legislature and the Judiciary
- Inter- governmental Relations in the Process of Governance

Unit-4

- Financial Management
- Materials Logistics Management
- Strategic Management
- Key Management Tools

Unit-5

- Management Information System
- Work Measurement
- Selective Market Techniques
- Future Designing Techniques
- Accountability

Unit-6

- Responsiveness in Public System Management
- Transparency and Right to Information
- Networking and Inter- institutional Coordination in Governance

Unit-7

- Reforms and Change Management
- Empowerment
- Continuity and Change in Public Systems Management

Governance, Polity and Constitution

Unit- 1: Introduction to Constitutional framework

Historical Background, Making of the Constitution, Salient Features, Amenability of the Preamble, Citizenship and fundamental rights, The impact of CAA, DPSP, Fundamental Duties and Basic Structure. Relevant Judgments.

Unit- 2: Government Structure

Parliamentary and Federal System, Central and State government functions. SC judgments limiting role of government. Local Government and government in Special Areas. Scheduled and Tribal Areas. Key Constitutional and non-constitutional bodies including Election Commission, GST Council, NITI Aayog and Information Commission (RTI). Accountability

Unit- 3: Policy Dimensions in the Constitution

Constitutional provisions and amendments on Language, tribes, class and caste. Policy shifts leading to important constitutional amendments. The emergence of regional issues and the rise of regional political parties. Electoral issues and Pressure Groups that impact policy and constitutional provisions. People's Representation Act

Unit- 4: Governance framework in India

The role of NGOs, SHGs, FPOs various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders. Relevant schemes such as Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) Impact of Covid-19 on the functioning of these bodies.

Transparency and accountability. Emergence and need for corporate governance

E-governance: Applications and Models. Successes limitations and potential citizens charters, Digital Revolution

Unit- 5: Policy interventions and Welfare Schemes

Centrally sponsored schemes. Aadhar Foreign aid and the role of FDI in 'good governance' projects. Lesson from experiences of Power, rail and other administered sectors. Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by center and states.

Unit- 6: Review and evaluation of Governance Programmes

Performance of welfare schemes. Issues relating to the development and management of Social Sector/Services. Issues relating to poverty and hunger. Review of programs in place addressing these issues.

State, Market and Economy

Unit- 1: Economic Reform in Ancient and medieval India

Economic relations according to Arthashastra and Milinda-panho, Mauryan Economy and the rise of guilds, Monetization, peasant production and urbanization.

Unit- 2: Factors affecting Development

Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment. Definitions, causes; measurement and status, the role of the state. Market intervention. Agriculture. Policies attempting to revolutionize agriculture. Jobless Growth in India: Reasons and Consequences.

Unit- 3: Agenda Setting through Monetary & Fiscal Policy

Monetary Policy in India: Inflation, deflation, Recessionary and Inflationary Scenarios. Monetary Policy tools and Money Supply in India. Banks and Financial Markets; Privatization and Reforms in Banking and Insurance, fiscal multipliers, compensatory fiscal policy, functional finance approach, fiscal policy for inflation, full employment and economic growth.

Unit- 4: Policy Formulation, Planning and the Budget

Development models:

The Role of the State in the Economy. The Government Budget: Revenue Budget, Capital Budget, Government Deficits. Budgetary procedure in India. Types of Budgets in India. Budget 2021 analysis: Economic Planning in India, Planning commission v/s NITI Aayog, Five Year Plans, and Centre state Finance Relations, Finance commission in India. LPG policy in India.

Unit- 5: Policy interventions and Economic Policy

Agriculture: Electronic Markets, PPP-model, Farm Bills,

Money: The impact of Demonetization on the economy. Role of Covid-19 on Economic Policy Socio-Economics: Development Poverty eradication programmes, poverty and resource policy, tribal rights and issues, livelihood mission. MNERGS, MSMEs,

International Economics: Make in India, industrial corridors, black money, international treaties and organizations, India's policies with neighbors.

