

**Jharkhand NEP, FYUGP 2022-23 onwards**

**Major in Political Science**



Revised Curriculum and Credit Framework for the Four-Year Undergraduate Programmes(FYUGP)

As per Provisions of NEP-2020, implemented from the Academic Year 2022-23 onwards (KU Ref.No.KU/R397/23,dated-14/03/23)

**Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand**

**Revised Courses of Study for Four Year Undergraduate Programme 2022-23, Major in Political Science**

**w.e.f. 2022-23 Academic Year**

**Semester wise Course Code, Paper name and Credit Points**

<b>Jharkhand, NEP, FYUGP 2022-23 onwards</b>							
<b>Table 6: Semester wise Course Code and Credit Points for Single Major:</b>							
<b>Semester</b>	<b>Common, Introductory, Major, Minor, Vocational &amp; Internship Courses</b>						
	<b>Code</b>	<b>Papers</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>F.M.</b>	<b>P.M.</b>	<b>Internal Exam.F.M.</b>	<b>University Exam.F.M.</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>AEC-1</b>	<b>Language and Communication Skills (MIL-1)(Modern Indian Language including TRL) Hindi(50 Marks)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>No Internal Exam</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>VAC-1</b>	<b>Value added Course-1 Section-A- Understanding India Section-B- Environmental Science</b>	<b>2+2 =4</b>	<b>50</b> <b>50</b>	<b>20</b> <b>20</b>	<b>No Internal Exam</b>	<b>50</b> <b>50</b>
	<b>SEC-1</b>	<b>Skill Enhancement Course-1 Digital Education</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>No Internal Exam</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>MDC-1</b>	<b>Multi-disciplinary Course-1 Citizenship and Governance</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>No Internal Exam.</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>MN-1A</b>	<b>Minor from Discipline-1 Globalization and Politics</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>MJ-1</b>	<b>Major paper 1 (Disciplinary/ Interdisciplinary Major) Understanding Political Theory and Politics</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>

**Multi-disciplinary Course-1**  
**Citizenship and Governance**

**Course Code- MDC-1**

**Full Marks-75**

**End Sem.UniversityExam-75**

**Pass Marks-30**

**No Internal Examination**

**Credit-3**

**Paper Name- Citizenship and Governance**

**Course Objective:**

This course will help the students to understand the meaning of good governance and how to realize this. In spite of the best of the policy formulations and institutional arrangements, the government is unlikely to yield good governance if there is no active citizen participation. This course will not only help the students to learn about several institutional arrangements but will also equip them with information and techniques of how to apply them for better governance. They will be able to understand how both citizens and government complement each other in realizing good governance.

**Learning Objectives:**

1. The students will be able to explain meaning and factors and forces which enable good governance.
2. The students will be able to know about their rights which have been given to them and how the exercise of those rights set things right in the functioning of government and delivery of services to the people.
3. The students will understand the key areas of governance issues

**Unit-I: Introduction to Good Governance**

- a) What is Good Governance?
- b) Factors and Models of Good Governance

**Unit-II: Democracy and Governance**

- a). Relationship between democracy and Good Governance
- b). Democratic Governance, Environment Governance, Education and Health Governance

**Unit-III: State and Citizenship in Governance**

- a) Role of the state in governance, policy formulations and enforcement of Social Audit

b) Role of the citizen in Governance: Civic Culture, Citizen Participation and Social Audit

#### **Unit-IV: Institutional and Legal Arrangements**

- a) Citizen Charter
- b) Right to Information
- c) Consumer Protection Act
- d) E-Governance
- e) Public Service Delivery
- f).Lokpal
- g) Lokayukta

#### **Readings:**

Yadav,Sushama And Balwan Gautam, “Lok Prashasan: Siddhant Evam Vyavahar”,Orient Blackswain, Hyderabad.

Basu,Rumaki “Lok Prshasan”, Jawahar Publication, Delhi.

Sharma,M.P., and B.L. Saana, “Lok Prashasan”, Kitab Mahal, Delhi.

Avasthi and Avasthi, “Public administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

Phadia,B.L., “ Bharatiya Prashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Phadia,B.L., “Bharat Main LokPrashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Fadia,B.L. & K.Fadia, “Lok Prashasan”, Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Maheswari,S.R., “Indian Administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

White,L.D.,“Introduction to the Study of Public administration”, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Bhagawan,Vishnu and Vidya Bhushan, “A text Book of Public administration”, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Bhattacharya,Mohit “Public Administration and Planning”, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

Bhattacharya,Mohit“New Horizons of Public administration”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

Avasthi,A & S.R. Maheshwari, “Public Administration”, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, (latest Hindi and English editions)

S. R. Maheswari: Indian Administration.Orient BlackSwan

R.B. Jain: Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration,Vishal Publication

B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Indian Administration,Sage Publications

Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India, Uppal Publishing

Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma [eds.] Decentralisation: Institutions and Politics in Rural India, Oxford

Basu Rumki: Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and Future Perspectives, Sterling Publishers

Maheshwari, S., & Maheswari, S. (1987). Public Policy Making in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 48(3), pp. 336-353.

