# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES

## Ph.D (Public Administration and Policy Studies)

## Programme Outcome

The students will be able to attain the following after the completion of Ph.D. Public Administration and Policy Studies

(i)     Attained critical thinking to carry out scientific investigation objectively.
(ii)    The students are capable of problem analysis, formulate a hypothesis, evaluate and validate results, and draw reasonable conclusions thereof.
(iii)   Ability to do literature review
(iv)    Plan and conduct original research in social science, particularly in the field of Public Administration and Policy Studies.
(v)     Students are aware about research opportunities in several national and international institutions
(vi)    Awareness about their roles, responsibility and rights as a citizen

## Programme Specific Outcomes

The Ph.D program must enable students to attain, by the time of getting awarded with Doctoral degree

(i)     An ability to apply knowledge for analysing social issues and public policies.
(ii)    An ability to identify, formulate, and develop solutions to the societal problems.
(iii)   An ability to analyse various social theories and thereby adding knowledge to the discipline
(iv)    An ability to give inputs to the state/union administration
(v)     An ability to provide inputs to the policy makers.

**COURSE CODE: SPA 7001**

**COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**CREDITS: 4**

**Course Objective**

To make the student able to use apt research methods for their research and a well understanding about data analysis and report writing.

The following are the course learning outcomes:

*CO1– Understand the philosophy of social science Research*

*CO2 – Understand and Exemplify different methods of research*

*CO3 – Learn and apply various research designs*

*CO4 – Understand and apply methods of data collection- the sampling types and techniques*

*CO5- Introducing various methods of data analysis, role computers in Social Research and how to write a research report*

Grading: Final Exam                    - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Total Marks (100) | Internal | 40 |
| | End Semester | 60 |

**UNIT 1: Introduction**

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

b) Fundamentals in Research : Concepts, Theories, Hypothesis, Variables

c) 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) Preparation of Research Design

c) Types of Research

**UNIT IV: Data Collection**

a) Date Collection- Primary Sources

b) Observation; Questionnaire and Interview

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

d) Sampling : Sampling Techniques and Scales of Measurement

**UNIT V: Data Analysis and Report Writing**

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

b) Report Writing

c) Importance of Source Citation-Appendix, Bibliography and Webliography.

**Reading List**
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 Neena Sondhi (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 S.P. (2011), Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi. Kothari, C.R. and Gaurav Garg (2014), Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques, New Age, New Delhi.

Locke, L. F., et.al (2007), Proposals that Work: A Guide for Planning Dissertations and Grant Proposals. New Delhi: Sage.

Loseke, Donileen R. (2013), Methodological Thinking. New Delhi: Sage.

McNabb David E (2013). Research Methods in Public Administration and Nonprofit Management: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches, M.E. Sharpe.

Miller Gerald J., Kaifeng Yang(2007) Handbook of Research Methods in Public Administration, CRC Press.

Mishra S.K., J.C. Binwal(1991), Computer in Social Science Research, Har- Anand, New Delhi.

White Jay (Eds.)(1994), Research in Public Administration: Reflection on Theory and Practice, Sage London.

**COURSE TITLE: GOVERNANCE REFORMS AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

**CREDITS: 6**

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand changing governance reforms in district administration

The following are the course/learning outcomes:

CO1- Understanding the evolution of Public Administration and the conceptual development of good governance

CO 2- Gain knowledge on various theories of governance

CO3- Ability to understand the issues and challenges of governance

CO4- Ability to examine how district administration can be a catalyst in attaining good governance

CO4- Knowing the functioning of district administration in reforming governance system in the State of Kerala

Grading: Final Exam                    - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Total Marks (100) | Internal | 40 |
| | End Semester | 60 |

Unit 1: Public Administration in Transition

   (a) Public administration – traditional and modern

   (b) Public administration and globalisation

   (c) Governance- theoretical frame work

Unit 2: Good governance

   (a) Definition, scope and significance

   (b) Good governance and developed societies

   (c) Good governance- issues and challenges

Unit 3: Indian Administration

   (a) Indian administration from ancient to modern
   (b) Administrative reforms commissions
   (c) Good governance initiatives in India

Unit 4: District Administration and Governance Reforms

   (a) Changing role of district administration in the era of globalisation

   (b) Governance reforms and district administration

   (c) Democratic administration and good governance

References:

Miller, W & Walling, J, (2013). Government in the twenty-first century: New Avenues of Study, Taking Sides. New York, NY: McGraw Hill.

