



**ALU**  
**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN**



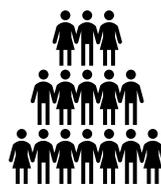
**Editor - in - Chief:**  
**Prof.S.Thanuskodi**



**Editors**  
**Dr.K.Senthilkumar**  
**Dr.N.K.Bhuvanewari**  
**Ms.A.Sumithira**



**Members:**  
**M.Janani**  
**J.Karen Tanya**  
**Alexandra**  
**P.Kirubhanithi**  
**S.Sabaritha**  
**S.Kannan**





**Editor - in - Chief:**  
**Prof.S.Thanuskodi**

#### **EDITOR'S DESK**

ALU Public Administration Bulletin means wisdom, knowledge and intelligence, through this Bulletin the students have made conscious efforts to express their thoughts, ideas in a very beautiful manner. The Department always believe in giving our best to our stakeholders and always instill in them strong values and the commitment of the students and faculty in all that we do and involve completely in all responsibilities that is entrusted and always follow the ethical path to reach our goals. I sincerely hope that the Bulletin proves to be an enjoyable and useful apparatus in the hands of students. I am also confident that it will serve as a source of inspiration for all the students to contribute articles regularly to the Bulletin in future.

## Department Events



Pongal Celebration by the Students

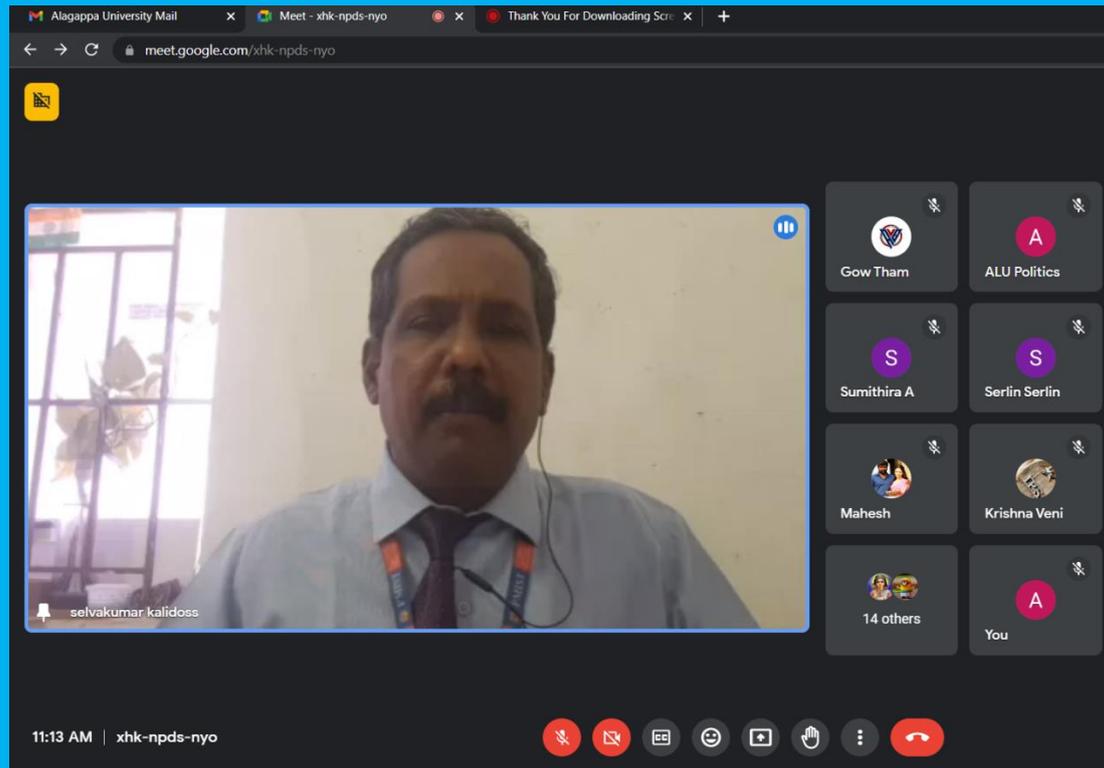


Village Extension Programme during 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> March 2023



# WEBINAR SERIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

## WEBINAR:1 SUCCESS TIPS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS



The Department of Politics and Public Administration organised a Webinar on Success Tips for Competitive Exams on 23rd May 2023. The main aim of the Webinar was to bring success tips to clear the competitive exams. Prof.S.Thanuskodi, Dean-Faculty of Arts and Head i/c, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University welcomed the participants and highlighted that the Competitive exams help the students in choosing a career by identifying their areas of interest and it is considered as a worthy way of choosing candidates without the impact of influence and favoritism in order to get suitable and merit candidates from the society for respective disciplines in India.