Unit- 6: Review and evaluation of Economic Programmes

Distributive impact of economic policies, development versus growth, determinant of growth and development: HPI/MPI, HDI, PQLI, GEM, GDI/GII, TAI, Green index, sustainable development, India is ranking in the various indices.

Socio-Economic History of India

Unit- 1: The shaping of Indian Society in Ancient India

Stone Age, Paleolithic Age, Mesolithic Age, Neolithic Age and Chalcolithic Age: Important incidents. Indus Valley civilization: Society, Religion Important Harappa towns & artifacts excavated. Town Planning. Geographical distribution and characteristics of pastoral and farming communities outside the Indus region, Economical Importance. Political Life. Causes of decline.

Aryan Civilization: Origin. Vedic literature. Religion & Society. Polity. Economic Conditions. The evolution of monarchy and Varna system.

Difference between Indus and Aryan.

Unit- 2: The shaping of religious thought

Jainism & Buddhism: About Mohair & teachings. Buddha teachings. Councils. Important books and literature. Causes for decline Sufi and Bhakti religious movements, their sequence and socio-economic impact.

Unit- 3: Formation of Economic and social structure in Early medieval India

The Maryann Empire, The significance of Ashoka. Administration and Society. Art and Architecture The influx of other cultures: Indo- Greeks. Shakes. Parthians Article, Architecture, and the Kushans South India formations, Sangam Age. Satavahanas. Chola's and Pallavas. Culture, Society, Art and architecture Gupta Empire, Administration and social development. Art and Architecture. Post-Gupta period. Important figures. And the Fendal System.

Unit- 4: Agenda setting of Monarchies in Medieval India

Major political developments in Northern India and the Peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajput's; The Cholas: administration, village economy and society; "Indian Feudalism" Administration and policy decisions by Delhi Sultanate: Aibek, Iltumish, Balban, Aluddin Khilji, Mohammad bin Tug lug, Feroz Tuglug, Sikandu Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi.

Polity and Policy in the Deccan: Vijayanagar Empire. Krishna Devaraya in detail. Creation of Temples and Literature Economy and Society: Mughals: Babar, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb in detail.

Unit- 5: Policy Intervention and formulation under British Rule

Economy, administration and decline of the Marathas and the Peshwas. Policy intervention by European powers in India Policy formulation by the East India Company. Important Governor Generals. Early administrative structure; from diarchy to direct control; British policy impact on India.

Unit- 6: British Policy Implementation and Social Awakening

British expansion and resistance: Economic Impact of the British Raj; land revenue settlements (zamindari, rotary, mahalwari); Deindustrialization; Railways and commercialization of agriculture; Growth of landless labour. Indian Renaissance, social and religious reform movement. Reform Movements. Policy shaping events: 1857 Revolt. Freedom Struggle and the formation of INC. Moderates and Extremists. Partition Role of Bengal/Surat Split. Formation of Muslim league and Hindu Mahasabha. Lucknow pact. Minto Morley/Montagu Chelmsford.

Unit- 7: Actors in the policy process during Colonial rule

Gandhian Policy Reactions: Non-Cooperation Movement. Civil dis-obedience movement. Gandhi - Irwin Pact. August Offer. Quit India Movement. Cripps mission. Cabinet Committee, Subash Chandra Bose and INA formation in detail. Indian National Congress, meetings and resolutions.

Unit- 8: Policy outcomes post-independence

Indian independence to 1964. A parliamentary, secular, democratic (republic the 1950 Constitution). Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of a developed, socialist society. Planning and state-controlled industrialization. Agrarian reforms. The foreign policy of Non-alignment.

