



RANI PARVATI DEVI COLLEGE OF ARTS & COMMERCE, BELAGAVI (AUTONOMOUS)

**CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK FOR
UNDER GRADUATE COURSE**

**STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS (BA)**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

5th Semester

w.e.f.

Academic Year 2026-27 and Onwards

**Submitted by
Chairman,
Board of Studies (UG),
Rani Parvati Devi college of Arts and Commerce, Belagavi**



SOUTH KOKAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

RANI PARVATI DEVI COLLEGE OF ARTS & COMMERCE, BELAGAVI.

(AUTONOMOUS)

Affiliated to Kittur Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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7	Mr. Abhijeet Patil Assistant Professor Dept. of Political Science RPD College, Belagavi	Member

B.A. Program with Political Science Structure

Semester	Type of Course	Theory/Practical	Course Title	Teaching Hrs./Week	Credits	Duration of Exam	Theory	IA
V	DSC 5.1	Theory	Public Administration	5	4	3 hrs	80	20
	DSC 5.2	Theory	Comparative Government and Politics	5	4	3 hrs	80	20
V	DSC 5.3	Theory	Karnataka Government and Politics	5	4	3 hrs	80	20
V	DSC 5.4	Theory	Public Policy and Administration in India	5	4	3 hrs	80	20
V	SEC-2	Theory	E - Governance	2	2	1½ hrs	40	10



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FIFTH SEMESTER

Course Title: DSC 5.1 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Subject code: 1563	Credits: 4
Contact Hours: 60	Weekly Hours: 5
Semester End Examination: 80 marks	Internal Assessment: 20 Marks
Course objectives:	
* The course aims to introduce students to the concepts, theories, principles, and practices of Public Administration. * It seeks to develop an understanding of organizational structures, personnel and financial administration, governance, administrative reforms, ethics, accountability, and contemporary challenges in public administration.	
Learning Course Outcomes (LCOs):	
By the end of the course, students will be able to: • Analyse the major concepts, theories, and approaches of Public Administration and their relevance to governance. • Apply organizational and personnel management principles to understand the functioning of public institutions. • Evaluate budgeting, auditing, accountability institutions, and transparency mechanisms in public administration. • Critically assess administrative reforms, citizen-centric governance, public service delivery, and contemporary governance challenges in India.	
Pedagogy: Lecture-based learning, Project-based learning, Collaborative learning, Workshops, Field trips and Experiential Learning, Digital & online learning, Mentoring and Guest Lectures	
Discipline Specific Course (DSC -5.1)	
Title of the Paper: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
UNIT I: Introduction and foundations of Public Administration	12 Hours
a) Meaning, Nature, Scope, and Significance of Public Administration b) Evolution of Public Administration and Contemporary Perspectives, Public and Private Administration c) New Public Administration (NPA), New Public Management (NPM), and New Public Governance (NPG)	

