



ALU PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN

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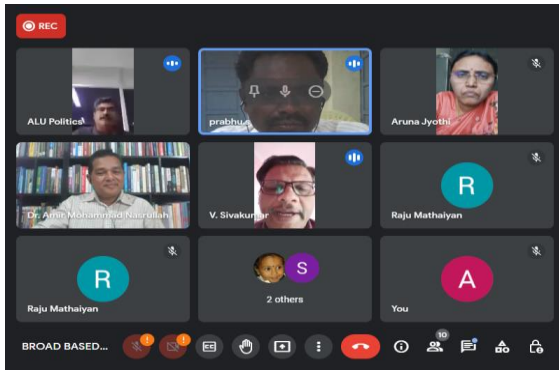
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EDITOR'S DESK.

ALU Public Administration Bulletin portrays thoughts, ideas, dreams, creative writings and aspirations of young minds and it is a platform that provides exposure and freedom to express your views. It is a bi-annual Bulletin. I congratulate the efforts of the team in compiling and unleashing the hidden potential of the students and making this Bulletin very purposeful and meaningful. It gives us immense joy and satisfaction to introduce our student newsletter ALU- Public Administration Bulletin. A lot of effort has gone into the making of this issue and tried to churn out creativity of the students through this bulletin. We hope you enjoy reading the students newsletter. The best thing about this issue is that it represents the creative side of our students to reconnect with contemporary issues, trends and achievements of the students as well. I once again wish the team all the very best in all your endeavours and May you explore new dimensions in the process of teaching and learning and it should benefit the stakeholders and society at large in turn contribute to the Nation building.

DEPARTMENT PROGRAMMES

BROAD BASED BOARD OF STUDIES



The Department conducted Broad Based Board of Studies to revise the curriculum for M.A. Public Administration. **Dr. Amir Mohammad Nasrullah**, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh; **Dr. C. Aruna Jyothy**, Professor, Department of Public Administration, Osmania University and **Dr. R. Mathaiyan**, Professor, Department of Public Administration, IDE, University of Madras served as members in the Broad Based Board of Studies in Public Administration.

ONE DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME ON HUMAN RIGHTS



The Department of Politics and Public Administration, Alagappa University organized a one day basic training programme on Human Rights sponsored by National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi for the University students on 24th August, 2022. As an organizing secretary Dr. K. Senthilkumar, Associate Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration welcomed the gathering in the aftermath of the formal registration of students. The Dean faculty of Arts delivered the presidential address in which he referred the recent rights violation in India and Tamil Nadu as well.

Dr. D. Ramakrishnan, HOD, Dept. of Political Science Cum Additional controller, Madurai Kamaraj University handled the first section in which he has dealt with introductory part and conventions at international level.

Dr. S. Saravanakumar, Head of the Department, Political Science, Gobi Arts & Science College, Gobichettipalayam, Tamil Nadu dealt with human rights institutions, viz., NHRC, SHRC-Structure & functions after the tea break.

Afternoon session was handled by **Mr. SP. Manikandan, Advocate, Karaikudi**, in which he elaborated about different cases regarding women & children and also the conventions.

Dr. R. Sivakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science from Presidency College, Chennai dealt with the Child labour and other marginalized sections and related acts.

Students exhibited their feed back in the aftermath of all sessions and concluding remarks were made by the organizing secretary, **Dr. K. Senthilkumar, Associate Professor, Dept. of Politics & Public Administration, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu.**



STUDENTS'

AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- I and II MA students participated in the National Seminar titled “Centre-State Relations in India: Contemporary Issues and Trends” on 24th August 2023 organised by School of Politics and Public Administration at Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai.
- M Janani, II M.A. has won third place in quiz competition conducted by the Department of History on the eve of National



- Karen Tanya Alexandra.J, II M.A.Public Administration & Sushma.K.R, participated in the Book Talk Programme organised by the Department of Library and Information Science, Alagappa University.



