



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

GUNTUR

COURSE INFORMATION BOOKLET



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

2024 – 2025

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Vision

To empower women students of the first-generation families from marginalized sections with political awareness, democratic values, human rights, social justice and global citizenship.

Mission

1. To provide quality education in political science that fosters critical thinking, analytical skills, communication skills and civic engagement among the students.
2. To encourage research and innovation in political science that contributes to the advancement of knowledge, policy making and social change.
3. To create a conducive environment for learning and teaching that respects diversity, inclusivity, collaboration and academic excellence.
4. To equip the students with the necessary skills and competencies to pursue higher education, employment, entrepreneurship and leadership roles in various fields.
5. To instil a sense of social responsibility, ethical values, gender sensitivity and environmental awareness among the students through various co-curricular and extension activities.

Aims and Objectives of the Department

- ✓ To avail qualitative education in Political Science at UG and PG level in rural and semi-urban areas.
- ✓ To ensure the overall personality development of students through extracurricular and co-curricular activities.
- ✓ To organise various extension activities for cultivation of human values and national integration.
- ✓ To transfer the knowledge and skills for fulfilment of the changing needs of society in the process of modernization.
- ✓ To invoke political interest among the students.

Programme Specific Course Outcomes of B.A. Political Science

PSO	<i>After completion of B.A Political Science students will be able to:</i>
PSO 1	Understand the fundamental concepts, theories, perspectives and ideological discourses in Political Science and diverse philosophies and evaluate public policies or devise developmental policies.
PSO 2	Attain comprehensive knowledge on the Indian Constitution specifically rights and duties and the processes involved in working enhancing capabilities to assess legislations or be a part of governance or be a concerned citizen.
PSO 3	understand the concept of e-governance for bringing transparent and accountable government; and have a comprehensive understanding of local decentralised administration to empower citizens and make governance participatory.

B.A Political Science Course Structure (2020 Onwards)

Semester	Paper	Title of the Course	Course Code
I	1	Introduction to Political Science	POL102-1
II	2	Basic Concepts of Political Science	POL102-2
Community Service			
III	3	Indian Government and Politics	POL102-3
IV	4	Indian Political Process	POL102-4
	5	Western Political Thought	POL102-5
Short Term Internship			
V		Long Term Internship	
VI	6A	Political Reporting	POL102-6A
	7A	Legal Literacy-Rights Awareness	POL102-7A
	6B	E-Governance	POL102-6B
	7B	Local Administration	POL102-7B
	6C	Office Management	POL102-6C
	7C	Personnel Administration	POL102-7C

B.A Political Science (Major) 2023 -24 onwards

Year	Semester	Course No.	Title of the Course	Course Code
I	I	1	Fundamentals of Social Sciences	1BA-CM-01
		2	Perspectives of Indian Society	IBA-CM-02
	II	3	Fundamentals of Political science	2POL-03 & MNR2POL--01
		4	Concepts & Ideologies of Political Science	2POL-04
	<i>Community Service Project</i>			
II	III	5	Political Institutions	3 POL-05
		6	Indian Constitution	3POL-06 & MNR 3POL-02
		7	Western Political Thought: Ancient and Medieval	3POL-07
		8	Indian Federal System	3POL-08
	IV	9	Indian Government	4POL-09 & MNR 4POL03
		10	Dynamics of Indian Political System	4POL-10 & MNR 4 POL-04
		11	Indian Political Thought	4POL-11
III	V	12	E-Governance	POL102-6B
		13	Local Administration	POL102-7B
		14	A. Political Reporting (or) B. Legal Literacy – Rights Awareness	
		15	A. Electoral Politics and Voting Behaviour (or) B. Legislative Procedures and Practices	
	VI	<i>Internship</i>		

List of LDC, SDCs and MDCs offered by the Department:

Year	Sem	Paper	Title of the Course	Paper Code
II	III	MDC	Public Administration	

LIST OF PROGRAMMES OFFERED

1	B.A. History, Economic and Political Science
2	B.A. Psychology, Economics and Political Science
3	B.A. Economics, Political Science and Communicative English
4	B.A. Political Science (Single Major)

COURSE WISE SYLLABUS WITH OUTCOMES

SINGLE MAJOR SYSTEM

SEMESTER – I

PAPER – I

FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE CODE: CM-01

SYLLABUS

Paper-1: Fundamentals of Social Sciences

Learning objectives: The student will be able to understand the nature, various approaches, and organs of the state, social perspectives and application of ICT.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

- Learn about the nature and importance of social science.
- Understand the Emergence of Culture and History
- Know the psychological aspects of social behaviour
- Comprehend the nature of Polity and Economy
- Knowledge on application of computer technology

Unit – I: What is Social Science?