UNIT II: Organization and Administrative Behaviour	12 Hours
a) Hierarchy, Span of Control, Delegation of Authority b) Decision-Making, Communication, Motivation, and Morale c) Contemporary Leadership Theories: Transformational, Transactional, and Ethical Leadership	
UNIT III: Personnel Administration	12 Hours
a) Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Performance Appraisal, and Retirement b) Employer–Employee Relations and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms c) Administrative Ethics, Integrity in Public Service, and Code of Conduct.	
UNIT IV: Financial Administration and Accountability	12 Hours
a) Budget: Meaning, Principles, Preparation, and Enactment b) Financial Accountability: Accounts, Audit, and Performance Budgeting c) Accountability Institutions: Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), and Parliamentary Committees	
UNIT V Contemporary Governance and Administrative Reforms	12 Hours
a) Administrative Reforms in India and Good Governance b) Citizen Charters and Citizen-Centric Administration, Right to Information Act (RTI) and Transparency Mechanisms c) Lokpal and Lokayukta: Role in Accountability and Anti-Corruption, Social Audit and Participatory Governance d) Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Control over Administration	
BOOKS RECOMMENDED	
Essential Readings	
1. Sharma, M.P. & Sadana, B.L. <i>Public Administration in Theory and Practice</i> . Kitab Mahal, New Delhi. 2. Fadia, B.L. & Fadia, Kuldeep. <i>Public Administration</i> . Sahitya Bhavan Publications, Agra. 3. Avasthi, A. & Maheshwari, S.R. <i>Public Administration</i> . Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra. 4. Bhattacharya, Mohit. <i>Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour</i> . Jawahar Publishers, New Delhi. 5. Basu, Rumki. <i>Public Administration: Concepts and Theories</i> . Sterling Publishers, New Delhi. 6. Henry, Nicholas. <i>Public Administration and Public Affairs</i> . Routledge. 7. Nigro, Felix A. & Nigro, Lloyd G. <i>Modern Public Administration</i> . Harper Collins. 8. Prasad, D. Ravindra, Prasad, V.S., Satyanarayana, P., & Pardhasaradhi, Y. <i>Administrative Thinkers</i> . Sterling Publishers. 9. Arora, R.K. & Goyal, Rajni. <i>Indian Public Administration</i> . New Age International.	

10. Maheshwari, S.R. *Indian Administration*. Orient Blackswan

Additional Readings

1. Mohit Bhattacharya. *New Horizons of Public Administration*.
2. Rumki Basu. *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*.
3. Robert B. Denhardt & Janet V. Denhardt. *The New Public Service: Serving, Not Steering*.
4. H. George Frederickson, Kevin B. Smith, Christopher W. Larimer & Michael J. Licari. *The Public Administration Theory Primer*.
5. Stephen P. Osborne (Ed.). *The New Public Governance*.
6. B. Guy Peters. *The Politics of Bureaucracy*.
7. Paul H. Appleby. *Public Administration in India*.
8. Government of India. *Second Administrative Reforms Commission Reports*.
9. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). Reports on Good Governance and E-Governance.
10. NITI Aayog. *India Governance and SDG Reports*.
11. United Nations. *E-Government Survey Reports*.



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FIFTH SEMESTER

Course Title: DSC 5.2 COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Subject code: 1564	Credits: 4
Contact Hours: 60	Weekly Hours: 5
Semester End Examination: 80 marks	Internal Assessment: 20 Marks
Course objectives:	
* To analyze and compare the foundational, legal, and institutional frameworks of the UK, USA, and India. * Evaluate the functioning of executives (President/Prime Minister), legislatures (Parliament/Congress), and judiciaries in these countries. * Examine party systems, election procedures, and the role of pressure groups in shaping public policy in the three countries.	
Learning Course Outcomes (LCOs):	
By the end of the course, students will be able to: • Critically compare the parliamentary system (UK/India) with the presidential system (USA) • Understand the nuances of the Prime Ministerial government in the UK, presidential power in the USA, and the coalition/parliamentary dynamics in India. • Analyze the role of judiciary and judicial review (e.g., Supreme Court of USA vs. India) and the rule of law in different nations.	
Pedagogy: Lecture-based learning, Project-based learning, Collaborative learning, Workshops, Field trips and Experiential Learning, Digital & online learning, Mentoring and Guest Lectures	
Discipline Specific Course (DSC -5.2)	
Title of the Paper: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	
UNIT I: Introduction	12 Hours
a) Meaning, Nature, Scope, and Significance of Comparative Government b) Evolution of Comparative Government and Politics c) Approaches to the study of Comparative Government and Politics: Traditional and Modern Approaches.	
UNIT II: Types of Government and Politics	12 Hours
a) Parliamentary and Presidential; meaning and features b) Unitary and Federal Government; meaning and features c) Salient Feature of UK, USA and Indian constitutions	
UNIT III: Executive of UK, USA and India	12 Hours

- a) Power and Functions of King Crown and Prime Minister of UK
- b) Power and Functions of President of USA
- c) Power and Functions of President, Prime Minister of India.