Prof.K.Senthilkumar, Associate Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University presented the thematic introduction of the webinar. In his address, he explained that the purpose of competitive exams is not only to judge the talent of the candidate but also to test their management and planning skills. The whole concept of any competitive exam is based on strategic thinking and smart work.

Dr.K.Selvakumar, Asst. Professor & Director of KKCPS, Dept. of Political Science, Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur delivered special address on Success Tips for Competitive Exams.

He elaborated that competitive exams is getting tougher day by day and it requires a lot of hard work, dedication and most importantly, consistent efforts. Dr.K.Selvakumar added that to prepare for the challenging path, one has to take initial steps at a early age and also he encouraged the students in order to start appearing in various national and state level competitive exams irrespective of their career interest. Early exposure to learning and competition builds confidence and sharpens skills which raise the level the individual from other candidates on the same platform.

At the end of the programme, Ms.A.Sumithira, Teaching Assistant, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University proposed a vote of thanks.



The Department of Politics and Public Administration organised a Webinar on Nuclear Proliferation and India's Defence in International Arena on 24th May 2023. The main aim of the Webinar was to showcase nuclear proliferation and the status of India's defence in global Arena. Prof.S.Thanuskodi, Dean- Faculty of Arts and Head i/c, Department

of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University welcomed the participants and highlighted the significance of the programme.

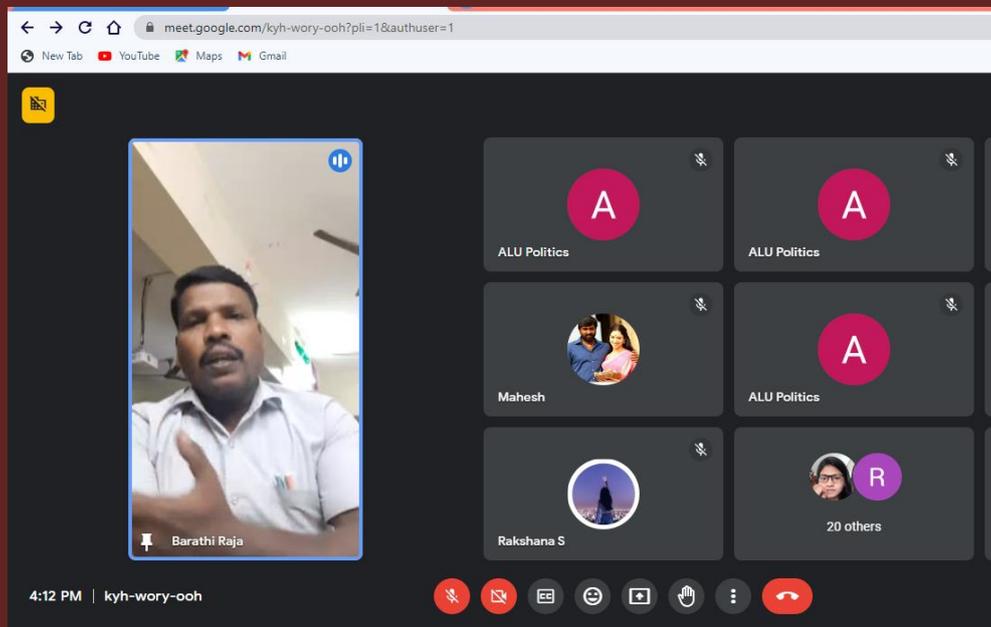
Prof.K.Senthilkumar, Associate Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University presented the thematic introduction of the webinar. In his address, he explained about the proliferation of nuclear weapons and its means of delivery is a threat to international and regional peace and stability. The fight against proliferation is thus a priority for all the world nations, he added.

In her special address, Dr.M.Narmada, Head, Department of Defence Studies Pollachi College of Arts & Science, Pollachi delivered said that nuclear weapons remain central to international politics. She elaborated that proliferation has been opposed by many nations with and without nuclear weapons, as governments fear that more countries with nuclear weapons will increase the possibility of nuclear warfare, de-stabilize international relations and threatens the global security. She added that India has been an ardent advocate for arms control and disarmament. India was the first country to propose a nuclear test ban treaty and a cut-off on the production of materials for nuclear weapons since independence.