Semester 2

Human Resource Management

Unit-1:

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Human Resource Management
- Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM)
- Human Resource Planning and Strategy

Unit-2:

- Recruitment, Selection, Appointment and Promotion
- Performance Appraisal
- Remuneration / Salary System
- Rewards and Incentive Management

Unit-3:

- Employee Benefits
- Training and Development
- Redeployment and Reskilling
- Employee Capacity Building Strategies

Unit-4:

- Total Quality Management
- Employee Health and Safety
- Human Resource Management and Employee Involvement
- Industrial Relations
- Discipline and Grievances

Unit-5:

- Assessing Human Resource Management Effectiveness
- Human Resource Audit
- Managing Change at the Workplace
- Stress Management

Decentralized Governance**Unit-1:**

- Concept, Evolution and Significance of Democratic Decentralization
- Contextual Dimensions of Democratic Decentralization-I: Political, Constitutional and Administrative
- Contextual Dimensions of Democratic Decentralization-II: Social, Economic and Geographical
- Understanding Decentralization in Contemporary Settings

Unit-2:

- Components of Decentralized Development – I: Empowerment
- Components of Decentralized Development – II: Socio-Economic and Politico Administrative
- Components of Decentralized Development – III: Equal Distribution of Benefits of Development

Unit-3:

- Partnership among Different Levels of Government – I: Union and State Governments
- Partnership among Different Levels of Government – II: Local Authorities and Special Purpose Agencies
- Partnership between Local Government and Non-State Agencies /Actors

Unit-4:

- Impact of Decentralized Development
- Evolution of Local Governance (Before 73rd & 74th) Amendment
- Features Of 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment
- Organizational Structure of Rural Local Bodies
- Organizational Structure of Urban Local Bodies

Unit-5:

- Intra-Local Government Relationship-I- Rural
- Intra-Local Government Relationship- II- Urban
- Development Planning Nature and Scope
- Micro Level Plans: Formulation and Implementation

Unit-6:

- Structural Reforms: Resources, Finances, Powers and Functions
- Capacity Building of Grassroots Functionaries
- Sustainable Development and Challenges to Decentralized Governance
- Decentralization: the Road Ahead

Geo- Political Determinants of Public Policy

Unit-1: Indian Geo-political factors

Major natural regions. Regional geography of developed countries. Regional geography of developing countries. Regional geography of South Asia.

Unit-3: Agendas of Geographical Policy

Geomorphology. Climatology, Oceanography & Biogeography. Landforms formed by fluvial, Aeolian and glacial actions. Major climatic types. Major biomes of the world, Environmental degradation and conservation.

Unit-4: Geographical determinants of Policy formulation

Man & environment and their interrelationship and the growth and development, Population, tribes, migration; Population policies. Economic activities - agriculture, manufacturing, industries, tertiary activities, Settlements & urbanization, functional classification of towns. Economic Infrastructure.

Unit-5: Geo-political policy implementation

Related SDGs. Energy conservation. Red listing of Species. Government schemes in Agriculture. Interlinking of rivers. Global policy interventions.

Unit-6: Policy review through geographical lens

Environmental degradation and conservation. Changes in Human Geography, Demographics. Census 2011. Considerations for Census 2021. Distribution of key natural resources. HDI. Economic and ecological impacts of policy decisions. Green Budget India

Ethics in Public Policy

Unit-1: Theoretical Frameworks for Ethical Analysis

Utilitarianism and Morality: The Social Contract Theory and Distributive justice; the trolley problem and consequentialism. Rawls' Theory of Justice. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and the world to the concepts of morality.

Unit-2: Ethical framework for Public Policy

Essence, Determinants and Consequences of Ethics in - Human Actions; Dimensions of Ethics; Human Values - Lessons from the Lives and Teachings of Great Leaders, Reformers and Administrators; Role of Family Society and Educational Institutions in Inculcating Values.

Unit-3: Ethical Issues in Public Administration

Status and Problems; Ethical Concerns and Dilemmas in Government and Private Institutions; Laws, Rules, Regulations and Conscience as Sources of Ethical Guidance; Accountability and Ethical Governance; Strengthening of Ethical and Moral Values in Governance; Ethical Issues in International Relations and Funding; Corporate Governance.