UNIT IV: Legislature of UK, USA and India

12 Hours

- a) Organization Powers and functions of UK Parliament
- b) Organization Powers and functions of USA Congress
- c) Organization Powers and functions of Indian Parliament

UNIT V : Institutional Process

12 Hours

- a) Judiciary system in UK, USA and India
- b) Party system in UK, USA and India
- c) Election Process in UK, USA and India

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

Essential Readings

1. Almond, G. A., Powell, G. B., Jr., Dalton, R. J., & Strøm, K. (2018). *Comparative politics today: A world view* (12th ed.). Pearson.
2. Austin, G. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford University Press.
3. Basu, D. D. (2023). *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (27th ed.). LexisNexis.
4. Bogdanor, V. (2009). *The new British Constitution*. Hart Publishing.
5. Caramani, D. (Ed.). (2023). *Comparative politics* (6th ed.). Oxford University Press.
6. Finer, S. E. (1970). *Comparative government*. Penguin Books.
7. Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2019). *Comparative government and politics: An introduction* (11th ed.). Red Globe Press.
8. Heywood, A. (2021). *Politics* (5th ed.). Red Globe Press.
9. Johari, J. C. (2019). *Comparative politics*. Sterling Publishers.
10. Kashyap, S. C. (2019). *Our Parliament* (3rd rev. ed.). National Book Trust.
11. Lijphart, A. (2012). *Patterns of democracy: Government forms and performance in thirty-six countries* (2nd ed.). Yale University Press.
12. Mahajan, G., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.). (2017). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
13. Newton, K., & van Deth, J. W. (2021). *Foundations of comparative politics: Democracies of the modern world* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
14. O'Neil, P. H. (2024). *Essentials of comparative politics* (8th ed.). W. W. Norton & Company.
15. Sartori, G. (1997). *Comparative constitutional engineering: An inquiry into structures, incentives, and outcomes* (2nd ed.). New York University Press.
16. Strong, C. F. (1963). *Modern political constitutions* (8th ed.). Sidgwick & Jackson.

Additional Readings

1. Almond, G. A., Powell, G. B., Jr., Dalton, R. J., & Strøm, K. (2018). *Comparative politics today: A world view* (12th ed.). Pearson.
2. Austin, G. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford University Press.
3. Bogdanor, V. (2009). *The new British Constitution*. Hart Publishing.
4. Caramani, D. (Ed.). (2023). *Comparative politics* (6th ed.). Oxford University Press.
5. Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2019). *Comparative government and politics: An introduction* (11th ed.). Red Globe Press.
6. Heywood, A. (2021). *Politics* (5th ed.). Red Globe Press.
7. Lijphart, A. (2012). *Patterns of democracy: Government forms and performance in thirty-six countries* (2nd ed.). Yale University Press.
8. Newton, K., & van Deth, J. W. (2021). *Foundations of comparative politics: Democracies of the modern world* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
9. Sartori, G. (1997). *Comparative constitutional engineering: An inquiry into structures, incentives, and outcomes* (2nd ed.). New York University Press.
10. Strong, C. F. (1963). *Modern political constitutions* (8th ed.). Sidgwick & Jackson.



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FIFTH SEMESTER

Course Title: DSC 5.3- KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Subject code: 1565	Credits: 4
Contact Hours: 60	Weekly Hours: 5
Semester End Examination: 80 marks	Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

Course objectives:

- * This paper aims to familiarize students with the historical evolution, nature, and significance of politics in Karnataka.
- * It Provide insights into the state legislature, executive, and judiciary, with a focus on governance, including the role of the Lokayukta.
- * To Examine the impact of party systems, coalition politics, and regional disparities on Karnataka's governance.