Further, Dr.M.Narmada quoted that India's nuclear triad consists of air launched nuclear weapons and sea launched ballistic missiles, as well as land-based ballistic missiles. The federation of American Scientists estimates that India has approximately 156 nuclear warheads. Therefore, the exact number of nuclear weapons that India possesses is unclear, but it is believed to be in the range of 140 to 156 warheads.

Finally, Dr.N.K.Bhuvaneshwari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University proposed a vote of thanks.

## WEBINAR: 3 POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

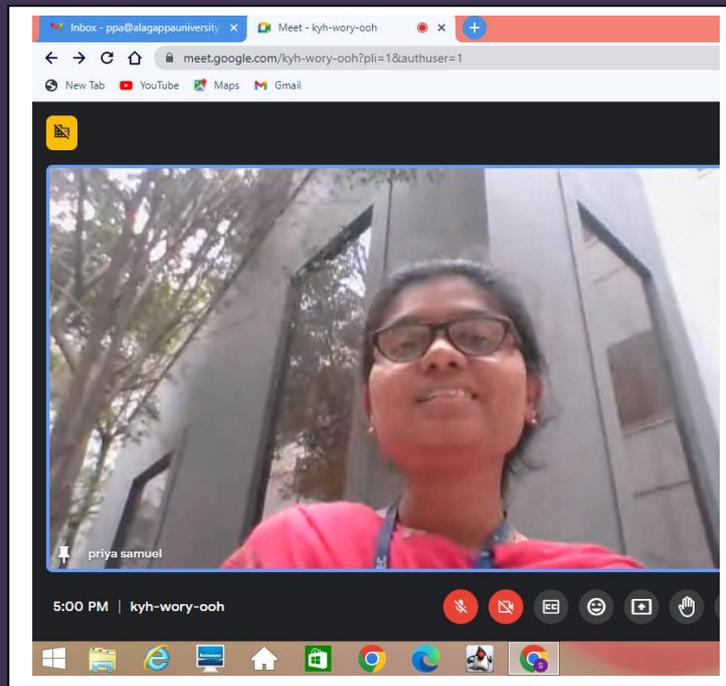


The Department of Politics and Public Administration organised a Webinar on Political Empowerment of Women on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2023. The main aim of the Webinar was to draw attention to the significance of political empowerment of women in the contemporary arena. Prof.S.Thanuskodi, Dean- Faculty of Arts and Head i/c, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University in his welcomed address, explained that women represent 50 per cent of the world's population, increasing women's participation in political leadership has proven to be good for socio-economic development of the nation.

In his thematic introduction, Dr.K.Senthikumar, Associate Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University described that political participation of women is a fundamental prerequisite for gender equality in turn a genuine democracy. It facilitates direct engagement of women in public decision-making and is a means of ensuring better accountability to women in the society.

Dr.K.Barathiraja, Associate Professor of Political Science, School of Law, Vel-Tech University, Chennai delivered special address in the webinar. In his special address, he noted that women remain underrepresented in political and decision-making positions in global

