

12. E GOVERNANCE

Learning Outcomes:

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

1. Acquaint student with the introduction to good governance and how it can be achieved by information and communication technology.
2. Understand the growing needs of E-Governance, improving transparency in the system of governance
3. Have understanding of various government schemes and E-Governance projects and initiatives.
4. Provide the practical knowledge about the effective delivery of citizen services through online mode.
5. Realize the issues and challenges of E-Governance.

Unit: 1

Brief Introduction to Governance-E-Governance –Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, Objectives and Significance-Domains of E-Governance- E-Governance and Good Governance-Global trends in the growth of E-Governance.

Unit: 2

E-Governance in India- - National E-Governance Plan (NeGP)-National Informatics Centre- Strategies for E-Governance-E-Governance Implementations: Required infrastructure of Network, Computing, Cloud Governance, Data system, Human resources, Legal and Technological infrastructure- Major E-Governance Projects and Initiatives: Gyandoot, Echoupal, E-Bhoomi, E-Seva, CARD, E-Panchayat, Real Time Governance (RTG) etc.

Unit: 3

Role of Information and Communication Technology in Administration, Effective delivery of services for public utilities through E-Governance-Online filing of complaints, application registration, issuance of certificates, issuance of land records, online payments of fees, dues etc, etendering, easy access to information and E-Governance in Social security and welfare schemes: Direct transfer of benefits, Biometric authentication through Aadhar, etc.

Unit: 4

E-Governance under Information Technology Act-Legal status for digital transactions-Public Private Partnership and expansion of E-Governance.

Unit: 5

E-Governance-Transparency and Accountability at gross root level-Issues and Challenges: Digital Divide, Capacity Building, Cyber Security in Cyber Crimes, Socio-political implications, Issues of integration, Networking with NGOs.

References:

1. B.Sreenivas Raj, E-Governance Techniques-Indian and Global Experiences, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
2. Subhash Bhatnagar, Unlocking E-Government Potential-Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2009.

3. Y.Parthasaradhi, E-Governance and Indian Society, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
4. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India, Initiatives and Issues in India, Centre for Public Policy, 2006.Anil Kumar Dhiman, E-Governance –Good Governance using ICTs, S.K.Book Agency, New Delhi, 2017.
5. Ashok Aggarwal, Governance-Case Studies, University Press India Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad, 2017.
6. Web resources suggested by the Teacher concerned and the College Librarian including reading material.

Co-Curricular Activities (Training of students by the teacher: Total 10 hours): a)

Mandatory:

7. **FOR TEACHER:** Training of students by teacher in the classroom for a total of not less than 10 hours on techniques of application of ICT for getting services from the government departments, filing of grievances through online mode, making digital transactions for issuance of certificates or payment of fees, identifying components in e-governance and techniques to handle cyber security etc.,
8. **FOR STUDENT:** Students have to visit urban or local administration offices and have practical study and assess the implementation of E-Governance initiatives, models, citizen centric services, citizen charter and interact with the beneficiaries about the fulfillment of their needs in time or not and if any lapses they noticed or visit to nearby government institution covering the various citizen centric services delivering through online mode and observe the citizen charter, mode of operation, time limitation, fees prescribed for services and observe the operation of Real Time Governance (RTG) in administration and record their experiences and individually submit his / her observation as a hand-written Fieldwork/Project work Report not exceeding 10 pages in the given format to the teacher.

9. Suggested Fieldwork/Project work Format:

Title Page, Student Details, Acknowledgements, Index page, Objectives, Step-wise process, Findings, Conclusion and References.

10. Max marks for Fieldwork/Project work Report: 05

11. Unit Tests /Internal Examinations

Suggested Co-Curricular Activities

1. Training of students by a related field expert.
2. Reading Daily newspaper either print or online about the misuse of technology which leads to cybercrimes.
3. Reading articles, blogs and websites for various ideological perspectives.
4. Assignments.
5. Discuss the debates around any recent technological advancements.
6. Discuss the case laws and judgments reported on E-Governance initiatives.
7. Seminars, Group discussions, Quiz, Debates etc.
8. Invited lectures and presentations on related topics by experts in Cyber Security especially the Police personnel associated with the cases of IT Act.

13. Local Administration

Learning Outcomes:

Students at the successful completion of the course will be able to;

1. Understand the existing context of Local Government Institutions in India.
2. Have knowledge on the need of empowerment and autonomy of LGIs.
3. Provide an overview on financial resources and constitutional provisions.
4. Analyse the issues, problems and conflicts in Local Administration.
5. Develop communication skills to interact with the elected members and officials.
6. Enhance skills for observation, organizing, networking, documentation.