Definition and Scope of Social Science – Different Social Sciences

Distinction between Natural Science and Social Sciences

Interdisciplinary Nature of Social Sciences

Methods and Approaches of Social Sciences

Unit -II: Understanding History and Society

Defining History, Its Nature and Scope

History- A Science or an Art

Importance of History in the Present Society

Types of History and Chronology of Indian History

Unit – III: Society and Social Behaviour

Definition, Nature and Scope of Psychology

8 [Academic Year 2024-25]

Importance of Social Interaction

Need of Psychology for present Society

Thought process and Social Behavior

Unit – IV: Political Economy

Understanding Political Systems

Political Systems – Organs of State

Understanding over Economics - Micro and Macro concepts

Economic Growth and Development - Various aspects of development

Unit – V: Essentials of Computer

Milestones of Computer Evolution - Computer – Block Diagram, Generations of Computers

Internet Basics – Internet History, Internet Service Providers – Types of Networks

IP – Domain Name Services – Applications

Ethical and Social Implications – Network and Security concepts – Information assurance fundamentals

Cryptography – Symmetric and Asymmetric –malware – Fire walls – Fraud

Techniques – Privacy and Data Protection

Reference Books:

1. The social sciences: An Integrated Approach by James M. Henslin and Danniell F. Chambliss
2. The Wonder that was India – A.L.Bhasham
3. Introduction to Psychology – Morgan and King
4. Principles of Political Science – A.C. Kapoor
5. Contemporary Political Theory – J.C.Johari
6. M.L.Jhingan – Economic Development – Vikas, 2012
7. ML Seth – Macro Economics - Lakshminarayana Agarawal, 2015
8. Fundamentals of Computers by V. Raja Raman
9. Cyber Security Essentials by James Graham, Richard Howard, Ryan Olson

SEMESTER – I
PAPER – II
PERSPECTIVES OF INDIAN SOCIETY
COURSE CODE: CM-02
SYLLABUS

Perspectives on Indian Society

Learning Objectives: The student is expected to demonstrate the significance of social sciences through better understanding of various fields of social experience and would be able to apply methods and approaches to social phenomena.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

Learn about the significance of human behaviour and social dynamics.

Remembers the Indian Heritage and freedom struggle.

Comprehend the philosophical foundations of Indian Constitution.

Knowledge on Indian Economy

Unit – 1: Man in Society

1. Human Nature and Real-Life Engagement
2. Social Groups and Social Dynamics
3. Individualism and Collectivism – Ethical Concerns
4. Human Life – Social Influence and Social Impact

Unit-II: Indian Heritage and Freedom Struggle in India

Cultural & Heritage sites of Tourism in India

Indian Dance, Music and Yoga

Rise of Nationalism Under British Rule in brief (1857-1947)

Contemporary history of India-integration of Princely States, abolition of Zamindari, formation of linguistic states

Unit – 3: Indian Constitution

Philosophical Foundations of Indian Constitution

Elements of Indian Constitution

Study of Rights in Indian Constitution

Directive principles to State

Unit – 4: Indian Economy

Indian Economy - Features – Sectoral contribution in income

Role of Financial Institutions - RBI - Commercial Banks

Monetary and Fiscal Policies for Economic Development

Economic Reforms - Liberalization - Privatization- Globalization

Unit – 5: Impact on Society & Analytics

Role of Computer, impact of Computers on human behaviour, e-mail, Social Networking- WhatsApp, Twitter, fakebook, impact of Social

Networks on human behaviour.