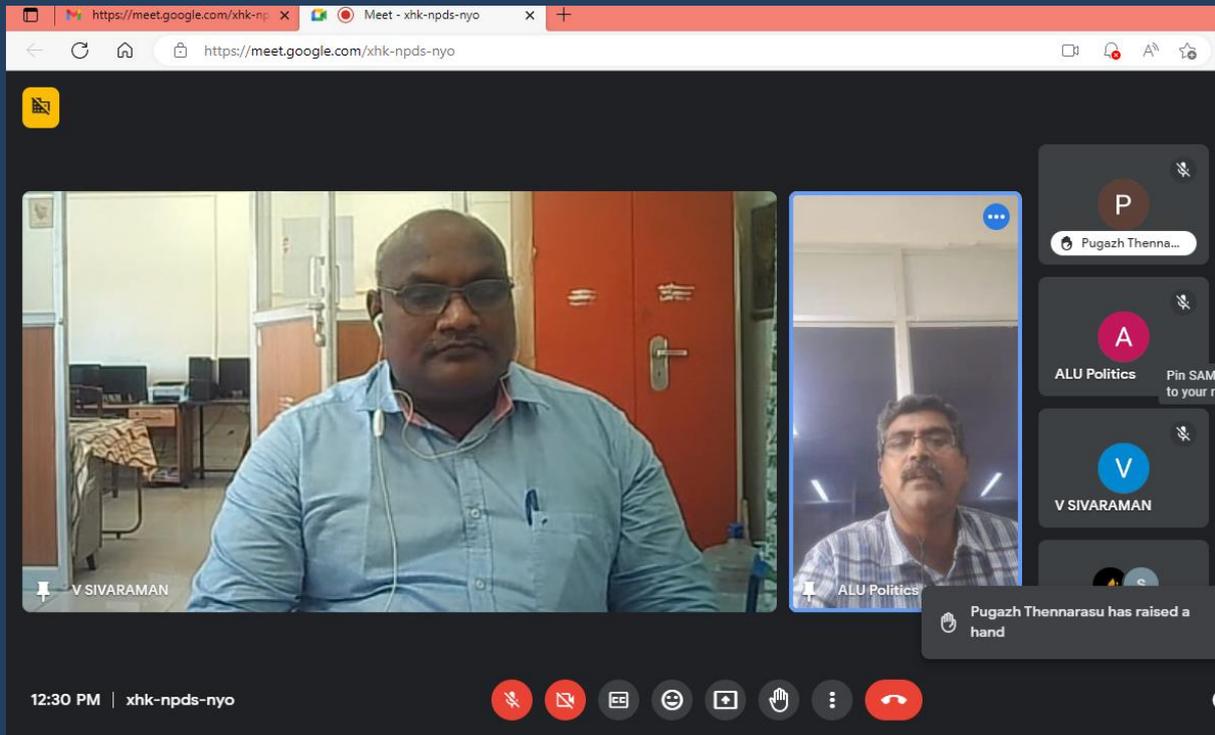
nations. The inclusion of women in political processes is a key element in achieving a true inclusive democracy, and women must have the chance to exercise their political rights and participate in all political decision-making process. Also he insisted that increase in women's political participation and leadership are vital mechanisms that support women to realize their human rights.



Followed by the special address, Ms.S.Priya Dharshini, Research Assistant, Kongu Engineering College, Coimbatore who is an Alumnus of the Department of the Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University, lectured on How to Achieve. She was honoured World Record Holder for first women recited 380 couplets of complete Arathupal in least time.

At the end of the programme, Ms.A.Sumithira, Teaching Assistant, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University proposed a vote of thanks.

## WEBINAR: 4 GOAL FIXING



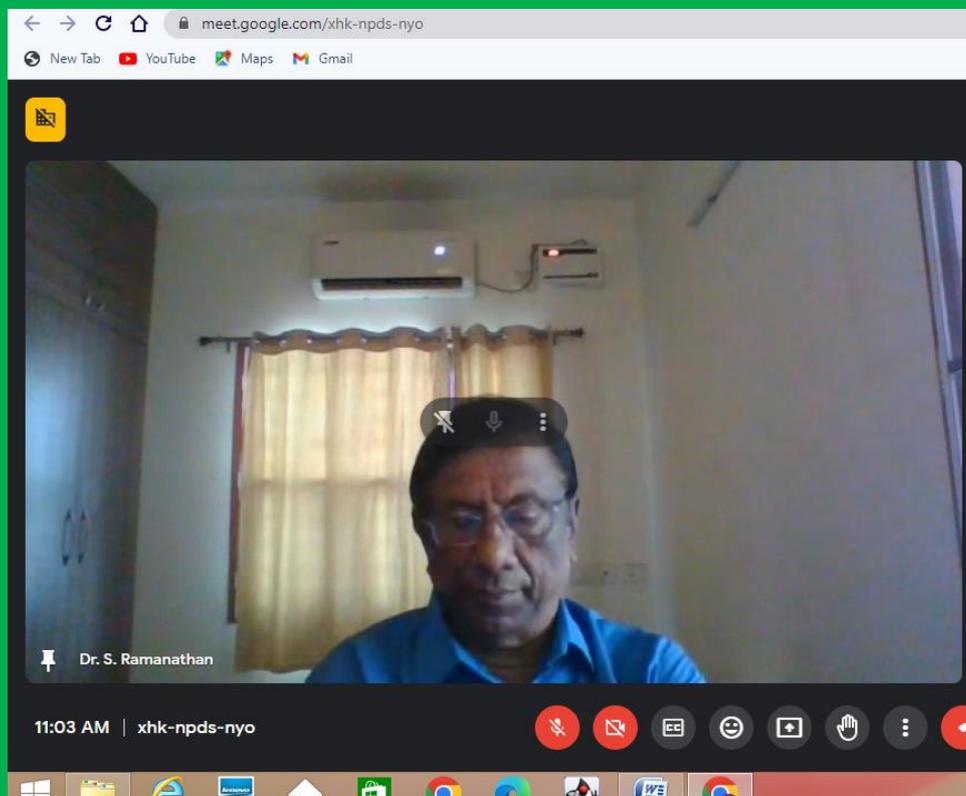
The Department of Politics and Public Administration organised a Webinar on Goal Fixing on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2023. Prof.S.Thanuskodi, Dean- Faculty of Arts and Head i/c, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University in his welcomed address, stated that goal fixing is an essential component of any successful plan. It keeps oneself on track and enables them to learn from past mistakes. He highlighted that people that are successful are those who are clear on what they want to pursue and put in significant effort to get it done in order to achieve a successful life.