Frederickson, H. George et al. (2015). Theories of Governance. In *The Public Administration Theory Primer*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press, pp. 219-244.

Leftwich, A. (1994). Governance, the State and the Politics of Development. *Development and Change*, 25(2), Blackwell Publishing Ltd, pp. 363–86.

World Bank Report. (2017). *World Development Report: Governance and the Law*. Washington.

Keping, Y. (2018). Governance and Good Governance: A New Framework for Political Analysis. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(1), pp. 1–8.

□Singh, A.P., & Murari K. (2018). *Governance: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Pearson.

□Ragi, S. K. (2019). *Citizenship and Governance*. New Delhi: National Book Trust

Currie, B. (1996). Governance, Democracy and Economic Adjustment in India: Conceptual and Empirical Problems. *Third World Quarterly*, 17(4), pp. 787-807.

□Leftwich, A. (1993). Governance, Democracy and Development in the Third World. *Third World Quarterly*, 14(3), pp. 605-624.

□Bevir, M. (2006). Democratic Governance: Systems and Radical Perspectives. *Public Administration Review*, 66(3), pp. 426-436.

Faur, D. L. (2012). *From “Big Government” to “Big Governance”?* The Oxford Handbook of Governance.

□Crow, D. (2009). How Citizens Interact with Their Government and Why We Care. *Public Administration Review*, 69(2), pp. 353-355.

□Shastri, S. (2002). Citizen Confidence in Political Institutions and Processes in India: Some Findings from the World Values Survey. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 63(1), pp. 89-104.

□Almond, G., & Verba, S. (1963). *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Princeton University Press

Haque, M.S. (2007). Limits of the Citizen's Charter in India: The critical impacts of social exclusion. *Journal of Public Management Review*, pp. 391-416.

□Paul, S. (2008). India's Citizen's Charters: In Search of a Champion. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(7), pp. 67-73.

□Jain, A. (2012). Good Governance and Right to Information: A Perspective. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 54(4), pp. 506-519.

□Birkinshaw, P. (2006). Freedom of Information and Openness: Fundamental Human Rights? *Administrative Law Review*, 58(1), pp. 177-218.

- Saxena, I. (1988). The Consumer Protection Act 1986: A Viewpoint. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 30(3), pp. 321-331.
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- Sangita, S. (2007). Decentralisation for Good Governance and Service Delivery in India: Theory and Practice. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 68(3), pp. 447-464.
- Panchu, S. (2011). Lokpal: Where Do We Stand Now, and How We Got Here. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(41), pp. 19-21.
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- Nanth, V. (2011). Lokpal Bill Campaign: Democratic and Constitutional. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(16), pp. 20-22.
- Jha, R. R. (2018). India's Anti-Corruption Authorities: Lokpal and Lokayukta. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 64(3), pp. 502-517.
- Lele, S. et al. (2010). A Structure for Environmental Governance in India: A Perspective. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 45(6), pp. 13-16.
- Kandpal, P.C. (2018). *Environmental Governance in India: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Abrol, D. (2010). Governance of Indian Higher Education: An Alternate Proposal. *Social Scientist*, 38(9/12), pp. 143-177.
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- Qadeer, I. (2008). Health Planning in India: Some Lessons from the Past. *Social Scientist*, 36(5/6), pp. 51-75.
- Gupta, M. et al. (2010). How Might India's Public Health Systems Be Strengthened? Lessons from Tamil Nadu. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(10), pp. 46-60.

**Semester-1 total Credits=20**

**For all Semesters=160 Credits**

1 Credit -1-hour Class in a Week

4 Credit - 4 hours Class in a Week

15 weeks 60 hrs Class (60 Lectures)

In a week 3 classes+1 Tutorial=4 Classes

25 Marks Internal Examination may include 20 marks questions from **written Examination (1 Hr Exam)**/Assignment/Project/Tutorial wherever applicable whereas 5 marks will be awarded on the attendance/overall class performance in the semester

**For End Sem.Examination-75 Marks,3Hrs Exam**

There will be two group of questions. Group A is Compulsory which will contain three questions. Question No.1 will be very short answer type consisting of five questions of 1 mark each. Question No.2 & 3 will be short answer type of 5 marks. Group B will contain descriptive type six questions of fifteen marks each, out of which any four are to answer.

Objective type= $1*5=5$

Short Answer= $5*2=10$

Long Answer= $15*4=60$

Total            75

**Note: Follow the Revised NEP Guidelines 2023, for details Ref.No.KU/R/397/23,dated-14/03/23(Enclosed)**