

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
AURANGABAD [M.S.] INDIA.**



CIRCULAR/SYLL & REGU./PG DIP IN PARLI. STUD./ R-2189/2021.

It is hereby inform to all concerned that, the Academic Council and Management Council at its meeting held on 15th February, 2021 and 30th July, 2021 **has accepted the Curriculum and Regulation-2189 respectively of the "One Year Post Graduate Diploma in Parliamentary Studies"** as per **Appendix-'A'**.

This is effective from the Academic Year 2021-22 and Onwards.

All concerned are requested to note the contents of this circular and bring notice to the students, teachers and staff for their information and necessary action.

University campus,
Aurangabad-431 004.

Ref. No. SU/PGDPS /Cur. /

R.2189/2021/33979-87

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**Deputy Registrar,
Academic Section.**

Date: 18.08.2021.

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Copy forwarded with compliments to:-

- 1] The Heads, all concerned Departments,**
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
- 2] The Principals, all affiliated Colleges,**
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Copy to :-

- 1] The Director, Board of Examinations & Evaluation,
 - 2] The Director, University Network & Information Centre, UNIC, with
a request to upload this Circular on University Website.**
 - 3] The Section Officer, [M.A. Unit] Examination Branch,**
 - 4] The Section Officer, [Eligibility Unit],**
 - 5] The Programmer [Computer Unit-1] 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

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**D R. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR
MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
AURANGABAD.**



REGULATION - 2018..... pertaining to:-

**[1] One Year Post Graduate Diploma Course in
"Parliamentary Studies"**

WITH SYLLABI

[Effective from 2021 and onwards]

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY**CIRCULAR NO.**

It is hereby informed to all the concerned that the Academic council at its meeting held on.15.10.2021.has accepted the Regulation pertaining to :-

[1] "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)	<i>Scheme of Examination,</i>
B)	<i>Fees Structure for Each Course,</i>
C)	<i>Eligibility of the Faculty</i>
D)	<i>Remuneration to the teachers as per State Government rules.</i>

This is effective from the Academic Year 2020-21 and onwards.

The enclosed Regulation 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.
Ref No.
Date :-

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DEPUTY REGISTRAR
[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 as per syllabus.
- 2] The Experts Academician will be teach this course to the students.
- 3] The center also drawn upon the Expertise of Parliamentary System including the representatives of the people will be invite for teaching purpose.
- 4] The 75 Percent Attendance of students are compulsory.
- 5] There shall be following scheme of Examination and Evaluation.

For “Parliamentary Studies”

		Duration of Exam (Hrs.)	Maximum Marks	Minimum Marks for Passing
[a]	Theory	02 (Hrs.)	50	25
[b]	Internal Test – Student Presentation	20 Min.	20	10
[c]	Internal Test – Objective/ Seminar	10 Min.	10	05
[d]	Students Field Work	--	20	10
	Total		100	50

- The medium of instructions will be English / Marathi.
- The Examination will also be bilingual.

Evaluation

[1]	Section – [A]	Students Presentations (Internal Exam)	20
[2]	Section – [B]	Students Field Work	20
[3]	Section – [C]	Class Participation Objective/ Seminar (Internal Exam)	10
[4]	Section – [D]	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 specific issue and the writ up on presentation the specific topic.

- [a] All the questions (Section A, Section B, Section C) of theory paper are the Compulsory
- [b] Presentation, Seminar with Papers are Compulsory.
- [c] The Objective Questions test also compulsory.

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

6] Fees structure for Parliamentary Studies Course.

Sr. No.	Fees Structure	Fees
[1]	Registration Fees (Per candidate)	Rs. 500/-
[2]	Tuition Fees (Per candidate)	Rs. 2000/-
[3]	Exam Fess (Per candidate)	Rs. 500/-
	Total	Rs. 3,000/-

7] The Structure of the Question Paper being.

In case of awarding the marks the Theory question paper should carry 50 Marks. The structure of the question paper being.