Padmapriya, A.,(2013), E-Governance: A Move Towards Paperless Administration in India, International Journal of Computer Trends and Technology- volume4. Issue3

Ramachandran, V.,( 2010) Civil Services in Kerala, Past, Present and Future,  Social Science in Perspective , Vol.2, C. Achutha Menon Study Centre and Library, Thiruvananthapuram,

Sheeran, Patrick J. (2006), Ethics in Public Administration: A Philosophical Approach, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

Singh Sodhi, Inderjeet (2007), Role of Information Technology and E-Governance in Effective Delivery of Public Services- Initiatives, Challenges and Prospects, The Indian Journal of Public Administration, , Vol.L.III,No.4, New Delhi.

Vayunandan, C, and Dolly Mathew (ed.) (2003), Good Governance: Initiatives in India, Prentice - Hall, New Delhi.

# COURSE CODE: SPA 7002

# COURSE TITLE: LAND REFORMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

# CREDITS: 6

**Course Objective**

To train the students and make them, understand the concept, significance IT and women empowerment

By completing this course, students will obtain the following course/learning outcomes:

**1. Knowledge to be gained**

  i.    Understand the evolution, concept, and significance of Land Reforms and Environmental Governance in Kerala.
 ii.    Understand the basic theories on Environmental Governance in Kerala.
iii.    Evaluate and analyse Land reforms and environmental policies of government of Kerala.
 iv.    Able to do the research on Land Reforms and Environmental Governance in Kerala (A Case study of Idukki District)
  v.    Able to make suggestions and recommendations regarding the specific area of research.

2. **Competency to be gained**

Ability to carry out independent research in Land reforms and Environmental Governance

Prerequisites: Nil

Grading:

Assignment-20

Presentation – 20%

Final Exam – 60%

Total Marks-100

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |

| Total Marks (100) | Internal | 40 |
|---|---|---|
| | End Semester | 60 |

**Module -I**

Meaning of Land reforms, Meaning of Environmental Governance and Interconnectivity, Relevancy of the research proposal in Social Sciences,

**Module – II**

Historical background of Land Reforms, Environmental Governance measurements in Kerala, Land reforms and profile of the Idukki district of Kerala. Recent developments of environmental governance in Kerala focusing with Idukki district, Madhav Gadgil Report.

**Module –III**

Statement of the problem, Research questions, Research objectives of the study, Hypothesis, Review of Literature, Significance of the study, Scope of the study, Research methodology, Sample size, Sample types,  SPSS Version, Data Interpretation.

**Module –IV**

Social impact of land reforms, Impact of environmental governance, Use of topic to the Government in policy making and Impact on the society.

**Module –V**

Discussion of findings, Suggestions, Recommendations, Validation of Hypothesis, Summing-up, Bibliography of the study.

**References**

1. Nik Heynen, James McCarthy, Scott Prudham and Paul Robbins (eds.) Sustainable Governance, London: Routledge, p. 281.
2.  Jessop, Bob (2002). " Environmental Governance: A State-Theoretical Perspective". Antipode. 34 (3): 454.
3.  Peck, Jamie; Tickell, Adam (2002). "Neoliberalizing Space" (PDF). Antipode. 34 (3): 382. doi:10.1111/1467-8330.00247.
4.  Heynen, Nik; Robbins, Paul (2005). "The Governance, privatization, enclosure and valuation". Capitalism Nature Socialism. 16: 6.