Unit-4: Agenda-setting for Civil Service

Aptitude and Foundational Values, Integrity, Impartiality and Non-partisanship, Objectivity, Dedication to Public Service, Empathy, Tolerance and Compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional Intelligence-Concepts, and their Utilities and Application in Administration and Governance.

Unit-5: Policy intervention in Public Service

Basis of Governance and Probity; Information Sharing and Transparency in Government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work Culture, Quality of Service Delivery, Utilization of Public Funds, Challenges of Corruption.

Unit-6: Policy Review through lens of Ethics

Content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behavior; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion. Review of CAA. Review of Privatization of economy. Ethical considerations of major global and local policies.

Skill Enhancement-I

Unit-1: Comprehension

Writing skills, Brevity in communication, vocabulary.

Unit-2: Interpersonal skills including communication skills.

Interpersonal skills in administrative role.

Unit-3: Logical reasoning and analytical ability

Logical reasoning and analytical ability to cater to competitive exams.

Unit-4: Decision-making and problem solving

Decision-making and problem solving in competitive exams.

Unit-5: General mental ability

General mental ability useful to qualify competitive exams.

Unit-6: Basic numeracy and Data interpretation

Basic numeracy and Data interpretation skills useful in competitive exams.

Semester 3

Law for Administrator

Unit-1

- Public Administration - Meaning, Nature and Scope and Importance
- Nature and Typologies of Organization
- Development and Growth of Administrative Theories

Unit-2

- Scientific Management Approach
- Administrative Management Approach
- Max Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy
- Critique of Bureaucracy

Unit-3

- Human Relations Approach
- Views of Herbert A. Simon on Decision-Making in an Organisation
- Organizational Structure, Processes and Functioning
- System Approach Views of David Easton and Chester Barnard

Unit-4

- Concept of Learning Organization
- New Organizational Culture
- New Public Administration
- New Public Management Perspective
- State of Administrative Theory in 21st Century

Issues in Public Administration

Unit-1:

- Legacy of National Movement with Reference to Development, Rights and Participation
- Debate on Models of Development
- Constitution and Social Transformation
- Diversity and Pluralism

Unit-2:

- Inequality: Caste and Class
- Political Economy of Development
- Structure and Growth of Economy (Poverty, Surplus and Unevenness)
- Legislature

Unit-3:

- Bureaucracy, Police and Army
- Legal System and Judiciary
- Federalism
- Devolution of Powers and Local Self-Government

Unit-4:

- Political Parties and Political Participation
- Workers and Peasant Movements in India
- Media and Public Policy
- Interest Groups and Policy Making

Unit-5:

- Identity Politics in India (Caste, Religion, Language and Ethnicity)
- Civil Societies: Social Movements, Ngo's and Voluntary Action
- Human Development: Health, Education and Social Security
- Gender and Development

Unit-6:

- Regional Imbalances
- Migration and Development
- Environment and Sustainable Development
- Economic Reforms and Globalization

Unit-7:

- Religious Politics
- Ethnicity and Nation – State
- Democracy and Development in India: An Assessment

Technology and Public Policy**Unit-1: Framework for Technological Development**

Developments in Science and Technology Applications of scientific developments in everyday life. Effects of scientific developments in everyday life. The impact of Globalization in exchange of knowledge and advancement of technology.

Unit-2: Technological advancements

Scientific Advancements: Dark Matter, Higgs Boson. Rare Earth Elements Applied Science: GM Crops, Gene Editing, Changes in the field of agriculture triggered by science based technologies Emerging technologies: Artificial Intelligence, Space Technology & Defense Technology Important contributions of Indians in Science and Technology. Indigenization of technology. Developing new technology indigenously.

Unit-3: Agenda and Priorities for technology policy

Security: Technology to stop extremism. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security Challenges to Internal Security through communication networks: Basics of Cyber Security Role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges. Recent policy shifts to curb these platforms. IRNSS Programme Crime: Money laundering and its prevention. Technology to detect. Linkages of organized crime with terrorism. Various Security forces and agencies and their mandates. Shift to digital warfare.