[1]	Section - [A]	Ten MCQ Carrying One Mark each	10 Mark	10
[2]	Section - [B]	Two Short Questions Carrying 5 Marks each Out of Five Questions Students have to Attempt any two	10 Marks	10
[3]	Section - [C]	Long Question, Out of Five Questions Students have to attempt any Three Questions.	10 Marks Each Questions	30
			Total	50

Note: - This Course is bilingual (English & Marathi)
The Examination will also be bilingual.

Teaching Methodologies :-

The teaching of class room and field work are include in The 'Parliamentary Studies' Post Graduate Diploma Course syllabus. The class room based teaching will be to enhance knowledge skill of Parliamentary and field work will be enhance the practical knowledge of Parliamentary system of which is at Center, State and Local.

Semester System :-

The 'Parliamentary Studies' Post Graduate Diploma Course of 90 lectures will conduct in the Each Semester and the Examination shall be conduct at the end of the Each Semester

Intake Capacity :- For this course the intake capacity is 40 students.

Credit System :- The core course will be awarded 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 -I	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: I
COURSE TITLE: An Introduction to Indian's Constitution		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: The Constitution plays important role to make broad vision of development of the citizens Constitution tells us what the Fundamental Nature of our society. A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and Principles. So the some brief ideas of some provisions of Constitution is necessary to the students of this course.		
	COURSE CONTENT	
	Constitutional History • Importance of Constitution • Ancient Indian Law's System • East India Company and Acts	
	A Report of Constituent Assembly (A December to 29 Feb 1948) • Proposal for Indian Constitutional Goal and objects • First and last speech of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Constituent Assembly	
	• Preamble of The Constitution of India • 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	

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Semester –I

COURSE CODE: PS-II	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: I
COURSE TITLE: Constitutional Provisions of Elections		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: We have the long history of election. Since Vedic period of India. we have the reference of the election method The University use of election as a tool for selecting representatives in modern representative democracies.		
	COURSE CONTENT	
	History of Elections In India	
	Election Commission of India • Structure and Functions of Election Commission • One General Electoral Roll for Every Constituency • System of Adult Suffrage • Enactment of laws with respect to Elections • Settlement of Election Disputes	
	Elections • Superintendence direction and control of Elections to be vested in an Election Commission • No Person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special electoral roll on grounds of Religion, Race, Caste or Sex • Elections to the House of the People and to the legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of Adult Suffrage • Power of Parliament to make Provision with respect to elections to legislatures • Power of legislatures of a state to make provision with respect to elections to such legislatures • Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters • Special Provisions Relating to certain classes	
	Panchayats Elections • Definitions • Gram Sabha • Constitution of Panchayats	

	• Reservation of Seats • Disqualifications of Members • Powers, Authority and Responsibility of Panchayats • Elections to the Panchayats
	Municipalities Elections • Definations • Constitution of Municipalities • Composition and Duration of Municipalities • Reservation of Seats • Disqualifications for Membership • Powers, Authority and Responsibilities of Municipalities

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Semester –I

COURSE CODE: PS -III	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: I
COURSE TITLE: Financial Committees of Parliament		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: The Financial Committees pay an important role in the system of Parliamentary control over Finances. These Committees 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 subject will introduce to students the knowledge of who to financial committees plays their role and how the representative works in the methods.		
	COURSE CONTENT	
	• Introduction • Needs of Financial Committees • Composition of Financial Committees • Public Accounts Committee ; Composition and Functions • Committee on Public Undertakings ; Composition and Functions • 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 Delhi, June 2004.

Outcomes of Subject Delivery:

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Semester –I

COURSE CODE: PS- IV	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: I
COURSE TITLE: . Budget in Parliament		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: According to the Article 112 of the Constitution of India, the Financial Minister Presents the Annual Budget in Parliament. Budget is the Process of Creating a plan to spend the money of people. This spending plan is called a budget. It ensures that you will always have enough Money for the things you need and the things that are important to you. Budgeting is simply balancing pg expenses with your income.		
	COURSE CONTENT	
	• Introduction • Contents of The Budget • General Discussion on the Budget • Vote on Account • Consideration of Demands for Grants by Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) • Cut Motions (1. Disapproval of Policy Cut 2. Economy Cut 3. Token cut) • Annual Reports of the Ministries • Performance Budget • Guillotine • 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 2004.