Learning Course Outcomes (LCOs):

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Critically analyze the functioning of the state government, including the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- Evaluate the role of caste, religion, and region in Karnataka's party system and election trends.
- Analyze contemporary challenges in the state, including border disputes (e.g., Belagavi), water disputes (e.g., Cauvery).

Pedagogy: Lecture-based learning, Project-based learning, Collaborative learning, Workshops, Field trips and Experiential Learning, Digital & online learning, Mentoring and Guest Lectures

Discipline Specific Course (DSC 5.3)

Title of the Paper: 6.3 KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

UNIT I: Historical Evolution	12 Hours
a) Origin and evolution of the Karnataka unification movement. b) Linguistic identity and state formation. c) Literary and cultural contributions to the movement. d) Geo-political profile of Karnataka Location, size, administrative divisions, and regional diversity.	
UNIT II: Organization of Government	12 Hours
a) Executive: Governor, Chief Minister, and Council of Ministers. b) Legislature: Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council: composition, powers, and functions. c) Judiciary: Karnataka High Court and Karnataka Lokayukta: Composition, power and functions, role and significance.	

d) Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj: Structure and functions of Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, and Zilla Panchayat.

UNIT III: Political Party system

12 Hours

- a) Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, and Janata Dal (Secular).
- b) Coalition politics and electoral trends.
- c) Caste and political mobilisation
- d) Backward class movement and caste politics.

UNIT IV: Politics of polarization

12 Hours

- a) Regional identity in electoral politics.
- b) Welfare politics, Major welfare schemes and their political implications.
- c) Politics of polarization and its impact on Karnataka politics.

UNIT V: Governance and contemporary issues

12 Hours

- a) Regional imbalance and development disparities
- b) Causes and political implications of regional disparities.
- c) Major issues in Karnataka politics: Border dispute: Karnataka–Maharashtra (Belagavi issue).
Water governance: Cauvery and Mahadayi disputes
- d) E-governance initiatives: Bhoomi, Sakala, Kaveri, and Seva Sindhu

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

Essential Readings

1. Bali, A. P. (2001). *Refashioning the new economic order: Karnataka in transition*. Rawat Publications.
2. Chandrashekar. (1985). *Dimensions of socio-political change in Mysore, 1918–1940*. Ashish Publishing House.
3. Diwakar, R. R. (1992). *The story of Karnataka unification* (Kannada ed.). Lokashikshana Trust.
4. Halappa, G. S. (1963). *Studies in state administration*. Karnataka University.
5. Hasan, Z. (2004). *Politics of inclusion: Caste, minority, and representation in India*. Oxford University Press.
6. Manor, J. (1978). *Political change in an Indian state: Mysore, 1917–1955*. South Asia Books.
7. Mathew, G. (Ed.). (1984). *Shift in Indian politics*. Concept Publishing Company.
8. Ramaswamy, H., & Patagundi, S. S. (Eds.). (2007). *Karnataka: Government and politics*. Concept Publishing Company.
9. Rao, H. S. G. (1996). *The history of Karnataka unification*. Navakarnataka Publications.
10. Rao, K. R. (2000). *Imagining unimaginable communities*. Prasaraanga, Kannada University.

11. Shastri, S. (1995). *Towards explaining the voters' mandate: An analysis of the Karnataka Assembly Elections, 1994*. University of Michigan Press.

Additional Readings

1. Galanter, M. (1984). *Competing equalities: Law and the backward classes in India*. Oxford University Press.
2. Gubbannavar, S. (1985). *Karnataka rajyadalita krama* (Kannada ed.). IBH Prakashana.
3. Hayavadana Rao, M. (1946). *Mysore gazetteer*. Government Press.
4. Karnataka Patrika Academy. (2001). *Karnataka parampare* (Kannada ed.). Karnataka Press.
5. Krishna Rao, M., & Halappa, G. S. (1962). *History of freedom movement in Karnataka*. Government of Mysore.
6. Kumar, J., & Susheela, S. (2000). *Vision Karnataka 2025: Strategies and action plans for sustainable development*. Southern Economist.
7. Kuppuswamy. (1978). *Backward classes movement in Karnataka*. Bangalore University.
8. Muthamma, M. (1977). *Karnataka: History, administration and culture*. Usha Press.
9. Prasad, G. K., Kumar, J., & Suri, K. C. (1995). *The angry voter*. Shanti Publications.
10. Ramaiya, P. R. (1961). *Mysore's political evolution*. Jayagowri Publications.
11. Rao, K. R. (2005). *Karnataka aikeekaranadha naalwaru chinthakaru* (Kannada ed.).



