

879

- 5] The Programmer [Computer Unit- I] Examinations,
- 6] The Programmer [Computer Unit-2] Examinations,
- 7] The In-charge, [E-Suvidha Kendra],
- 8] The Public Relation Officer,
- 9] The Record Keeper,

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
Aurangabad

DrK* 180821/-

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA
UNIVERSITY, AURANGABAD.**



REGULATION -2189..... pertaining to:-
[1] One Year Post Graduate Diploma Course in
"Parliamentary Studies"

WITH SYLLABI

[Effective from 2021 and onwards]

881

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA
UNIVERSITY

CIRCULAR NO.

It is hereby informed to all the concerned that the Academic council at its meeting held on. 5/02/2021.has accepted the Regulation pertaining to:

[Il "Parliamentary Studies" is a One Year Post Graduate Diploma Course in Two Semesters. [Each of 100 marks] at P.G. Level.]

The following issues have been incorporated in the Regulation —

a	Scheme of Examination,
b	Fees Structure or Each Course,
c	Eligibility to the faculty
d	Remuneration to the teachers as per State Government rules.

The course is effective from the Academic Year 2020-21.

The enclosed Regulations and the syllabi of One Year Post Graduate Diploma Course in "Parliamentary Studies" are also available on University Website www.bamu.net.

All the concerned are requested to note the contents of this Circular for their information and necessary action.

University Campus,
Aurangabad -431 004. DEPUTY
Date :-

REGISTRAR Ref No.[Academic]

Copy to :-

- 1] The Controller of Examinations,
- 2] The Finance and Accounts Officer,
- 3] The Assistant Supdt.[B.A./B.Com/B.Sc./ Professional & Co-ordination Unit]
Examination Branch.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

AMENDED REGULATION

"Parliamentary Studies" is a One-Year Post Graduate Diploma Course in Two Semesters.

- 1] The Teaching workload will be in accordance with the syllabus.
- 2] The course will be taught by the expert academicians.
- 3] Public representatives from across the city and the state will also be invited to share their hands-on experience with the students regarding the functioning of parliamentary system.
- 4] The students are expected to put in 75 percent attendance in order to be eligible to take the examination.
- 5] The following scheme of examination and evaluation will be in place.

"Parliamentary Studies"

		Duration of Exam Hrs.	Maximum Marks	Minimum Marks for Passing
[a]	Theory	02 (Hrs.)	50	25
	Internal Test — Presentation by the student	20 Min.	20	10
	Internal Test — Objective/ Seminar	10 Min.	10	05
[d]	Field Work		20	10
	Total		100	50

- The medium of instructions will be English / Marathi and the students can write the exam in either of the two languages.

Evaluation

[11]	Section	Students' Presentations (Internal Exam)	20
[21]	Section	Students' Fieldwork	20
[31]	Section	Class Participation Objective/ Seminar (Internal Exam)	10
[4]	Section	Semester Examination (Theory)	50
		Total	100

- Semester Examination out of 50 marks the student should acquire 25 marks for passing.
- Out of 20 marks the student should acquire 10 marks for passing. Out of 10 marks the student should acquire 05 marks for passing. The seminar will be on the basis of discussion on the topic taught under the syllabus.

[a] All the questions (Section A, Section B, Section C) of theory paper are the compulsory

[b] Presentation under the seminar is compulsory.

[c] The test on the objective questions is compulsory.

The marks obtained by the students in this examination will be shown separately in the marks sheet of the students.

61 Fees structure for Parliamentary Studies Course.

Sr. No.	Fees Structure	Fees
[1]	Registration Fees (Per candidate)	Rs. 500/-
[2]	Tuition Fees (Per candidate)	Rs. 1000/-
[3]	Exam Fess (Per candidate)	Rs. 500/-
	Total	Rs. 2,000/-

71 Theory question paper carries 50 Marks that will be distributed in the following manner:

I	Section	Ten MCQs of one mark each	10 Mark	10
[2]	Section	Two short questions carrying 5 Marks each. Two questions to be attempted out of five.	10 Marks	10
[3]	Section	Long question, three out of five questions to be attempted.	10 Marks for each question	30
			Total	50

Note: - This Course is bilingual (English & Marathi) with a choice to the students to write examination in either of the two languages.

Teaching Methodologies: -

Classroom teaching and fieldwork will constitute the overall pedagogy for the course. The classroom teaching will be focused on imparting the theoretical knowledge in respect of the working of parliament, while the fieldwork will introduce the students to the practical aspects of how the House of People actually functions both at centre and state levels.

Semester System: -

The 'Parliamentary Studies' Post Graduate Diploma Course of 90 lectures will be conducted in two semesters with each semester having its separate examination at the end.

Intake Capacity For this course is 40 students.

Credit System: The core course will have 4 credits.

