



Gyanmanjari
Innovative University

Course Syllabus
Gyanmanjari Institute of Arts
Semester- 4 (M.A)

Subject: Administrative Thinker - MATPS14518

Type of course: Major

Prerequisite: NA

Rationale:

This course on the Ancient and Classical Foundation of Administration provides a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of administrative thought from early civilizations to modern times. It explores key principles from Indian, Greek, Roman, Medieval, Renaissance, and Enlightenment periods, highlighting their influence on contemporary governance. The course emphasizes the development of bureaucratic principles, public administration as a discipline, and recent reforms like e-governance. It equips students with a historical perspective essential for understanding modern administrative systems and their ongoing evolution in India and the West.

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme			Credits	Examination Marks					Total Marks
CI	T	P	C	Theory Marks		Practical Marks		CA	
				ESE	MSE	V	P	ALA	
4	0	0	4	60	30	10	0	50	150

Legends: CI-Class Room Instructions; T – Tutorial; P - Practical; C – Credit; ESE-End Semester Examination; MSE- Mid Semester Examination; V – Viva; CA - Continuous Assessment; ALA- Active Learning Activities.

4 Credits * 25 Marks = 100 Marks (each credit carries 25 Marks)

SEE 100 Marks will be converted in to 50 Marks

CCE 100 Marks will be converted in to 50 Marks

It is compulsory to pass in each individual component.

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Course Content:

Unit	Course content	Hrs	% Weightage
1	Ancient and Classical Foundation of Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative principles in ancient Indian texts Administrative ideas in Greek philosophy and Roman Administrative Systems Significance of governance in early civilizations 	15	25 %
2	Medieval and Early Modern Administrative Thought <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative practices in Medieval India Feudal and patrimonial systems Administrative ideas during the Renaissance and Enlightenment Rise of bureaucratic principles 	15	25 %
3	Modern Indian and Western Administrative Thinkers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence of British Administrative Systems Development of Public Administration as a discipline Western Administrative Thinker 	15	25 %
4	Contemporary and Indian Administrative Thinkers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-World War II Administrative theories New Public Administration, New Public Management Indian Administrative Thinkers Recent reforms and e-governance 	15	25 %

Suggested Specification table with Marks (Theory): 100

Distribution of Theory Marks (Revised Bloom's Taxonomy)						
Level	Remembrance (R)	Understanding (U)	Application (A)	Analyze (N)	Evaluate (E)	Create (C)
Weightage	40 %	40%	-	10%	10%	-

Note: This specification table shall be treated as a general guideline for students and teachers. The actual distribution of marks in the question paper may vary slightly from above table.



Continuous Assessment:

Sr. No	Active Learning Activities	Marks
1	Ancient Governance Concepts Comparative Chart: Students have to prepare a comparative chart of ancient governance ideas divided into columns: Indian (Arthashastra), Greek (Plato, Aristotle), and Roman, focusing on topics such as Core Ideas, Administrative Practices, and Significance and upload reports to the GMIU portal.	10
2	Compare and Contrast: Bureaucracy Students have to work in groups using the "Jigsaw" method. Some groups learn about ancient governments (Indian, Greek, Roman), while others learn about modern government ideas. Then, they teach their classmates. Afterward, students write a reflection and submit it to the GMIU web portal.	10
3	Affective Model Analysis: Students have to discuss how governance models affect public opinion, satisfaction and effectiveness, then submit their work to the GMIU web portal.	10
4	Mock Policy Drafting: Students have to create policy proposals based on post-WWII Administrative Reforms theories, debate them and submit reports on the GMIU web portal.	10
5	E-Governance Innovation Challenge: Students have to brainstorm and present innovative e-governance ideas inspired by history, then submit reports on the GMIU web portal.	10
Total		50



Course Outcome:

After learning the course the students should be able to:	
CO1	Understand the ancient and classical foundations of administration, including administrative principles in Indian texts, Greek philosophy, and Roman systems.
CO2	Explain the administrative practices in Medieval India and the influence of feudal and patrimonial systems.
CO3	Identify the contributions of modern Indian and Western administrative thinkers.
CO4	Analyze recent reforms and the role of e-governance in modern administration.

Instructional Method:

The course delivery method will depend upon the requirement of content and the needs of students. The teacher, in addition to conventional teaching methods by black board, may also use any tools such as demonstration, role play, Quiz, brainstorming, MOOCs etc.

From the content 10% topics are suggested for flipped mode instruction.

Students will use supplementary resources such as online videos, NPTEL/SWAYAM videos, e-courses, Virtual Laboratory

The internal evaluation will be done on the basis of Active Learning Assignment

Practical/Viva examination will be conducted at the end of semester for evaluation of performance of students in the laboratory.

Reference Books:

- [1] Saltore, B. A. (1963). 'Ancient Indian thoughts and institutions' Asia Publication.
- [2] Brown, D. M. (1998). 'Indian political thought from Manu to Garhiji'. Macmillan.
- [3] Avasthi, B. L., & Avasthi, S., 'Pratinidhi Bhartiya Rajkiy Chintak', Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publication
- [4] Joshi, R. P., & Parekh, A. (2005). 'Prasasanik Vichark', Rawat Publications