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FIFTH SEMESTER

Course Title: DSC 5.4 Public Policy and Administration in India

Subject code: 1566	Credits: 4
Contact Hours: 60	Weekly Hours: 5
Semester End Examination: 80 marks	Internal Assessment: 20 Marks
Course objectives:	
* The objective of studying Public Policy and Administration in India is to understand how the government functions and how policies are made, implemented, and evaluated to improve public life. * Public policy objectives generally aim to address societal issues, allocate resources, and regulate behaviors to promote the public interest and overall human well-being. * These policies can target areas like economic development, social justice, environmental sustainability, and national security.	
Learning Course Outcomes (LCOs):	
By the end of the course, students will be able to understand: • The structure and functioning of government institutions, public systems, and the policy-making process in India. • Learn how to design, implement, and critically evaluate public policies for addressing societal issues. • Develop an understanding of administrative theories, practices, and challenges in managing public services.	
Pedagogy: Lecture-based learning, Project-based learning, Collaborative learning, Workshops, Field trips and Experiential Learning, Digital & online learning, Mentoring and Guest Lectures	
Discipline Specific Course (DSC 5.4)	
Title of the Paper: Public Policy and Administration in India	
UNIT I: Introduction to Public Policy	12 Hours
a) Public Policy: meaning, definition, nature and Need for public policy. b) Evolution of public policy and historical perspective. c) Constitutional and cultural basis of public policy in India. d) Policy cycle and agenda setting	
UNIT II: Public Policy Making	12 Hours
a) Approaches to public policy making: unified, integrated, and sectoral. b) Role of Parliament, Cabinet, and NITI Aayog in policy formulation. c) Cooperative federalism in policy planning and coordination.	

- d) Policy formulation: problem identification, generation of alternatives, selection of policy options, and drafting of policy proposals.
- e) Role of research and research institutions in public policy making, including ICSSR and IKS Division, Government of India.

UNIT III: Public Policy Implementation

12 Hours

- a) Implementation models: comparative understanding of Top-down approach. Bottom-up approach, Incremental model, and hybrid models, Strategic planning.
- b) Resolving implementation problems: defining the problem, identification of issues, preparing problem statements, policy alternatives, and resetting goals.
- c) Monitoring and evaluation: objectives, indicators, performance measurement, and feedback mechanisms.
- d) Impact assessment: social, economic, environmental, and administrative impacts of public policies.

UNIT IV: Administration in India

12 Hours

- a) Organization of government at Centre: Secretariat, Ministries, Departments, Cabinet Secretariat, and PMO.
- b) Centre-State relations: legislative, administrative and financial relations.
- c) Control over administration: legislative, judicial, executive, and popular control.
- d) Good Governance and role of ICT

UNIT V: Major issues in Indian administration

12 Hours

- a) Corruption in administration.
- b) Impact of globalization on administration.
- c) Transparency and accountability mechanisms in policy implementation and administration.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

Essential Readings

1. Bava, N. (2007). Development policies and administration in India. New Delhi, India: Uppal Publishing House.
2. Chakrabarty, B., & Chand, P. (2016). Public policy: Concepts, theory and practice. New Delhi, India: Sage Publications.
3. Chakrabarti, R., & Sanyal, K. (2017). Public policy in India. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.
4. Dror, Y. (1983). Public policy making re-examined. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
5. Dye, T. R. (1975). Understanding public policy. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