Simulating, Modelling, and Planning, Managing Data, Graphing, Analysing Quantitative Data, Expert Systems and Artificial Intelligence Applications in the Social Sciences

References:

1. Introduction to Psychology – Atkinson RC
2. History of the freedom movement in India – Tarachand
3. India since Independence – Bipinchandra
4. Introduction to the Constitution of India D.D.Basu
5. S.K Misra & V.K Puri – Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, 2015
6. Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual), New Delhi
7. Information and Communication Technology by APCCE
8. Computer Applications in the Social Sciences by Edward E. Brent, Jr. and Ronald E. Anderson.

SEMESTER – II
PAPER – III
FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
COURSE CODE: POL102-3
SYLLABUS

Learning Outcomes:

Course Outcomes:

CO 1	Define, discuss and review the scope and importance of Political science, its relations with allied subjects, various approaches for its study, State and other concepts and theories and ideologies of Political Science	L1, L2
CO 2	Apply the knowledge to understand different concepts at filed level.	L3
CO 3	Analyse and examine the theories of origin of state, and other concepts, theories.	L4
CO 4	Evaluate the theories related to origin of state, concepts like Modern State, Welfare State , Globalization and the State	L5, L6

UNIT-I	INTRODUCTION
	1. Definition Nature of Political Science
	2. Scope and Importance of Political Science
	3. Relations with allied disciplines: History and Economics 4. Relations with allied disciplines: Philosophy and Sociology
UNIT-II	II: Approaches:
	1. Approaches to the study of Political Science:
	2. Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, Historical. Legal
	3. Modern Approaches: Behavioural and Post-Behaviouralism 4. Modern Approaches: System Approach and Input and Output
UNIT-III	III: State
	1. Definition of the State, Nature ,
	2. Elements of the State Nationality
	3. Theories of Origin of the State: Divine Origin 4. Theories of Origin of the State: Force and Evolutionary
UNIT-IV	IV: Theory of Social Contract
	1. Social Contract Theory: Origin of the theory
	2. Social Contract Theory: Thomas Hobbes
	3. Social Contract Theory: John Locke 4. Social Contract Theory: Jean Jacques Rousseau

UNIT-V	V: Modern State
	1. Concepts of Modern State: Meaning, Origin
	2. Nature of Modern State
	3. Welfare State: Origin . 4. Nature of Welfare State

I B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – II

PAPER – IV

CONCEPTS & IDEOLOGIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE CODE: 2POL-04

SYLLABUS

Course Objectives:

Students after successful completion of the course will be able to:

CO 1	Recall and understand the meaning and importance of concepts of political science like Law, Liberty, Power, Rights, Ideologies and Isms.	L1, L2
CO 2	Demonstrate how the concepts, rights, Ideologies and Isms of political science are applied in the administration of the country and the welfare of people.	L3
CO 3	Deconstruct or analyse the concepts, ideologies, rights and isms to create a congenial free world to understand and accommodate diversities.	L4
CO 4	Evaluate the concepts, rights, Ideologies and Isms of political science and design policies, projects, plans and laws to achieve a dignified human life accommodating to diversities.	L5, L6

	CONCEPTS & IDEOLOGIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Unit - I	Unit – I: Law & Liberty: Chapter 1: Law: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics and Sources of Law Chapter 2: Liberty: Meaning, Definition, Nature, Types of Liberty and Safeguards of Liberty
Unit - II	Unit – II: Equality & Power: Chapter 1: Equality: Meaning and Definition; Kinds of Equality-Formal and Substantive, Legal Equality, Political Equality and Socio-economic Equality Chapter 2: Power – Meaning and Definition; Features and kinds of Power, Elements of

	Power; Authority: Meaning, Definition and kinds; Approaches Relation between Power and Authority
Unit - III	Unit – III: Rights & Obligations: Chapter 1. Rights: Meaning, Definitions; Types of Rights – Positive and Negative, Civil Rights, Political Rights and Socio-economic Rights; and Theories of Rights - Natural, Legal, Historical, Idealist, Social Welfare, Liberal theory of Rights Chapter 2: Theories of Political Obligations: Force Majeure, Conservative Theory and Marxist Theory Relationship between Rights and Obligations
Unit - IV	Unit – IV: Ideologies: Chapter:1 Liberalism and Individualism Chapter:2 Socialism and Marxism
Unit - V	Unit – V: Isms Chapter:1 Feminism – Liberal Feminism, Social feminism and Radical Feminism Chapter: 2 Multiculturalism – Meaning, Concept; Culture and Identity; Promoting cultural Diversity and Types of Multiculturalism – Liberal, Plural and Cosmopolitan Multiculturalism