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
AURANGABAD-431004

"THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ENTRANCE TO POLITICS"

Post Graduate Diploma Course in
PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —I

COURSE CODE: PS -1	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: 1
COURSE TITLE: An Introduction to Indian Constitution		
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES: The Constitution is the supreme law of land. It is a holistic document that demarcates the rights, responsibilities and the duties of both government and the citizens of India. The parliamentary democracy of India is the gift of the constitution. Regarded as one of the best and also lengthiest, constitution has kept the democracy up and running. This course will introduce the students to the dynamics of constitutional functioning since independence and the role it has played in building the conscience of the nation.</p>		
COURSE CONTENT		
	<p>Constitutional History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Constitution • Ancient Indian System of Laws • East India Company and Acts 	
	<p>A Report of Constituent Assembly (December to 29 Feb 1948)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for Constitutional Goal and objectives • First and last speech of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly 	
	<p>Preamble of The Constitution of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Rights • Fundamental Duties • Directive Principles of State Policies 	

The Parliament

- Composition of Parliament
- (The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
- Members of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- Vacation of Seats
- Oath by Members
- Officers of the Houses
- Session of Parliament
- Conduct of Business and Legislative Procedure
- Parliamentary Privileges
- Codification of Privileges
- Relative Role of two Houses
- Parliament and Executive

5

AURANGABAD-431004

"THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ENTRANCE TO POLITICS"

Post Graduate Diploma Course in

PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —I

COURSE CODE: PS-II	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: 1
COURSE TITLE: Constitutional Provision of Elections		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: Free and fair elections guarantee and preserve democracy. Indian constitution vests the superintendence and conduct of elections to Election Commission that prepares the electoral rolls both at central and the state levels. In modern times, holding elections is an intricate exercise despite the extensive use of EVMs with the mindboggling diversity and the sheer breadth of population making the task all the more complex in the country. Yet, it is to the credit of Election Commission that it has been conducting elections in India regularly and systematically. This course will help students understand the electoral process and the complexities involved in each step of conducting free and fair elections in the country.		
COURSE CONTENT		
History of Elections in India		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Election Commission of India• Structure and Functions of Election Commission• One General Electoral Roll for each constituency• System of Adult Suffrage• Enactment of laws with respect to Elections• Settlement of Election Disputes		

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
AURANGABAD-431004

"THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ENTRANCE TO POLITICS"

	<p>Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers and functions of Election Commission • No Person to be included in a special electoral roll on the grounds of religion, race, caste or sex • Principle of the Universal Adult Suffrage • Power of Parliament to make provisions with respect to elections to legislatures • Power of legislatures of a state to make provision with respect to elections to such legislatures • Powers of the courts to intervene in electoral matters • Special provisions relating to certain classes
	<p>Panchayats Elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections to the Gram Panchayat • Gram Sabha • Constitution of Panchayats • Reservation of Seats • Disqualifications of Members • Powers, Authority and Responsibility of Panchayats
	<p>Elections to Municipalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Constitution of Municipalities • Composition and Duration of Municipalities • Reservation of Seats • Disqualifications for Membership • Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities

AURANGABAD-431004
 SCHOOL FOR ENTRANCE
 Post Graduate Diploma Course in
PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES
 SYLLABUS
 Semester —I

COURSE CODE: PS -111	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: 1
COURSE TITLE: Financial Committees of Parliament		
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES: The Financial Committees plays an important role in the system of Parliamentary control over Finances. They ensure that the objectives of Parliamentary control over Finances are fulfilled. The Parliament as a general body is too big to exercise any specific control over public expenditure. This course will introduce to students to the crucial role of financial committees.</p>		
COURSE CONTENT		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of Financial Committees • Composition of Financial Committees • Public Accounts Committee: Composition and Functions • Committee on Public Undertakings: Composition, functions, and the Selection of subjects • Preliminary Information from Government Study Tours • Evidence Before the Committee • Report • Action Taken Reports • Action on Action Taken Reports 	

Reference: Lok Sabha Secretariat. New Delhir June 2004.

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
AURANGABAD-431004

"THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ENTRANCE TO POLITICS"

8

PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —I

COURSE CODE: PS- IV	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: 1
COURSE TITLE: Budgetary Process in the Parliament		
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES: The Annual Financial Statement or the statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year is called budget. Before 2016, budget was presented in two parts: Railway budget and the general budget, but since 2017, it has been presented as a single document known as Union Budget. From presentation to its passage, the budget more than any other bill is scrutinized, debated and sent to various committees. The procedure involved is a little more complex than the one in ordinary bill.</p> <p>The course seeks to broaden the understanding of the students on the nuances associated with the budget and its passage as the Finance Bill in the parliament.</p>		
COURSE CONTENT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contents of The Budget • General Discussion on the Budget • Vote on Account • Consideration of Demands for Grants by Departmentally Related <p>Standing Committees (DRSCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut Motions (1. Disapproval of Policy Cut 2. Economy Cut 3. Token cut) • Annual Reports of the Ministries • Performance Budget <p>Guillotine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementary Demands for Grants, Excess Grants, Token Grants, Votes of Credit and Exceptional Grants Appropriation Bill • Financial Bill • Finance Bill: Budget of a State Under President's Rule 		
Reference: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi. June		

PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —I

COURSE CODE: PS-V	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: 1
COURSE TITLE: Legislative Process		
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES: The legislative Process begins with the legislative proposal in form of a bill that can be initiated by the minister or a private member in either house of Parliament i.e., the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha and in case of states in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council. If leave is granted by house, the bill is introduced. In order to become law, a bill has to go through a nine-step process, which is fairly complex.</p> <p>This brief course gives an overview of the intricacies involved in the passage of a bill in the parliament.</p>		
COURSE CONTENT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Powers of Parliament • Bills: format, types of Bills (Money Bills and finance Bills) • Government Bills: initiation, drafting of Bills, statement of objects and reasons, stages of a Bill First Reading • Referring the Bills to Departmentally Related Standing Committee (DRSCs) • Second Reading • Circulation of a Bill for Eliciting Public Opinion • Petitions on Bills Before Parliament • Bill Before the select/Joint Committee Clause-By-Clause Consideration • Third Reading Constitution Amendment Bills • Bill in the Other House • Joint Sitting • Assent of the President • Private Member's Bills 		

Reference : Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, June 2004.

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
AURANGABAD-431004

"THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ENTRANCE TO POLITICS"

10

PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —II

COURSE CODE: PS-VI	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: II
<p>COURSE TITLE: Parliamentary Committees with Special Reference to Departmentally Related Standing Committees</p>		
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES: The parliament does voluminous work and this work is executed by the parliamentary committees. Broadly, these include Financial Committees; Departmentally Related Standing Committees; Other Parliamentary Standing Committees; and Ad hoc Committees, and they perform specific functions on behalf of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The fact that parliament meets for a limited time makes the role of these committees very crucial as they do their job even when parliament is not in the session.</p> <p>This course provides a useful information on the role and the functioning of parliamentary committees through which the students can understand the nitty-gritties of the working of parliament at large.</p>		
COURSE CONTENT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Types of Committees • Parliamentary Committees • Composition • Changing Roles of Parliament • Lesser Time for Scrutiny of Legislative and Financial Business in Short Sessions • Need for Strengthening Committee System • Evolution and Growth of the Departmentally Related Standing Committee (DRSCs) System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abroad (United Kingdom, Australia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka) b. India • Additional Time for Executive Accountability 		

Post Graduate Diploma Course in
PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —II

COURSE CODE: PS-VII	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: II
COURSE TITLE: Parliamentary Devices for Raising Matters of Urgent Public Importance		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: Matters of urgent public importance is raised through what is known as ‘Calling Attention Motion’ that may be introduced by any member to seek a statement from the concerned minister on that particular matter. It is an effective instrument of ensuring accountability on part of the executive and is purely an Indian innovation in parliamentary practices. Although it comes close to ‘zero hour’, it differs from it in the fact that while it is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure, the zero hour is not. This course will familiarize the students with way executive accountability is safeguarded through such instruments in the parliament.		
COURSE CONTENT		
Contents <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction• Changing Roles of Parliament• Motion of Thanks on President Address• Discussion on Budget• Adjournment Motion• No-Day-Yet- Named Motions• Motions of Confidence and No Confidence in the Council of Ministers• Short Duration Discussions• Private Member's Resolution• Calling Attention Matters Under Rule 377 and Zero Hour		

Reference: By G. C. Malhotra 's Secretary —General Lok Sabha, New Delhi. August 2004.

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
AURANGABAD-431004

"THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ENTRANCE TO POLITICS"

12

Post Graduate Diploma Course in
PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —II

COURSE CODE: PS-VIII	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: II
COURSE TITLE: Parliamentary Privileges		
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES: As public representatives the members of parliament enjoy certain legal immunities as they go about performing their duties. These privileges include freedom of speech and regulate their own affairs without any pressure from outside. Free and fearless discussion is a precondition of parliamentary democracy. Contempt proceedings can be initiated against any person violating the parliamentary privileges of the members.</p> <p>This course delves into the nuances of these privileges to bring home their importance as well as limitations in a vibrant democracy of India.</p>		
COURSE CONTENT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Definition and Scope of Privileges • Constitutional Provisions • Codification of Privileges • Main Privileges of Parliament • Breach of Privilege • Contempt of Parliament • Privilege of Freedom from Arrest of Molestation • Parliamentary Privileges and the Press • Points of Propriety • Question of Privilege and Working of Committee of Privileges 		

Reference: Lok Sabha Secretariat. New Delhi. June 2004.

Post Graduate Diploma Course in
PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

SYLLABUS

Semester —II

COURSE CODE: PS-IX	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: II
COURSE TITLE: Parliamentary Questions		
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES: The "Question Hour" is an important process wherein the members can raise questions to elicit information on the matters affecting the day-to-day life of the citizens from the ministers who are collectively and severally answerable to the legislature. Generally, the question hour is the first hour of the sitting Lok Sabha. A Parliamentary Questions (PQ) is a question put formally to a government minister about a matter they are responsible for by an MP or a member of the lords to seek information from the Government.</p> <p>This course will give students a good understanding of parliamentary questions.</p>		
COURSE CONTENT		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Types of Questions • Methods of Drafting Questions • Admissibility • Overall Answer to Questions • Short Notice Questions Overall Answer to Question • Half an Hour Discussion • Committee on Government Assurances 	