6. Hasan, Z. (Ed.). (2000). *Politics and the state in India*. New Delhi, India: Sage Publications.
7. Mathur, K. (2013). *Public policy and politics in India: How institutions matter*. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.
8. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, R. (2009). *Public policy making in India*. New Delhi, India: Pearson Education India.
9. Arora, R. K., & Goyal, R. (1995). *Indian public administration: Institutions and issues* (2nd ed.). New Delhi, India: New Age International Publishers.
10. Maheshwari, S. R. (2001). *Indian administration*. New Delhi, India: Orient Longman.

Additional Readings

11. Bedi, K., Singh, P., & Srivastava, S. (2001). *Government@Net: New governance opportunities for India*. New Delhi, India: Sage Publications.
12. Bhushan, V., & Bhagwan, V. (2001). *Indian administration*. New Delhi, India: S. Chand & Company.
13. Celestine, A. (n.d.). How to read the Union Budget. PRS Legislative Research, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.
14. De, P. K. (2012). *Public policy and systems*. New Delhi, India: Pearson Education India.
15. Jain, R. B. (1976). *Contemporary issues in Indian administration*. New Delhi, India: Vishal Publications.
16. Pani, N., Mishra, S. S., & Sahu, B. S. (Eds.). (2010). *Modern system of governance*. New Delhi, India: Sage Publications.
17. Ramachandran, P. (1996). *Issues in Indian administration*. New Delhi, India: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
18. Satyanarayana, J. (2004). *e-Government: The science of the possible*. New Delhi, India: Prentice Hall of India.
19. Singh, H. (2008). *Indian administration: Current issues and problems*. Jaipur, India: Aalekh Publishers.



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FIFTH SEMESTER

Course Title: E-Governance (SEC-2)

Subject code: 6563	Credits: 2
Contact Hours: 45	Weekly Hours: 2
Semester End Examination: 40 marks	Internal Assessment: 10 Marks

Course objectives:

- * The course objective of e-governance typically aims to provide students or participants with a thorough understanding of the principles, practices, and importance of e-governance in public administration, corporate management, or non-governmental sectors.
- * The objective of this course is to equip learners with the knowledge and skills necessary to understand, analyze, and apply the principles of e-governance. in various organizational and governmental contexts.

Learning Course Outcomes (LCOs):

By the end of the course, students will be able to understand:

- To understand the conceptual framework
- To analyse governance structures in India
- To evaluate governance reforms
- To identify and evaluate the challenges to e-governance in India, including major e-governance projects in India.

Pedagogy: Lecture-based learning, Project-based learning, Collaborative learning, Workshops, Field trips and Experiential Learning, Digital & online learning, Mentoring and Guest Lectures

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC-2)

Title of the Paper: E-Governance

UNIT I: Introduction	15 Hours
a) Meaning, characteristics, and importance of e-governance. b) E-Governance policy, ICT, and governance. c) Citizen Charter, Digital India, gender and governance. d) Accessibility and inclusion in e-governance services	
UNIT II: Major E-Governance Projects	15 Hours
a) Gyan Doot, Warana, e-Choupal, e-Bhoomi, e-Governance in Noida City, Raj Nidhi, and Raksha Bhoomi. b) Karnataka One and Grama One: need and services. c) Current status of Indian e-governance efforts.	

- d) Important citizen service platforms: UMANG, Aadhaar, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Seva Sindhu as a Karnataka digital service delivery initiative.
- e) India Stack and DigiLocker as examples of Digital Public Infrastructure.