Unit: 1

Local Government: Meaning, Nature and Importance, Thoughts on Local Governments by M.K.Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Important Committees: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), Ashok Mehta (1978), L.M.Singhvi(1986).

Unit: 2

Decentralization of powers (Political, Administrative and Economic) from the States to Local Institutions- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts-Empowering Local Governments Decision making powers during crisis and disasters-Relationship between local government authorities and Central and State Government service providers-Role of District Collector in strengthening LGIs.

Unit: 3

Revenue raising avenues for Local Governments-Grants, Aid and support from Centre and State Governments-Public Private Partnerships-Concept of Local Development-Village as a unit, SWOC analysis of a village, existing conditions, expected developmental opportunities, the gap, natural, government and private resources, year-wise planning, finances required Role of Local Governments in implementation of welfare and developmental programmes i.e., (MGNREGS), (SGSY), (IAY) and (PURA).

Unit: 4

Challenges for Local Administration, Financial, administrative and Political ConstraintsPublic relations in Local Administration-Need for training for elected representatives and other stakeholders-Audit training and Participatory training.

Unit: 5

Preparation of Reports-Minutes and Documentation-Types of Reports, Content of Minutes Methods of Documentation-Best practices of Reporting on functioning of Local Administration Use of ICT in documentation.

References:

1. Basu, D.D, Introduction to Constitution of India, Nagpur, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2018
2. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and Governance of Public Institutions, 2006, Palgrave Mc Millan Publications.
3. R Venkata Ravi, Empowering Rural India: Experiments and Experiences, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
4. Sawalia Bihari Verma, Empowerment of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, Sarup and Sons, New Delhi, 2006.

5. World Bank, Empowerment in Practice: Analysis and Implementation, World Bank Institute, Washington D.C.
6. S.Chandrasekhar, Panchayati Raj and Financial Resources, Regal Publications, 2008, New Delhi.
7. Rajesh Tondon and Mohini Kak (Eds), Citizen Participation and Democratic Governance, New Delhi, 2016.
8. Anand Prakash, State and District Administration, Wisdom Press, New Delhi, 2008.
9. N.Lalitha, Rural Development in India: Emerging Issues and Trends, Dominant Publishers, New Delhi, 2014.
10. Web resources suggested by the Teacher concerned and the College Librarian including reading material.

IV. Co-Curricular Activities a)

Mandatory:

1. **FOR TEACHER:** Training of students by teacher in the classroom for a total of not less than 10 hours on techniques of identifying financial resources to local bodies, skilling on various components involved in auditing of accounts, analyzing the data of beneficiaries of welfare schemes by using statistical tools, preparation of minutes and reports, imparting technical skills with regard to communication and procedures and practices in documentation.
2. **FOR STUDENT:** Students have to visit to a Rural Local Government Institution, understand its profile, sources of revenue and expenditure, identify major issues and challenges, analyse its development and welfare initiatives, record the experiences, collecting data on implementation of poverty alleviation, employment generation schemes sponsored by governments and interpretation of data and indicate suggestions for better functioning **(or)**
Participate in regular Gram Sabha meeting observe and record the proceedings and outcome of the meeting, indicate suggestions for better functioning of Gram Sabha **(or)** students may take a village as a unit, make SWOC analysis and individually submit his / her observation as a hand-written Fieldwork/Project work Report not exceeding 10 pages in the given format to the teacher.
3. Suggested Fieldwork/Project work Format:
Title Page, Student Details, Acknowledgements, Index page, Objectives, Step-wise process, Findings, Conclusion and References.

Max marks for Fieldwork/Project work Report: 05

4. Unit Tests /Internal Examinations

b) Suggested Co-Curricular Activities

1. Training of students by a related field expert.
2. Reading Local Daily newspaper either print or online.
3. Reading Editorial pages, blogs and websites for various ideological perspectives.
4. Assignments.
5. Discuss the debates around any recent Ordinance, Bill or Act in the Parliament or State Legislature.
6. Carry out a resource mapping of a selected area.
7. Plan and organize a capacity building session for the stakeholders
8. Seminars, Group discussions, Quiz, Debates etc.