## COURSE CODE: SPA 7002

## COURSE TITLE: FOOD SECURITY AND REFORMS IN THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF KERALA

## CREDITS: 6

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand Public Distribution System and food security.

The following are the course/learning outcomes:

CO1- Understanding the evolution of PDS and the conceptual development of food security

CO 2- Gain knowledge on various theories of food security, legal provisions in India etc.

CO3- Ability to understand the procurement and distribution process of PDS in India

CO4- Able to examine and familiarize the E-governance initiatives in PDS

CO5- Knowing the functioning of PDS in Kerala and various reforms in it

Grading: Final Exam                    - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Total Marks (100) | Internal | 40 |
|  | End Semester | 60 |

**Unit 1: Origin, emergence and evolution of Public Distribution System in India**

Rationing system and Universal Public Distribution System (UPDS)

Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) and Target Public Distribution System (TPDS)

**Unit 2: Food Security and Food Insecurity: Indian and international experience**

Meaning, definition, theories and conceptual development

Food Security and legal provisions in India

Food security status in India and challenges ahead

**Unit 3: Public Distribution system, Procurement and distribution process**

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Food Corporation of India (FCI), state governments and Fair Price Shops

Minimum Support Price (MSP)

**Unit 4: E-governance: experiment, innovation and initiatives in Public Distribution System**

Dr.D.P. Wadwa committee

End to end Computerization in Kerala

Electronic initiative in Chattisagarh model

One Nation One Ration card programme

**Unit 5: Public Distribution System in Kerala, way to new shape**

Ration card distribution criteria

Network and functions of Fair Price shops

SUPPLYCO, Maveli stores

Biometric authentication system

Ration card Management Software

E –platform based information dissemination

**References:**

**R.Prakash Upadyaya**, **C Palanivel** (2011) **Challenges in Achieving Food Security in India,**Iranian Journal of Public Health, Volume no.40, 2011.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3481742/pdf/ijph-40-31.pdf   accessed on

**N.C. Saxena** (2011) **Hunger, PovertyNutrition and Food Security in India, working paper 44**, Chronic Poverty and Research Centre, Indian Institute of Public Administration.

http://79.99.166.70/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/CPRC-IIPA-2011-Hunger-and-Food-Security-in-India.pdf

**Dr.Reetha Chowhan, Apoorva Srivastava** (2019) **Ensuring Food Security through Revamped Public Distribution System**, International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Science (IJRESS) Volume 9, Issue.1. Accessed from http://euroasiapub.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/5-ESS-ENSURING-FOOD-SECURITY-JAn-19-6233.pdf

**J.K.Jha**,(2015) **Implementing National Food Security Act in India : Issues and Challenges,** British food journal, , Vol. 117 Iss 4 pp. 1315 – 1335. Accessed from http://Researchgate.net/publication/276884397.

**Mohammad Kasim.C,**(2012) **Food Security and Nutrition in Kerala: An exploratory approach,** Journal of Rural Development,Volume 31, no.4, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendra nagar, Hyderabad India. Accessed from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286374553

## COURSE CODE: SPA 7002

## COURSE TITLE: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

## CREDIT: 6

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand Sustainable Tourism and District Administration.

**The following are the course/learning outcomes:**

CO1- Understanding the conceptual development of Sustainable Tourism and District Administration

CO2- Gain knowledge on various theories of Sustainable Tourism

CO3- Ability to understand an evolution of sustainable tourism in India and in Kerala

CO4- Able to examine responsibilities of Wayanad District Administration towards sustainable tourism

CO5- Able to examine responsibilities of Idukki District Administration towards sustainable tourism

CO6-Knowing the Summing-up of the study

Grading: Internal and Final Exam                - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Total Marks (100) | Internal | 40 |
| | End Semester | 60 |

**Unit-I: Introduction**

Research Background, Statement of the problem, Research questions, Research objectives of the study, Hypothesis, Review of Literature, Significance of the study which includes relevancy of the research proposal in Social Sciences, Scope of the study, Research methodology and Chapterization

**Unit-II : Theories of sustainable tourism**

Meaning of Tourism, meaning of Ecotourism, Meaning of Sustainable Tourism and their interconnectivity, Perspectives of sustainable tourism, Theories of sustainable tourism.