Unit-4: Technology Policy interventions and implementation

Digitalization of government services. Shift to Digital India. Associated Policies India's gross expenditure in R&D, Policies on Research parks technology business incubators (TBIs) and (RPs). National Artificial Intelligence Strategy, MOUs with foreign research centres, Indian Institutes of Information Technology laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

Unit-5: Global trends of Technology policy

AI, Block chain, Machine learning, Data sciences e-gov, economics and regulation of platforms. Global case studies of innovative policies in regards to the technological revolution in education, health, culture, social and economic policies, security and defense

Rural Development Policy

Unit-1: Post-independence framework of Rural Reform

Agrarian Crisis; Land Policy; Agricultural Labour; Rural Credit Policy; Non-Farm Sector. Agrarian Economy after Independence Agrarian and Land Reforms; Green Revolution and Class Structure of Rural India.

Unit-2: Problems in Rural Development

Economic Reforms: Issues related to planning, Mobilization of resources, Growth, Development & Employment in rural sector Agriculture and Rural Society; Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies. Issues related to Minimum Support Prices. Public Distribution System: objectives and status. Issues related to buffer stocks and food security. Economics of animal rearing.

Unit-3: Agenda of Rural policy formulation

Welfare Policies, Education, Public health and Sanitation, Women empowerment, Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.), Facilities for agriculture extension and research, Availability of credit, Employment opportunities. Related Policies.

Unit-4: Policy Formulation and implementation

Agriculture: Credit and marketing in rural areas, Agricultural market system, Emerging alternative marketing channels, Issues related to transport and marketing of agricultural produce. E- Technology in the aid of farmers. Diversification into productive activities, Farm Mechanization and creation of sustainable value chains. E-NAM and FPOs. Emergence of organic farming.

Unit-5: Policy intervention through PPP in Rural Sector

SAP and IMF, Neo-liberal approach and New Public Management. Global Experience of PPP in rural development. India approach: Hub-and-spoke model and the role of PPP in micro-irrigation. PPP vs FPCs.

Unit-6: The role of institutions in Rural development

NABARD, Key Policies of the Central and State Government, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Co-operative Institutions Co-operative banks, Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks. Global bodies and models of development.

Public Administration

Unit-1: Introduction to Public Administration

Good Governance: concept and application; New Public Management. Weber's bureaucratic model its critique and post-Weberian Developments; Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others); Simon's decision-making theory; Participative Management (R. Likert, C. Argyris, D. McGregor.)

Unit-2: Structural Framework of Administration

Ministries and Departments, Boards and Commissions; Dicey on Administrative law; Delegated legislation; 'Anti-development thesis'; Bureaucracy and development; Administrative ethics.

Unit-3: Issues with Accountability and Control

Values in public service; Regulatory Commissions; National Human Rights Commission; Problems of administration in coalition regimes; Citizen administration interface; Corruption and administration; Disaster management. Impact of liberalization on administration in developing countries; PM Cares Fund: Debates and issues.

Unit-4: Policy Formulation in Public Administration

Administration and politics in different countries, the machinery of planning; Role, composition, and functions of the Planning Commission and the National Development Council; 'Indicative' planning, Process of plan formulation at Union and State levels; Constitutional Amendments (1992) and decentralized planning for economic development and social justice.

Unit-5: Policy Implementation by Administrators

Changing role of the Collector, Union-State-local relations, Imperatives of development management and law and order administration, 74th Constitutional Amendment; Important Committees and Commissions.

Unit-6: Global trends in Public Administration

Global-local debate, new localism; Development dynamics, politics and administration with special reference to city management. Women and development - the self-help group movement. Reforms in financial management and human resource development.

Semester 4

Research Methodology

Unit-1: Introduction to Research

Meaning, Objectives, Types of research, significance of research, research process, criteria of good research, Review of Literature, Identification, selection and Defining research problem.

Unit-2: Research and Sampling Design

Meaning, Need for research design, features of a good design, Different Research Designs.