II B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – III

PAPER – V

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

COURSE CODE: 2POL-05

SYLLABUS

After completion of the Course the Student will be able to:

CO 1	Recall and understand Political institutions.	L1, L2
CO 2	Apply the theory of separation of powers to understand the organs of government in any country, theories of democracy, institutions and forms of government.	L3
CO 3	Analyse institutions and forms of Government, different forms of Government, theories of democracy and different Parties and pressure groups.	L4
CO 4	Evaluate institutions and forms of Government, different forms of Government, theories of democracy and different Parties and pressure groups and propose changes in the institutions to achieve better government.	L5, L6

Unit	POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS
Unit - I	Organs of Government: Chapter-1: Legislature: Unicameral and Bicameral; Legislature: Power and Functions Chapter-2: Executive: Types, Powers, and Functions; Judiciary: Powers and Functions
Unit - II	Separation of Powers: Chapter-1: Theory of Separation of Powers: Meaning, Nature; Montesquieu's doctrine of separation of powers Chapter-2: Theory of Separation of Powers: Advantages & Disadvantages; Case study of USA & UK
Unit - III	Forms of Government: Chapter-1: Unitary form of Governments: Merits and Demerits; Federal form of Government: Merits and Demerits Chapter-2: Parliamentary form of Government: Merits and Demerits; Presidential form of Government: Merits and Demerits
Unit - IV	Democracy: Chapter-1: Democracy: Meaning, Definition, Significance; Theories and Principles of Democracy Chapter-2: Types of Democracy; Condition for the success of democracy
Unit - V	Unit – V: Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion: Chapter: 1 Political Parties: Meaning, Nature and Definition; Classification of Political Parties: National and Regional, Functions of Political Parties. Chapter:2 Pressure Groups: Meaning, Definition, and Types; Techniques; Public Opinion: Meaning, Definition, and Significance

II B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – III

PAPER – VI

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

COURSE CODE: 3POL-06 & MNR 3POL-02

SYLLABUS

After completion of the Course the Student will be able to:

CO 1	Recall and Understand Indian constitution and its relevance to Indian democracy and its relevance.	L1, L2
CO 2	Apply the provisions of the Constitutions wherever necessary in real life and also understand the politics of the nation.	L3

CO 3	Analyse the various provisions like fundamental rights and directive principles, in the constitution relating them to the debates which arise in the Parliament or the new Acts brought by the Government.	L4
CO 4	Evaluating the Politics and policies of the government and suggest appropriate recommendations.	L5, L6

	INDIAN CONSTITUTION
Unit – I	Unit – I: Ideological Base of the Indian Constitution: Chapter 1 - Constitutional Development in India during British Rule & Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909 Chapter 2 - Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919; Government of India Act, 1935
Unit – II	Unit – II: Features of Indian Constitution: Chapter 1 - Constituent Assembly: Nature, Composition and Socio-Economic, Philosophical Dimensions Chapter 2 - Indian Constitution: Preamble and Salient Features
Unit – III	Unit – III: Secularism – The Soul of the Constitution Chapter 1 - Secularism: Meaning and Nature; Nature of Secular State: The approach of Gandhi and Nehru Chapter 12 - Secularism: Basic outlines in the Constitution and Challenges to Secularism in India
Unit – IV	Unit – IV: Rights & Duties: Chapter – 1 - Fundamental Rights Chapter 2 - Directive Principles of State Policy; Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy; Fundamental Duties
Unit – V	Unit – V: Theory of Basic Structure: Chapter 1 - Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution: Origin & Growth Chapter 2 - Judicial Interpretations: Golaknath Case, 1967; Judicial Interpretations: Kesavananda Bharathi Case, 1973; Judicial Interpretations: Minerva Mills Case, 1980