**Unit – III: Evolution of sustainable tourism in India and in Kerala**

Historical background of sustainable tourism in India and in Kerala, Tourism policy in India and in Kerala, Responsibilities of District Administration towards sustainable tourism in Kerala, Recent developments of sustainable tourism in Kerala with focusing on Wayanad and Idukki districts.

**Unit –IV : Responsibilities of Wayanad District Administration towards sustainable tourism: An Analysis**

Analysis of responsibilities of Wayanad District Administration towards sustainable tourism, Profile of Wayanad District, Field study data collection and analysis. Sample size, Sample types, SPSS version, Data interpretation.

**Unit-V: Responsibilities of Idukki District Administration towards sustainable tourism: An Analysis**

Analysis of responsibilities of Idukki District Administration towards sustainable tourism, Profile of Idukki District, Field study data collection and analysis, Sample size, Sample types, SPSS version, Data interpretation.

**Unit-VI: Conclusion**

Major findings, Major results, Suggestions, Recommendations, Validation of Hypothesis, Policy implications, Summing-up, Prospects for further study, Bibliography of the study.

**References:**
1) Martin Mowforth and Ian Munt(2003), *Tourism and Sustainability: Development and new tourism in the Third World,* Routledge: Taylor & Francis Group, New York.

2) David Weaver(2006), Sustainable Tourism: Theory and Practice, Routledge: Taylor & Francis Group, New York
3) Peter Williams, Rob Harris, Tony Griffin(2002)(edited), *Sustainable Tourism: A Global Perspective,* Burlington MA, Elsevier Science Limited.
4) Anukrati Sharma(2020)(editor), *Sustainable Tourism Development : Futuristic Approaches,* Apple Academic Press Inc, Palm Bay.
5) https://www.keralatourism.org/books
6) Venugopalan Thottekat & Dharmendra Kumar(2019), *Sustainable Tourism Development in India: A Case Study of Kerala,* LAMBERT Academic Publishing**,** Beau Bassin.

**COURSE CODE: SPA 7002**

**COURSE TITLE: WATER CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT**

**CREDITS: 6**

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand Public Distribution System and food security.

The following are the course/learning outcomes:

CO1- Understanding the basic concepts of water management

CO 2- Gain knowledge on various strategies of water conservation.

CO3- Ability to understand various approaches to sustainable water management

CO4- Able to understand the water governance in Kerala

Grading: Final Exam              - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | Continuous Internal Assessment |
| Total Marks (100) | Internal | 40 |
| | End Semester | 60 |

## UNIT I: BASIC CONCEPTS IN WATER MANAGEMENT

- Watershed management
- Water commons
- Water budget
- Water footprint
- Socio hydrology

## UNIT II: WATER CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

- Water resources in India: current water sector; Water demand and utilization; Emerging water crisis - causes, impact and solutions;
- Water policy framework of India
- Water harvesting and water use techniques in ancient India
- Water conservation practices in Kerala - indigenous, modern.

## UNIT III: APPROACHES TO SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT:

- Sustainable Water Manamgement -Strategies to achieve it, SDG no. 6 and India
- Constitution and water rights
- Approaches -  top down approach, bottom up approach, supply driven approach, demand driven approach, Integrated Water Resource Management

## UNIT IV: WATER GOVERNANCE:

- Water governance in Kerala- jalanidhi project
- Challenges in water governance - social, economic, environmental and institutional.
- Political ecology of water
- Gender and water

## COURSE TITLE: GOVERNANCE REFORMS AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION IN KASARAGOD

## CREDITS: 6

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand the various stages of research design and the relevance of review of literature.