Sampling Design: Census and sample survey, steps in sampling design, criteria of selecting a sampling procedure, characteristics of a good sample design, different types of sampling designs- Probability and Non-Probability Sampling Design, Sampling v/s Non-Sampling Error; Determination of Sample Size.

Unit-3: Data Collection, measurement and scaling

Qualitative methods of data collection, attitude measurement and scaling- types of measurement scale, attitude, classification of scales - Single Item v/s Multi Item Scales, Comparative v/s Non-Comparative scales, Continuous Rating Scales; Criteria for Good Measurement, questionnaire design.

Unit-4: Data Processing and Analysis

Data Preparation, Field Validation, Data editing, Coding, Content Analysis, Classification and Tabulation of Data. Basic data analysis: Descriptive Statistics, Univariate and Bivariate Statistical Analysis (concepts), Parametric & Non-Parametric Tests; Null & Alternative Hypothesis, Error in Testing of Hypothesis, Critical Region, Degrees of Freedom, One Tailed & Two Tailed Tests, Standard Error; Procedure for Testing of Hypothesis. Parametric test, Non-parametric test. Data analysis using SPSS.

Unit-5: Research Report Writing

Ethics in research – plagiarism, Types of Research Report, Report Structure, Report Writing: Report Formulation, Citation and Referencing styles Guidelines for effective Documentation and visual representation (Graphs) and Research Briefing –Oral Presentation.

Electronic Governance

Unit-1:

- E-Governance Concept and Significance
- Information and Communication Technology Concept and Components
- ICTs Roles and Applications

Unit-2:

- Role of ICT in Administration
- Administrative Organization Culture towards ICT Based Reforms
- Role of ICT in Rural Development

Unit-3:

- Panchayati Raj Institutions Improving Self- Governance through ICT
- E-Learning Role of ICT in Education and Training
- E-Commerce

Unit-4:

- Delivery of Citizen Services Role of ICT
- Information Policy Right to Information Act 2005
- ICT Implementation in Governance Issues and Challenges

Skill Enhancement-II

Unit-1: Counterfactual analysis and Classifying History

History of India & Indian National Movement.

Unit-2: Geographic Information System Mapping

Indian & World Geography – Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India & the World

Unit-3: Organizational Configuration

Indian Polity & Governance – Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues

Unit-4: Life-cycle assessment

Economic & Social Development – Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Unit-5: Ecosystem-services valuation

General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity & climate change. General Science.

Financial Administration Project Work

Unit-1:

- Nature and Scope of Financial Administration
- Objectives and Principles of Financial Administration
- Centre- State Financial Relations-I
- Centre-State Financial Relations- II

Unit-2:

- Fiscal Policy, Equity and Social Justice
- Government Budgeting: Principles and Functions
- Indian Budgetary System
- Performance Budgeting
- Zero Base Budgeting

Unit-3:

- Sources of Revenue: Tax and Non-Tax
- Public Expenditure: Theories and Growth
- Deficit Financing
- Unit-1 Public Debt Management and Role of Reserve Bank of India

Unit-4:

- Accounting System in India
- Auditing System in India
- Role of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

Project Work

- This course will be taught with
- Contact Classes
- SLMs
- OER available materials
- Field visits
- Exposure Visits
- Project Report

Internship Details

Students are required to complete an internship as preparation for professional practice. D.Y. Patil deemed to be University's Faculty and staff assist in placing interns in a organization that uses the skills relevant to policy analysis and problem solving.

Internships can serve a variety of functions, depending on student's interest. The main objective is to provide the student a professional experience utilizing the skills and knowledge learned in the classroom. Beyond this, they can use the internship to springboard into a permanent job, to obtain specialized knowledge or some combination of the above.

Placement Opportunity

The Candidates who have successfully completed the course in MA public policy can work in

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Diplomats or Ambassadors
- United Nations- It has requirements for policymakers in almost all its organizations.
- Research and Development
- Education Sector
- Government and PSUs