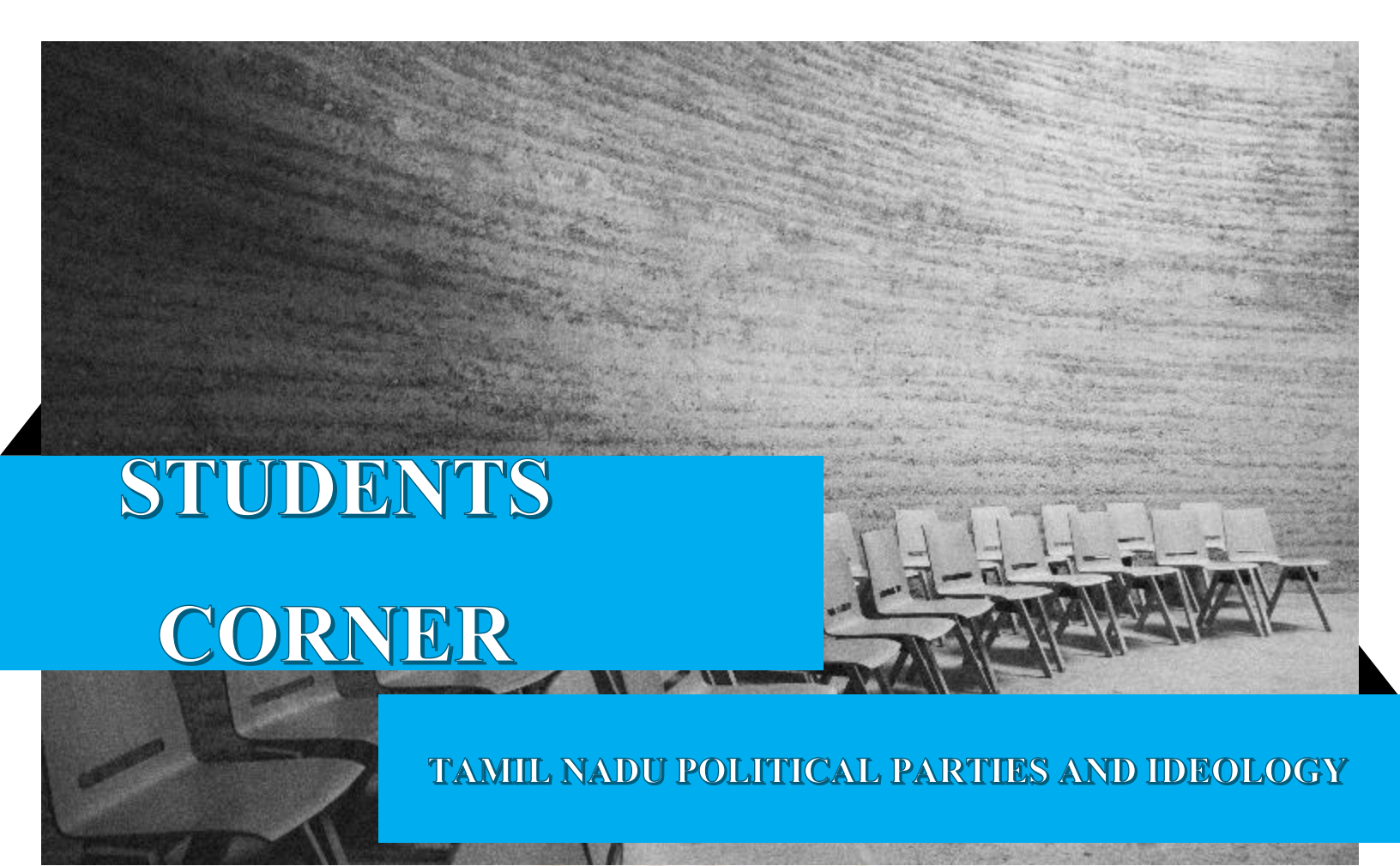
Sandip Ayyarru.A, I M.A. has represented as Tamil Nadu Coach at All India Karate Championship at Udaipur, Rajasthan



Sandip Ayyarru. A, I M.A. has been appointed as All India Karate Judge/Referee under Karate India Organisation



Thirumurugan.T, I M.A. represented Alagappa University in the South Zone Inter University Foot Ball Men Championship 2022-23 at Calicut University, Kerala