UNIT III: Digital Governance

15 Hours

- a) Meaning and significance of digital governance.
- b) Citizen-centric governance.
- c) E-Government services, Public-Private Partnership (PPP model), and expansion of e-governance.
- d) Cybersecurity and data protection/privacy in digital governance.
- e) Digital divide and accessibility challenges.
- f) Ethical use of citizen data in e-governance.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

Essential Readings

1. Moon, M. J. (2002). *The evolution of electronic government among municipalities: Rhetoric or reality?* Public Administration Review, 62(4), 424–433.
2. Norris, P. (2001). *Digital divide: Civic engagement, information poverty, and the Internet in democratic societies*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.
3. Sharma, P. (2004). *E-governance: The new age governance*. New Delhi, India: APH Publishing Corporation.
4. Vasu Deva. (2005). *E-governance in India: A reality*. New Delhi, India: Commonwealth Publishers.
5. Bhatnagar, S. C. (2004). *E-government: From vision to implementation—A practical guide with case studies*. New Delhi, India: Sage Publications.
6. Bhatnagar, S. C. (2009). *Unlocking e-government potential: Concepts, cases and practical insights*. New Delhi, India: Sage Publications.
7. Heeks, R. (2006). *Implementing and managing e-government: An international text*. London, England: Sage Publications.
8. Prabhu, C. S. R. (2015). *E-governance: Concepts and case studies*. New Delhi, India: PHI Learning.
9. Satyanarayana, J. (2004). *E-government: The science of the possible*. New Delhi, India: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
10. Muttoo, S. K., & Gupta, R. (2019). *E-governance in India: The progress status*. Singapore: Springer.
11. Pardhasaradhi, Y., Chetal, R., & Gupta, N. (2009). *E-governance and Indian society: An impact study*. New Delhi, India: Kanishka Publishers.

Additional Readings

1. Bedi, K., Singh, P., & Srivastava, S. (2001). *Government@Net: New governance opportunities for India*. New Delhi, India: Sage Publications.
2. Bellamy, C., & Taylor, J. A. (1998). *Governing in the information age*. Buckingham, England: Open University Press.

3. Dhiman, A. K. (2017). *E-governance: Good governance using ICT*. New Delhi, India: S. K. Book Agency.
4. Holmes, D. (2001). *e.gov: e-business strategies for government*. London, England: Nicholas Brealey Publishing.
5. Kumar, P., Sharma, R., & Kaushal, U. (2016). *E-governance in India: Problems, prototypes and prospects*. New York, NY: Nova Science Publishers.
6. Milakovich, M. E. (2012). *Digital governance: New technologies for improving public service and participation*. New York, NY: Routledge.
7. Nippani, S., & Murthy, B. K. (2018). *Digital India: Governance transformation*. New Delhi, India: Vitasta Publishing Pvt. Ltd.
8. Pavlichev, A., & Garson, G. D. (Eds.). (2004). *Digital government: Principles and best practices*. Hershey, PA: Idea Group Publishing.
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FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT FOR THEORY

Assessment Type	Marks
Internal Assessment Test 1	05
Internal Assessment Test 2	05
Assignment	05
Classroom Activities	05
Total	20
Formative Assessment as per the guidelines	



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ELECTIVE AND SEC PAPER

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT FOR THEORY

Assessment Type	Marks
Internal Assessment Test	05
Assignment	05
Total	10
Formative Assessment as per the guidelines	



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QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR THEORY

POLITICAL SCIENCE

B.A. 5 SEMESTER QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time: 3 Hours

Marks-80

SECTION- A

Answer any TEN of the following question in 50 words

10x2=20

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

SECTION-B

Answer any FOUR of the following questions 100 words

4x5=20

- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.

SECTION-C

Answer any THREE of the following questions in 500 words

3x10=30

- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.

SECTION-D

Answer any ONE of the following questions in 500 words

1x10=10

24. -----

OR



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QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR THEORY

POLITICAL SCIENCE
B.A. 5 SEMESTER - SEC course
QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time: 1½ Hours

Marks - 40

SECTION- A

Answer all of the following question by selecting correct option

40x1=40

1.

a)

b)

c)

d)

2.

a)

b)

c)

d)

3.

4.

.

.

.

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40.