The following are the course/learning outcomes:

CO1- Understanding the significance of research design and its various steps involved in it

CO2- Gain knowledge on various aspects of governance reforms.

CO3- Ability to understand various theories of governance and significance of district administration in realising good governance

CO4- Reviewing important works related to the area of research and gaining knowledge on it, finding research gap etc.

Grading: Final Exam                - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | End Semester Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | End Semester Assessment |
| Total Marks | (100) | |

UNIT I:

Statement of the problem, Research Questions, Objectives of the study, Scope and

Significance of the study, Research gap identified, Books Reviewed from the Area of

Research.

UNIT II:

Literature Review- Theoretical, Methodological, Systematic, Historical and Integrative

More emphasis on Systematic Review

UNIT III:

Significance of reforms in governance in the era of globalisation, Measures for good governance, Citizen-administration partnership

UNIT IV

Major theories in governance, Governance Reforms Policies

Good Governance Initiatives-Reach Out, E-Governance Initiative- We Deserve

References:

Amitabh Behar, et al ed. *Social Watch India*, (2006) Citizen's report on Governance and Development,

Banerjee Probir, Patrick Y.K. , Chaun (2004), evaluative framework for analysing e-government convergence capability in developing countries, Electronic Government, Vol. 1.

Bekkers, V., & Meijer, A., (2012), A Meta-Theory of E-Government. Paper for EGPA 2012, Permanent Study group On E government.

Bevir, M(2012) Governance: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford: Oxford University

Bibek Debroy Ed, (2004 ) *Agenda for Improving Governance*, Academic Foundation.

Chojnickiz, (2010), Socio-economic development and its axiological aspects, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań.

Christine Arndt and Charles Oman. 2006.*Uses and Abuses of Governance Indicators*, OECD,

Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India,(2005) Model Code

for Governance

UNDP, *Governance Indicators: A Users' Guide*

**COURSE CODE: SPA 7003**

**COURSE TITLE: LAND REFORMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN KERALA**

**CREDITS: 6**

**Course Learning Outcomes:** On finishing of the course, students should be able to:
This is a theory and concept-oriented course focusing on social problem recognition.
**Course Objective**
To train the students and make them, understand the concept, significance of environmental Governance.
By completing this course, students will obtain the following course/learning outcomes:
**1. Knowledge to be gained**
  i.     Understand the concept, significance un introduction part.
  ii.    Statement of the problem of study, which includes research questions.
  iii.   To set the Research Objectives of the study.
  iv.    Study different Review of literature of the study.
  v.     Identify the Importance of the study.
  vi.    Identify the research gap.
  vii.   Research Methodology of the study.
  viii.  Chapterization.
  ix.    Able to make suggestions and recommendations regarding the specific area of research.
**2**. **Competency to be gained**
Ability to carry out independent research in Social Science.
Prerequisites: Nil
Assignment-20
Presentation – 20%
Final Exam – 60%
Grading: 100 Marks

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | End Semester Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | End Semester Assessment |

| Field Visit | 1 | End Semester Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Total Marks | 100 | |

Module – I: Title of the topic of a research proposal

Module – II: Introduction

Module –III: Statement of the problem of study, which includes research questions

Module –IV: Research Objectives of the study

Module – V: Hypothesis

Module –VI: Relevant review of literature of the study

Module –VII: Importance of the study

Module –VIII: Research Methodology of the study

Module –IX: Chapterization

Module –X: Bibliography of the study

**References**
1. "Environmental Studies - Middlebury". middlebury.edu. Archived from the original on 5 November 2017. Retrieved 29 April 2018.
2. "Archived copy". Archived from the original on 28 January 2012. Retrieved 12 March 201
3. "A Brief History of ESAC". Accessed 12 March 2012.
4. Alternatives Archived 6 January 2012 at the Way Back Machine.
5. "The Alternatives Story" Archived 6 January 2012 at the Way Back Machine
6. "Association for Environmental Studies & Sciences AESSonline.org". AESSOnline.org. Archived from the original on 10 March 2016. Retrieved 29 April 2018.
7. The History and Development of AESS". Association for Environmental Studies and Sciences. Archived from the original on 6 November 2016.