STUDENTS CORNER

TAMIL NADU POLITICAL PARTIES AND IDEOLOGY

- 1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)**

The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) was founded in 1972 by M.G. Ramachandran, a charismatic actor-turned-politician, in Tamil Nadu, India. AIADMK's ideology revolves around Dravidian principles, emphasizing social justice, secularism, and regional autonomy. It has traditionally maintained a strong presence in Tamil Nadu politics, alternating power with the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) party. AIADMK has seen internal factionalism but remains influential in shaping the political landscape of the state.
- 2. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)**

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is a prominent political party in Tamil Nadu, India.
- 7. Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)**

The Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK) is a political party in India, primarily active in the state of Tamil Nadu. Established in 1989 by Dr. S. Ramadoss, the party focuses on issues concerning the Vanniyar community, an OBC group in Tamil Nadu. PMK's ideology revolves around social justice, reservation for economically weaker sections, and regional development. Over the years, the party has played a significant role in Tamil Nadu politics, forming alliances with various parties while maintaining its core agenda.
- 8. Makkal Needhi Maiam (MNM)**

Makkal Needhi Maiam (MNM) is a political party in Tamil Nadu, India, founded by actor Kamal Haasan in February 2018. The party's name translates to

Formed in 1946 by C.N. Annadurai, it initially aimed to promote Dravidian identity and champion the rights of Tamil-speaking people. The DMK has historically advocated for social justice, linguistic rights, and a federal structure in India. With a strong emphasis on rationalism, it has played a key role in Tamil Nadu's political landscape, focusing on progressive policies and anti-Hindi imposition. Over the years, the party has been led by influential figures like M. Karunanidhi and M.K. Stalin, maintaining its commitment to social equality and regional autonomy.

3. **Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK)**

Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK) is a political party in Tamil Nadu, India, founded by actor-turned-politician Vijayakanth in 2005. The party's ideology revolves around regional development, social justice, and Tamil pride. DMDK aims to address the issues faced by the people of Tamil Nadu and promote a regional-centric approach to governance. Over the years, the party has participated in state elections, influencing Tamil Nadu's political landscape.

4. **Naam Tamilar Katchi (NTK)**

Naam Tamilar Katchi (NTK) is a political party in Tamil Nadu, India, founded by Seeman in 2010. The party emphasizes Tamil nationalism, cultural preservation, and social justice. NTK advocates for the rights of Tamils and aims to address issues such as language, identity, and regional autonomy. The party has been active in expressing concerns related to Sri Lankan Tamil rights as well. Its ideology is rooted in Tamil pride and the protection of Tamil interests.

“People Justice Centre”. MNM aims to address corruption, promote good governance, and focus on the overall welfare of the people. Its ideology emphasizes inclusivity,

social justice, and sustainable development. MNM made its electoral debut in the 2019 Indian general elections and has since been actively participating in state politics.

9. **Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK)**

The Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK) is a political party in Tamil Nadu, India. Formed in 1994 by Vaiko, it advocates for the welfare of the Tamil people and promotes Dravidian ideology. MDMK has historically focused on social justice, regional autonomy, and Tamil culture identity within the Indian federal structure.

10. **Communist Party of India (CPI)**

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded in 1925 and played a significant role in India's independence movement. Rooted in Marxist-Leninist ideology, the CPI aimed to address socio-economic inequalities through class struggle. Over the years, internal divisions led to the formation of CPI(M) in 1964. The CPI advocates for a socialist society, emphasizing workers' rights and land reforms, while participating in the democratic political process. Despite evolving political dynamics, the CPI continues to be a presence in Indian politics.

5. **Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (VCK)**

The Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (VCK) is a political party in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, founded in 2004 by Thol. Thirumavalavan. The party primarily focuses on the rights and welfare of the Dalits, advocating for social justice, equality, and the eradication of caste-based discrimination. Its ideology is rooted in the principles of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and aims to uplift marginalized communities through political empowerment and activism.

6. **Indian National Congress (INC)**

The Indian National Congress (INC) in Tamil Nadu has a rich history dating back to the pre-independence era. Established in 1885, the party played a crucial role in India's freedom struggle. In Tamil Nadu, leaders like K. Kamaraj and C. Rajagopalachari were prominent Congress figures. The party's ideology emphasizes secularism, social justice, and economic development. It has been a key player in Tamil Nadu politics, contributing to progressive policies and socio-economic reforms. Over the years, the INC in Tamil Nadu has witnessed both electoral successes and challenges, reflecting the dynamic political landscape of the state.