8. Collection of material/figures/photos related to political writings by experts covered in Dailies and magazines and organizing them in a systematic way in a file.
9. Visits to press, media houses, governmental offices etc.
10. Invited lectures and presentations on related topics by field experts such as political reporters, editors and professionals in political communication.

14. **LEGAL LITERACY- RIGHTS AWARENESS**

Learning Outcomes:

Students at the successful completion of the course will be able to;

1. Acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.
2. Understand of the laws related to rights applicable in India.
3. Provide an overview of access to courts and enforcement of rights.
4. Develop an understanding of the formal and Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanism that exist in India.

Unit: 1

Brief understanding of Legal Literacy-Rights and Duties of citizens-Indian Constitution Fundamental Rights and other constitutional rights and enforcement of certain rights under Article 21 with emphasis on Public Interest Litigation.

Unit: 2

Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction-Provisions relates to FIR, Arrest, Bail, Search and SeizureImportant offences under Indian Penal Code-Offences against Women-Dowry, Sexual harassment and violence, Juvenile justice.

Unit: 3

Anti-terrorist laws-Implication of security and protection of Human Rights-Laws relating to Consumer rights and Cybercrimes.

Unit: 4

System of Courts and Tribunals and their jurisdiction in India-Civil and Criminal courts, Writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as Juvenile courts, Mahila courts etc.

Unit: 5

Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 and Right to Free Legal Aid-Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADR), Lok Adalats and Conduct of Legal Literacy camps-Role of NGOs in promoting legal awareness.

References:

1. Basu, D.D, Introduction to Constitution of India, Nagpur, Lexis Nexis Butter worths, 2018.
2. Kashyap, S, Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Laws, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1994.
3. D.Srivastava, Sexual Harassment and Violence against Women in India : Constitutional and Legal Perspectives in C.Kumar and C.Chockalingam (eds) Human Rights, Justice and Constitutional Empowerment, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2015.

4. B.L.Wadhera, Public Interest Litigation- A Handbook, Universal Publications, New Delhi, 2016.
5. Aggarwal, N., Women and Law in India, New Century Publishing House, New Delhi, 2019.
6. Kamala Sankaran and Ujwal Singh (eds), Creating Legal Awareness, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2017.
7. Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, Legal Literacy Booklets.
8. P.C.Rao and William Sheffiled, Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and How it works, Universal Law Books and Publishers, New Delhi, 2012.
9. Parmanand Singh, Access to Justice and the Indian Supreme Court, 10& 11, Delhi Law Review, 1981-82.
10. J.Kothari, Criminal Law on Domestic Violence, Economic and Political Weekly, 2005, Vol.40 (46), pp., 4843-4849.
11. Centre for Good Governance, Right to Information Act,2005 : A Citizen's Guide
12. A.Pandey, Rights of the Consumer, New Delhi, Indian Social Institute, 2004.

Co-Curricular Activities (Training of students by the teacher: Total 10 hours):

A). Mandatory:

1. **FOR TEACHER:** Training of students by teacher in the classroom for a total of not less than 10 hours on understanding various rights enshrined in the Constitution, preparation of FIR, conduct of moot court, identifying techniques of ADR mechanism (Negotiation, Arbitration and Conciliation), drafting of a Public Interest Litigation etc.,
2. **FOR STUDENT:** Visit to either a court or a legal services authority set up by the LSA Act, observe the proceedings, interact with persons who are seeking legal remedy and interact/interview the advocates if possible and record their experiences and individually submit his / her observation as a hand-written Fieldwork/Project work Report not exceeding 10 pages in the given format to the teacher.
3. Suggested Fieldwork/Project work Format:

Title Page, Student Details, Acknowledgements, Index page, Objectives, Step-wise process, Findings, Conclusion and References.

4. Max marks for Fieldwork/Project work Report: 05
5. Unit Tests /Internal Examinations

b). Suggested Co-Curricular Activities

1. Training of students by a related field expert.
2. Reading Local Daily newspaper either print or online.
3. Reading Editorial pages, blogs and websites for various ideological perspectives.
4. Assignments.
5. Discuss the debates around any recent Ordinance, Bill or Act in the Parliament or State Legislature.

6. Discuss any contemporary practice or event that violates the equality and protection against discrimination laws.
7. Seminars, Group discussions, Quiz, Debates etc.
 8. Witness any incident occurred in surroundings that would be considered offensive under the penal code and make a class-room presentation on it. Example: Offenses relates to IPC, Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Filing a petition under RTI Act, 2005 etc., 9. Invited lectures and presentations on related topics by experts in jurisprudence and ADR Mechanism.
 10. Read the guidelines issued by Supreme Court in landmark cases relating to Child abuse, domestic violence, sexual harassment at work place.