**COURSE TITLE:  RESEARCH PROPOSAL ON FOOD SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN KERALA AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**CREDITS: 6**

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand the various stages of research design and the relevance of review of literature.

The following are the course/learning outcomes:

CO1- Understanding the significance of research design and its various steps involved in it

CO 2- Gain knowledge on the need and importance of review of literature in research.

CO3- Ability to understand various types of review of literature

CO4- Reviewing important works related to the area of research and gaining knowledge on it, finding research gap etc.

Grading: Final Exam                     - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End          Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | End          Semester Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | End          Semester Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | End          Semester Assessment |
| Total Marks | (100) | |

### Unit 1 Research Design

Research Topic and Background

Statement of Problem

Literature review and overview of literature

Hypotheses of the study

Objectives of the study

**Unit 2- Introduction to Review of Literature**

Meaning, Definition of Review of literature

Scope, objectives and importance of Review of literature

Methods of Review of literature

**Chapter 3 Types of Review of literature**

Systematic Review, Meta analysis and Meta synthesis

Rapid Review

Scoping Review

Traditional (Narrative Review)

**Chapter 4 Literature Review**

a. Dr.Reetha Chowhan and Apoorva Sreevastava (2019) International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Science 'Ensuring Food Security through Revamped Public Distribution System'

b. S.K.Sharma, Manavi B.S, Garima Gandhi, Vikas Kumar Jain (2015) Food Grain Storage in India: Problems and Challenges

c. Kasim. N.Saiyyad (2015) in his project of 'A study on the impact of the National Food Security Act, 2013 in providing the nutritional security to the beneficiaries and the scope for the Direct Cash Transfer for the same'

d. Zhangyue Zhua and Guanghu Wan (2014) in their combined comparative study on 'The Public Distribution Systems of Food grains and Implications for Food Security

e. Tanushree Pandey (2017) *Public Distribution System or Cash Transfer: a Policy Alternative for Food Security*

f. Shrayan Bhattacharya (2012) Public Distribution in India

g. Dr.Nittam chandel and Dr.Neera (2015) Food Security in India: Challenges and Way Ahead

h. Bala Ramula (2014) Governance of Food Policy in India

i. Peter Svedburg (2012) Reforming or Replacing the PDS Cash Transfer Scheme

j. Shrayan Bhattacharya (2012) Public Distribution in India

k. Dr.Nittam chandel and Dr.Neera (2015) Food Security in India: Challenges and Way Ahead

l. Bala Ramula (2014) Governance of Food Policy in India

## References

1. Dr.Reetha Chowhan and Apoorva Sreevastava (2019) International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Science 'Ensuring Food Security through Revamped Public Distribution System'
2. S.K.Sharma, Manavi B.S, Garima Gandhi, Vikas Kumar Jain (2015) Food Grain Storage in India: Problems and Challenges
3. Kasim. N.Saiyyad (2015) in his project of 'A study on the impact of the National Food Security Act, 2013 in providing the nutritional security to the beneficiaries and the scope for the Direct Cash Transfer for the same'
4. Zhangyue Zhua and Guanghu Wan (2014) in their combined comparative study on 'The Public Distribution Systems of Food grains and Implications for Food Security
5. Tanushree Pandey (2017) *Public Distribution System or Cash Transfer: a Policy Alternative for Food Security*
6. Shrayan Bhattacharya (2012) Public Distribution in India
7. Dr.Nittam chandel and Dr.Neera (2015) Food Security in India: Challenges and Way Ahead
8. Bala Ramula (2014) Governance of Food Policy in India
9. Peter Svedburg (2012) Reforming or Replacing the PDS Cash Transfer Scheme
10. Shrayan Bhattacharya (2012) Public Distribution in India
11. Dr.Nittam chandel and Dr.Neera (2015) Food Security in India: Challenges and Way Ahead
12. Bala Ramula (2014) Governance of Food Policy in India