II B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – III

PAPER – VII

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: ANCIENT TO MEDIEVAL

COURSE CODE: POL102-7

SYLLABUS

Course Objectives: Students after successful completion of the course will be able to:

CO 1	Introduce the students to the ideas in Western political thought, understand different perspectives and approaches to state, politics, government, sovereignty, citizenship during ancient, medieval and modern times.	L1, L2
CO 2	Illustrate, debate and differentiate various theories in Western Political thought during different eras to understand the current political situations and apply the principles.	L3, L4
CO 3	Evaluate the theories of Western Political philosophers and propose an ideal state and policies that may be useful for society	L5, L6

	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: ANCIENT TO MEDIEVAL
UNIT –I	1. History of Western Political Thought & Plato: Rule of Philosopher Kings 2. Theory of Justice, Ideal State and Education
UNIT-II	1. Aristotle: Theory of State & Classification of Governments 2. Citizenship and Slavery and Theory of Revolutions
UNIT-III	1. Cicero: On Law and Justice and Cicero: Influence on Western Political Thought 2. St. Augustine of Hippo: Theory of Two Cities
UNIT -IV	1. St. Thomas Aquinas: Political Philosophy and Four Cardinal Principles 2. Marsiglio da Padua: State and Church: Law and Law Makers
UNIT – V	1. Niccolo Machiavelli: Conditions of Europe and Italy and Human Nature 2. Niccolo Machiavelli: Suggestions to Prince and State and Statecraft

II B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – III

PAPER – VIII

INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM

COURSE CODE: 3POL-8

SYLLABUS

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO 1	To understand the purpose of India's federal system, the Indian federal process, and the importance of Centre-State Relations.	L1, L2
CO 2	To Analyse emerging trends in Centre-State Relations, the recommendations of commissions like the Sarkaria Commission and the role of the Governor	L3
CO 3	TO Analyse the electoral processes in India. describing the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India, analyzing issues related to electoral reforms, understanding the determinants of voting behaviour	L1, L4
CO 4	Deconstruct comprehensive knowledge of the Panchayat Raj System and the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. evaluate recommendations from committees like the BalwantRai Committee and Ashok Mehta Committee, and understand the structure, powers, and functions of rural and urban local governments	L5, L6

	INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM
Unit – I	Centre - State Relations: 1.Features of Indian Federal System 2.Centre-State Relations: Legislative 3.Centre-State Relations: Administrative 4.Centre-State Relations: Financial, Inter-State Council
Unit – II	Federal Processes: 1.Emerging Trends in Centre-State Relations 2.Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission 3. Role of the Finance Commission 4.Role of Governor
Unit – III	Electoral Processes: 1.Election Commission of India: Powers and Functions 2.Issues of Electoral Reforms

	3.Determinants of Voting Behaviour 4. Role of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)
Unit – IV	Panchayati Raj System: 1.Evolution of Panchayati Raj System 2.Recommendations: Balwanta Rai Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee 3.Rural Governments: Structure, Powers, and Functions 4.Urban Governments: Structure, Powers, and Functions.
Unit – V	Constitutional Amendment Act: 73 rd & 74 th : 1.Democratic Decentralization 2.73 rd Constitutional Amendment Act 3.74 th Constitutional Amendment Acts 4.Challenges and Prospects. Gender Inclusivity in Local Governance

II B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – IV

PAPER – X

DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

COURSE CODE: 4POL-10 & MNR 4 POL-04

CO 1	Remember, understand and analyse the social dynamics like the influence of caste, religion, and language in India and analyze the implications of the official language policy on the social fabric of the country.	L1, L2
CO 2	Apply their knowledge of the Right to Information Act, Central Information Commission, Lokpal, and Lok Ayukta to analyze the effectiveness of administrative reforms and civil services in ensuring transparency and good governance in India.	L3
CO 3	Assess the roles and functions of key regulatory institutions like NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, and Central Vigilance Commission, and their impact on governance and accountability in India.	L4
CO 4	Critically evaluate the social, political, and regulatory dynamics shaping governance in India.	L5, L6

	DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
Unit – I	Unit – I: Social Dynamics: 1. Role of Caste 2. Role of Religion 3. Role of Language 4. Official Language Policy in India

Unit – II	Unit – II: Political Dynamics: 1. Politics of Reservation 2. Criminalization of Politics 3. National Integration 4. Internal threats to Security
Unit – III	Unit – III: Regulatory Institutions: 1. NITI Ayog 2. Finance Commission 3. Comptroller and Auditor General of India 4. Central Vigilance Commission
Unit – IV	Unit – IV: Governing Mechanisms: 1. Central Information Commission 2. Lokpal 3. Lok Ayukta 4. Right to Information Act, 2005
Unit – V	Unit – V: Civil Services: 1. UPSC: Composition Powers & Functions 2. Constitutional Provisions and System of Recruitment 3. Administrative Reforms Commission: I ARC Recommendations, 1966 4. Administrative Reforms Commission: II ARC Recommendations, 2005

II B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – IV

PAPER – XI

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

COURSE CODE: 4POL-11

CO 1	Enriches about variety of ancient Indian political thoughts.	
CO 2	Understands the contributions of Kautilya.	
CO 3	Creates awareness on political ideologies of 19th century social reformers.	
CO 4	Familiarizes the political philosophy of religious reformers.	
CO 5	Imparts knowledge on nationalist political thinkers	

Unit – I	Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought
	1. Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought (Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana & Mahabharata)

	2. Manu - Elements of State - Duties of King – Manu Dharma – Varna System
Unit – II	II: : Kautilya and his Arta shastra
	1. Kautilya – King & Kingship
	2. Saptanga theory – Mandal Theory
Unit – III	III: Social Reformers
	1. Raja Rammohan Roy – Brahma Samaj – Social and Religious reforms
	2. Jyotiba Phule – Satya Shodak Samaj - Champion of Equal Rights
	3. Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar – Bethune Society – Women Education
UNIT - IV	IV: Religious Reformers
	1. Vivekananda – Ramakrishna Mission – Speech at World Parliament of Religions
	2. Swami Dayananda Saraswathi – Arya Samaj – Back to Vedas
UNIT-V	3. Bala Gangadhar Tilak - Father of the Indian Revolution – National Education
	V: Modern Nationalist Thinkers
	1. M.K. Gandhi – Ahimsa – Satya – Satyagraha – Trusteeship
	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – Views on Indian Society – Social Movements
UNIT-V	3. Jawaharlal Nehru – Panchasheela – Non-Alignment Movement
	Sardar Patel – Unification of India 5. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Integral Humanism

III B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – V

PAPER – 6 B

E-GOVERNANCE

COURSE CODE: POL102-6B

CO 1	Recall and understand the meaning and significance of e-governance, its implementation and use in Global arena and India, the role of ICT and its importance in bringing transparency and accountability.	L1, L2
CO 2	Illustrate the usefulness of e-Governance in various projects, delivery of services for public utilities, use of different models of e-governance for government initiatives for citizens welfare and to bring transparency and accountability in governance.	L3
CO 3	Analyse and understand e-Governance and good governance, public private partnership, e-Learning and the issues and challenges involved in e-Governance	L4
CO 4	Evaluate e-governance and its implementation and the laws guiding e-governance, socio-political implications and propose measures for increasing the scope in implementation of e-governance	L5, L6

	E-GOVERNANCE 2024-25 Batch 22
Unit – I	Chapter 1 - Introduction to Governance-E-Governance –Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, Objectives Chapter 2 - Significance of E-Governance; e-governance versus e-government; Good Governance and Models of e-Governance
Unit - II	Chapter 1 - E-Governance in India- - National E-Governance Plan (NeGP) - National Informatics Centre- Strategies for E-Governance-E-Governance Implementations: Required infrastructure of Network, ng, Cloud Governance, Data system, Human resources, Legal and Technological infrastructure Chapter 2 - Major E-Governance Projects and Initiatives in India: Gyandoot, E-choupal, E-Bhoomi, E-Seva, CARD, E-Panchayat, Real Time Governance (RTG).