15. (A) ELECTORAL POLITICS AND VOTING BEHAVIOUR

I. Learning Outcomes:

Students at the successful completion of the course will be able to;

1. Acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of Election Commission of India.
2. Understand the political issues in Electoral Politics.
3. Provide an overview on voter turnout, voting behavior in India.
4. Aware of the role of new media and technology in election campaign.
5. Develop an understanding of the required skills for data collection, research in election management.

Unit: 1

Electoral Democracy - Electoral Politics in India- Pre and Post-Independence, Nature, Characteristics -Electoral Process: Nature and Significance.

Unit: 2

Election Commission of India: Composition, Powers and Functions-Merits and Demerits of Electoral system in India-Political Participation-General Elections in India since 1952Elections to Local Bodies-State Election Commission.

Unit: 3

Issues in Electoral Politics: Corruption, Money power, rigging, booth capturing, undemocratic party system, politics of Political Defections and Reservations-Need of Reforms in present Electoral System-Reports of Tarkunde, Goswamy, Indrajeet Gupta Committees.

Unit: 4

Public Opinion: Meaning and its role in Democratic Politics-Voting Behaviour: Meaning, Nature and determinants of voting behaviour: Caste, Religion, Language, Region etc.

Unit: 5

Management of Elections: Moral Code of Conduct, Filing Election Nominations and Affidavits Use of new techniques and methods in election campaigns: Membership drive, Responsibility Management, Booth Management, New ways of generating funds, Polling research, Opinion Polls, Predictions, Techniques of interpreting collected election data, use of print, electronic and social media in elections.

References:

1. Basu, D.D, Introduction to Constitution of India, Nagpur, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2018.
2. P.R.Bras, The Politics of India since Independence, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1974.

3. C.P.Bhambhari, Politics in India since Independence, Delhi, Shipra Publications, 1990.
4. J.C.Agarwal&N.K.Choudari, Election in India, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
5. R.Ali, Representative Democracy and Concept of Free and Fair Elections, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
6. D.Anand, Electoral Reforms-Curbing Role of Money Power, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 2005.
7. A.Bajpai, Indian Electoral System-An Analytical Study, Nardeen Book Centre, New Delhi, 2002.
8. A.K.Bhagat, Elections and Electoral Reforms in India, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
9. R.P.Bhalla, The Electoral System, Its Operation, and Implications for Democracy in India, Teaching Politics, New Delhi, 1989.
10. R.Hegde, Electoral Reforms-Lack of Political Will, Bangalore, Karnataka State Janata Party, 1987.
11. P.N.Sharma, Elections and National Politics, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2004.
12. Eldersveld, S.J, Experimental Propaganda Techniques and Voting Behaviour, The American Political Science Review, New York, 1986.
13. Eldersveld, S.J, Theory and Method in Voting Behaviour Research, The American Political Science Review, New York, 1992.
14. Jain, S, State Funding of Elections and Political Parties in India Journal of the Indian Law Institute, Allahabad, 1999.
15. Sridharan, E, Toward State Funding of Elections in India : A Comparative Perspective on Possible Options, The Journal of Policy Reforms, 3:3, pp.229-254.
16. Rosenblum, N, Political Parties as Membership Groups, Columbia Law Review, 100(3), pp.813-844.
17. Web resources suggested by the Teacher concerned and the College Librarian including reading material.

IV. Co-Curricular Activities (*Training of students by the teacher: Total 10 hours*):

A). Mandatory:

1. **FOR TEACHER:** Training of students by teacher in the classroom for a total of not less than 10 hours on collection of data relating to General Elections to Lok Sabha/Assembly or elections to Local bodies for a particular period, analysis of data by using statistical tools, preparation of questionnaire on voting behaviour, identifying techniques for interpretation of election data and imparting skills involved in political campaigning by using new media.
2. **FOR STUDENT:** Students have to visit to nearby residential colony or street or a village, collect data regarding their voting behaviour, voter turnout by interviewing the voters using formal and informal questionnaire, interaction with the voters and individually submit his / her observation as a hand-written Fieldwork/Project work Report not exceeding 10 pages in the given format to the teacher.

Suggested Fieldwork/Project work Format:

Title Page, Student Details, Acknowledgements, Index page, Objectives, Step-wise process, Findings, Conclusion and References.