**COURSE TITLE: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN WAYANAD AND IDUKKI**

**CREDITS: 6**

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand Research Proposal and Review of Literature

**The following are the course/learning outcomes:**

CO1- Understanding the conceptual development of Research Proposal

CO 2- Gain knowledge on review of literature of the study

CO3- Ability to understand Research Methods Versus Methodology

CO4- Knowing the Significance of research study

Grading: Final Exam                       - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 6 | End Semester Assessment Examination |
| --- | -- | |
| -- | -- | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Total Marks (100) | -- | -- |
| | End Semester | 100 |

**Unit I: Introduction to Research Proposal**

Meaning of Research and Research Proposal, Objectives of Research, Research Approaches, Research proposal in the social sciences, title of the topic of a research proposal, Research Background, Statement of the problem of study, which includes research questions, Research objectives of the study, Hypothesis.

**Unit –II: Review of literature of the study**

The place of the  literature review in Research**,**  Difference Between a literature review and a summary of the literature, How to review the Literature, Searching for the Existing literature through Books, Journals and internet etc, Extensive Literature survey, Reviewing the selected literature.

**Unit –III: Research Methods Versus Methodology**

Methods of data collection, Differences in the methods of data collection quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods research, Major approaches to information gathering, Selecting a sample, collecting data, Processing and displaying data

**Unit –IV: Significance of Research**

   How research is equally important for social scientists in studying social relationships and in seeking answers to various social problems,  Scope of the study, Chapterization, bibliography of the study

**References:**

1)Ranjit Kumar(2019), Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, Sage texts Publications India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi,

2, Dr. Priyaranjan Dash(2011), Research Methodology With SPSS, Vrinda Publications (P)LTD, New Delhi

3)  C.R Kothari(2004), *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, New Age International (P)Limited Publishers, Cochin.

## COURSE CODE: SPA 7003

## COURSE TITLE: SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN KERALA

## CREDITS:  6

**Course Objectives (CO)**

The make the student to understand the various stages of research design and the relevance of review of literature.

The following are the course/learning outcomes:

CO1- Understanding the significance of research design and its various steps involved in it

CO 2- Gain knowledge on various doctrines and commodification of water.

CO3- Ability to understand various theories of water governance and significance of water governance in Kerala

CO4- Reviewing important works related to the area of research and gaining knowledge on it, finding research gap etc.

Grading: Final Exam                - 100%

| Total Contact Hrs. Per Week | 6 Credits | Assessment |
|---|---|---|
| Lectures | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Seminars | 1 | End Semester Assessment |
| Literature Survey | 2 | End Semester Assessment |
| Field Visit | 1 | End Semester Assessment |
| Total Marks | (100) ||

**UNIT I:**

Statement of the problem, Research Questions, Objectives of the study, Scope and Significance of the study, Research gap identified, Books Reviewed from your Area of Research.

**UNIT II:**

Public Trust Doctrine, Commodification of Water, Water Commons, Articles Reviewed from Area of Research.

**UNIT III:**

Major theories in water governance, Approaches in water governance: top -down, bottom -up, demand driven, supply driven, Integrated Water Resource Management, Major philosophy behind Jalanidhi project.

**UNIT IV:**

Significance of water governance in Kerala, Water: demand, utilization and management in Kerala, Climate change and water resources in Kerala, State Water Policy 2008, Indigenous methods of water conservation in India, traditional methods of water harvesting in Kerala-Suranga, Panam keni and Pallangal.