In his thematic introduction, Dr.K.Senthikumar, Associate Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University explained that proper setting of goals can help the students to reach their desired outcomes faster and with less effort. He added that successful people don't simply set a goal. They make daily progress towards it by establishing minor objectives that help them to reach their desired goal.

Dr.D.Devanathan, Professor and Head, Department of Political science and Public Administration, Annamalai University, Chidambaram delivered special address by stressing the importance of goal fixing. He said that the key component of success is setting goals and the objectives must be clear, quantifiable, practical, and time-bound. It is important to fix short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals. So that an individual can map out the steps necessary to achieve them and identify what needs more attention to reach the desired outcome faster. Also, he highlighted the factors viz. family, economic situation, health, knowledge, social conditions, attitudes and characteristics that influence a balanced goal. Finally, he interacted with the students by answering their queries.

At the end of the programme, Dr.N.K.Bhuvanewari, Teaching Assistant, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University proposed a vote of thanks.

## **WEBINAR: 5 LEADERSHIP IN THE 21ST CENTURY: EMERGING TRENDS AND BEST PRACTICES**



The Department of Politics and Public Administration organised a Webinar on Leadership in the 21st Century: Emerging Trends and Best Practices on 21st June 2023. Prof.S.Thanuskodi, Dean- Faculty of Arts and Head i/c, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University in his welcomed address, he highlighted that leadership is a trait in an individual that enables him or her to influence the behaviour of others to achieve a goal and insisted the students to be aware of the emerging leadership trends that shapes the future of work and society.

Dr.K.Senthikumar, Associate Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University presented thematic introduction in the webinar. In his address, he explained that leadership is not a static concept, but a dynamic and evolving one. With the rapid changes in the global landscape, embracing emerging leadership trends which constitutes effective leadership is necessary for social transformation.

In his special address, Dr.S.Ramanathan, Academician and Columnist elaborated that leaders of the future should strive to develop diverse teams and create an inclusive environment. In effect, 21st-century leadership is different from anything that leaders that have faced in the recent past. Leadership in 21st-century is how leaders adopt a modern mindset so that they are equipped to deal with the unique challenges in the contemporary society. It draws up leadership behaviour, skills, and qualities that can only be garnered and adopted through careful training. These skills will allow an individual to adopt a leadership style that is necessary when facing the leadership challenges of today. Finally, he said that emerging leaders are influential, high performers who display the potential for growth and development by quoting the key success factors for leadership.

At the end of the programme, Ms.A.Sumithira, Teaching Assistant, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University proposed a vote of thanks.

## FAREWELL PARTY IN THE DEPARTMENT



## STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS



Mr. R Kasthuriraja of I.M.A. has presented a paper on Actions @ 75 Skill India: Opportunity and Challenges for rural India at Periyar University and secured best paper award in the National Conference



Mr.A.Sandip Ayyarru has participated in All india University Games representing Alagappa University at Bilaspur, Chattisgarh

## STUDENTS' CORNER



II-M.A. Public Administration students participated in the Youth Parliament organised by Alagappa University

### **Religion is still an important factor in Indian Politics**

Religion has been an integral part of Indian society and politics for centuries. In India, religion plays a significant role in shaping the political discourse and mobilizing the masses. India is known for its rich cultural and religious diversity, with Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism being some of the major religions practiced by its people. These religious beliefs have influenced Indian politics, social norms, and practices, both positively and negatively.