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Semester –I

COURSE CODE: PS-V	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: I
COURSE TITLE: Legislative Process		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: The legislative Process begins with the introduction of a bill in either house of Parliament i.e. the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council. A bill can be introduced either by minister or by a Private member.... If leave is granted by house, the bill is introduced. This stage is known as the first reading of the bill.		
	COURSE CONTENT	
	• Legislative Powers of Parliament • Bills : format, Types of Bills (Money Bills and financial Bills) • Government Bills: initiation, Drafting of Bills, Statement of Objects and reasons, Stages of a Bill • First Reading • Reference of 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.

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Semester –II

COURSE CODE: PS-VI	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: II
COURSE TITLE: Parliamentary Committees with Special Reference to Departmentally Related Standing Committees		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: The Parliamentary Committees works under the direction of the speaker and Presents its report to the House on to the speaker and the secretarial be which is Provided by the Lok Sabha secretariat. Committees are an essential part of the Legislative Process. Senate Committees monitor on joining Governmental operations, Identify issues suitable for legislative review, gather and evaluate information and recommend courses of action to the senate. The Parliamentary Committees are established to study and deal with various mattes that can be directly handled by legislative branch. The Parliamentary Committed are of two kinds- standing or Permanent Committees and ad hoc. The Primary purpose of Standing Committee shall be consider and recommend actions and Purpose policies in the Functional areas under their jurisdictions, subject to final approval by the council.		
	COURSE CONTENT	
	Contents • Introduction • Types of Committees • Parliamentary Committees • Composition • Changing Roles of Parliament • Lesser Time for Scrutiny of Legislative and Financial Business • Short Sessions • Need for Strengthening Committee System • Evolution and Growth of the Departmentally Related Standing Committee (DRSCs) System a. Abroad (United Kingdom, Australia, Bangladesh, Sri lanka) b. India • Evaluation • Additional Time for Executive Accountability	

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

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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: Parliament is the highest law making body in the country. A member who intends to call the attention of a has to give notice thereof in writing in the prescribed form available in the notice office. The concept of 'Calling Attention' is of India origin. It is an innovation in the modern Parliamentary Procedure and combines the asking of a question for answer with supplementaries and short comments in which different points of view are expressed concisely and precisely, and the government on a matter of urgent public importance. This procedural device is analogous to an adjournment motion without its censure aspect.		
COURSE CONTENT		
Contents • 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 Ministries • 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.

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Semester –II

COURSE CODE: PS-VIII	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: II
COURSE TITLE: Parliamentary Privileges		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: Parliamentary Privileges is the sum of certain rights enjoyed by each House Collectively and by members of each House individually. Without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals. The privileges are claimed only when the person is a member of the house. The privileges are essential so that the proceedings and Functions can be made in a disciplined and undisturbed manner. The members of the parliament have been vested with the freedom of speech and expression. As the very essence of our parliamentary democracy is a free and fearless discussion, anything said by them expressing their views and thoughts are exempted from any liability and cannot be tried in the court of law.		
COURSE CONTENT		
Contents • 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 or 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.

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COURSE CODE: PS-IX	NO. OF CREDITS: 04	SEMESTER: II
COURSE TITLE: Parliamentary Questions		
COURSE OBJECTIVES: The "Question Hour" is an important process this hour has assumed greater importance because the members can elicit information questions on matters affecting the day to day life of the citizens for which ministers are collectively and severally answerable to the legislature. 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. They are used to seek information or to press for action from the Government. Generally, the first hour of a sitting Lok Sabha is devoted to the questions this hour is called the question hour the question hour is an interesting part of the parliamentary proceedings. Although a question mainly seeks information and to elicit facts on a particular subject.		
	COURSE CONTENT	
	Contents • 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	

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