Unit - III	<p>Chapter 1 - Role of Information and Communication Technology in Administration -Internal Administration, Planning and Decision Making</p> <p>Chapter 2 – Delivery of Citizen Services – Role of IT - Effective delivery of services for public utilities through E-Governance-Online filing of complaints, application, registration, issuance of certificates, issuance of land records; Service Delivery Points – Websites & Civic Service Centres - A One Stop Civic Shop</p>
Unit – II	<p>Chapter 1 - E-Governance under Information Technology Act- Legal status for digital transactions – Provisions of IT Act 2000</p> <p>Chapter 2 – Information Policy – Right to Information Act 2005 - Need for Right to Information; RTI Act 2005: An Introduction; Duties and Responsibilities; Information Commissions-Central and State; Powers and Functions of Information Commission; Role of Government; Reporting Procedure; RTI Act 2005- An Appraisal</p>
Unit - V	<p>Chapter 1 - E-Governance-Transparency and Accountability at grass root level – Meaning of Accountability; Need Mechanisms of Transparency and Accountability – Lokpal and Lokayukta; Citizen's Charter and Social Audit</p> <p>Chapter 2 – ICT Implementation in Governance – Issues and Challenges</p>

III B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER – V

PAPER – VII B

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

COURSE CODE: POL102-7 B Course Outcomes:

Students after successful completion of the course will be able to:

CO 1	Define and discuss the meaning, nature and importance of Local Administration	L1, L2
CO 2	Apply the principles of decentralisation in local administration and help people tap various resources and motivate peoples' participation in administration	L3

CO 3	Analyse the importance of decentralisation of powers and functions of Local Bodies and its relationship with authorities, revenues of Local Governments, constraints to administration and reports and documents	L4
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	LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
Unit - I	<p>Chapter – 1 - Local Government: Meaning, Nature and Importance, Thoughts on Local Governments by M.K.Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar</p> <p>Chapter -2 - Important Committees: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), Ashok Mehta (1978), L.M.Singhvi(1986).</p>
Unit - II	<p>Chapter – 1 - Decentralization of powers (Political, Administrative and Economic) from the States to Local Institutions- 73rd and 74thConstitutional Amendment Acts-Empowering Local Governments- Decision making powers during crisis and disasters</p> <p>Chapter – 2 -. Ethical Leadership and Governance in Local Administration; Role of District Collector in strengthening LGIs</p>
Unit - III	<p>Chapter 1 - Revenue raising avenues for Local Governments- Grants, Aid and support from Centre and State Governments-Public Private Partnerships</p> <p>Chapter 2 - Citizen Engagement and Participation in Local Governance. Role of Local Governments in implementation of welfare and developmental programmes i.e., (MGNREGS), (SGSY), (IAY) and (PURA)</p>
Unit - IV	<p>Chapter 1 - Challenges for Local Administration - Financial, administrative and Political Constraints</p> <p>Chapter 2 –Public relations in Local Administration-Need for training for elected representatives and other stakeholders-Audit training and Participatory training.</p>
Unit - V	<p>Chapter 1 - Preparation of Reports-Minutes and Documentation- Types of Reports, Content of Minutes</p> <p>Chapter 2 - Methods of Documentation-Best practices of Reporting on functioning of Local Administration- Use of ICT in documentation</p>

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURSE
II YEAR SEM - III
INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
COURSE CODE:

Course Objectives:

1. Understand the concept and scope and evolution of public administration.
2. Understand the relationship between public administration and public policy.
3. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate public administration practices.

Course Outcomes:

1. Awareness about the evolution and growth of the discipline of Public Administration.
2. Familiarity with the constitutional framework on which Indian Administration is based.
3. Understanding the in-built control mechanisms over constitutional bodies and administration in general.

Course Topics:

Unit: I 1. Introduction to Public Administration - Woodrow Wilson - Definition and nature and scope of public administration - Significance - Distinction between public and private administration

Unit: II 2. All India Services - Central Services - State Services - Importance of All India Services UPSC & SPSCs Powers and Functions - NITI Aayog

Unit: III 3. Accountability of Administration in India - Legislative - Executive – Judiciary - Judicial Activism - E-Governance in India - Good Governance initiatives – Functions and roles of Administrators

END