India has a long history of political parties that have strong religious affiliations. The two major political parties,

- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- Indian National Congress (INC)

has deep roots in religion. The BJP is known for its Hindu nationalist agenda and has been associated with the Hindu nationalist movement Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). On the other hand, the INC has been associated with secular ideology and has tried to remain neutral on religious issues.

Religion has played a major role in elections and political campaigns in India. Candidates often use religious rhetoric and symbols to appeal to voters. During elections, political parties often use religious symbols and images to create a religious identity and appeal to voters of a particular religious community. This phenomenon is known as "communalism" in Indian politics.

Religious tensions have also been exploited by politicians to gain power. Communal riots and violence have occurred in the past, often sparked by religious tensions. These incidents have led to the politicization of religion and the use of religious identity as a tool to mobilize voters.

Despite the negative aspects, religion has played a positive role in Indian politics as well. Religious institutions and leaders have played a significant role in social reform movements in India. For example, the Sikh community has played a crucial role in the fight against caste discrimination and social inequality. Religious institutions have also been involved in providing education and healthcare services to the poor and marginalized sections of society.

In recent years, there has been a growing trend of "spiritual politics" in India, where religious leaders and gurus have started their political parties. These parties often have a spiritual agenda and focus on issues like morality, ethics, and spirituality. They are not affiliated with any particular religious community and aim to appeal to a broader audience.

In conclusion, religion has played a significant role in Indian politics, both positively and negatively. While it has been used as a tool to gain power and mobilize voters, it has also played a role in social reform movements and provided services to the poor and marginalized. The challenge for Indian politics is to strike a balance between the use of religious identity as a tool for mobilization and the need to maintain a secular and inclusive society.

A.Amirthavarshini

I-M.A.Public Administration

## **Bills, Acts, Laws and Ordinances**

### **Bill**

A 'bill ' can be contemplated as the initial stage of an act. It is a proposal to draft a new law. Generally, a bill is in the form of a document that summarizes what is the policy behind the suggested law and what they said law is going to be.

A Bill can be introduced by Parliament or State Governments itself or proposed by a member of the Parliament.

It can be introduced in either house of Parliament – the Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Following the discussions in the lower house, the Bill moves to the Upper house for approval.

Once the bill is passed by the Upper House, then it is sent to the Indian President for his assent.

- A bill becomes a law (Act) or a statute of the land after it is passed by the Parliament and assented by the President. However, not all bills become acts, some bills do lapse and need to be reintroduced.

## **Act**

Once the Bill has been passed by the legislature, it is sent to the President or the Governor in case of Central law or State law respectively for the approval. After receiving the Presidential assent, it becomes an Act.

- An Act is a permanent law that is made by the legislature such as Parliament or State Legislative Assembly.
- It is a law passed by Parliament whereas a bill is proposed legislation under consideration by a legislature. Therefore, a bill is a draft and acts are a law by the government. In this sense, a bill becomes an act when it is passed through the government.
- An act is a public document, any citizen of the country has access to it.

## **Law**

The word 'law' generally refers to the set of regulations or rules to be followed. It can be in any form such as an act, ordinance, order, by-laws, rule or regulation etc.

- An act is a subset of law. It has the power to confer legal rights, obligations, liabilities, etc.
- Law can be any provisions of every valid Acts passed by the legislature whether acts and codes from pre-independence India or Ordinances passed by a Governor of a State or the President of India or decisions of the High Courts or Supreme Court, authorised orders, notices, rules made by government bodies.

## **Ordinance**

Article 123 of Indian Constitution gives the President “Ordinance making power” whereas Article 213 of Indian Constitution gives the Governor “Ordinance making power”. These are valid for a period of six months.

- Ordinance is a temporary law that is circulated by the President on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
- They can only be delivered when the Parliament is not in session. They authorize the government to take immediate legislative action.
- These are generally passed when the Central Legislature is not in session and there is a need to make an act in emergency. In these cases, the government refers a proposal to the President or Governor of a State, and if they approve of them, it becomes an Ordinance. The legality of an ordinance is that it is equal to the Act.

## Rank Holder



Ms.S.Priya Dharshini,  
M.A. Public Administration  
of (2020-2022) Batch