11. **Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M))**

The Communist Party of India (Marxist), or CPI(M), was formed in 1964 through a split from the Communist Party of India. With a Marxist-Leninist ideology, the CPI(M) advocates for socialism and the overthrow of capitalist structures. It has a significant presence in Indian politics, particularly in states like Kerala and West Bengal, where it has been involved in both governance and grassroots movements. The party emphasizes class struggle, agrarian reforms, and secularism in its pursuit of a socialist society.

12. **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in Tamil Nadu has a history rooted in its national foundation in 1980. Initially, it faced challenges establishing a significant presence in the state due to regional political dynamics. The Party's ideology is centred on Hindutva, emphasizing cultural nationalism. In Tamil Nadu, the BJP has focused on expanding its base by aligning with local issues and gradually gaining electoral support, although it continues to face competition from regional parties with strong Dravidian ideologies.

KASTHURIRAJA R

I M.A.Public Administration

சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளவை:

ஒரு நாடு உலக நாடுகள் அளவில் நல்ல பெயர் பெற வேண்டும் என்றால், கெத்து காட்ட வேண்டும் என்றால், அதற்கு அந்த நாடு அண்டை நாடுகளுடன் நல்ல நட்புறவை வளர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

அதேபோல, அண்டை நாடுகளுடன் நம்பிக்கையான நட்புறவை வளர்த்துக் கொள்வதுடன், கலாச்சார, பொருளாதார மற்றும் அரசியல் உறவுகளையும் வலுப்படுத்தியிருக்க வேண்டும். இதற்காக செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு முயற்சி தான் குஜரால் கோட்பாடு (Gujral Doctrine).

இந்தியாவின் 12 ஆவது பிரதமராக, ஏப்ரல் 21, 1997 முதல் மார்ச் 19, 1998 வரை இருந்த ஸ்ரீ இந்தர் குமார் குஜரால் என்பவர், 1996 ஆம் ஆண்டு இந்தியாவின் வெளியுறவு துறை அமைச்சராக இருந்த போது இந்த கோட்பாட்டை உருவாக்கினார்.(H.D.Deva Gowda goverment)இந்த குஜரால் கோட்பாடு, இந்தியாவின் வெளியுறவு கொள்கையின் ஒரு மைல்கல்லாக கருதப்படுகிறது. தெற்காசியாவின் ஒரு பெரிய நாடான இந்தியா, தனது சிறிய அண்டைநாடுகளுடன் நல்லுறவை கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும் எனவும், ஒருதலைபட்ச சலுகையை வழங்க

- இந்தியாதனது ண்டைநாடுகளான மாலத்தீவுகள்(Maldives), பங்களாதேஷ்(Bangladesh)நேபாள்(Nepal), ஸ்ரீலங்கா(Sri Lanka), பூட்டான்(Bhutan) போன்ற நாடுகளுடன் ஒரு நம்பிக்கையான உறவை உருவாக்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- இந்தியா தனது அண்டை நாடுகளுடனான அனைத்து வகையான தல்களையும்(எல்லை, பொருளாதாரம், போன்றவை..) தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அந்த நாடுகளுக்கு ஏதாவது உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு பதிலாக எதையும் திரும்ப பெறத்தேவையில்லை. அதாவது பிரதிபலன் பாரா உதவி.
- எந்தவொரு தெற்காசிய நாடும், தனது நாட்டின் ஒரு பகுதியை மற்ற நாடுகளின் நலனுக்கு எதிராக பயன்படுத்த அனுமதிக்க கூடாது.அடுத்த நாட்டின் உள் விவகாரங்களில் தலையிடாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- அனைத்து தெற்காசிய நாடுகளும் அமைதியானஇருதரப்பு பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளின்(மூலம் பிரச்சனைகளை தீர்க்க வேண்டும்.
- தெற்காசிய நாடுகள் அனைத்தும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் இறையாண்மையையும்(sovereignty) நேர்மையையும்(integrity) மதிக்க \



M.Maheswari

I M.A. Public Administration



**Rank Holder
Mr.S.Kathiravan,
M.A. Public Administration
of
(2019-2021) Batch**