



# South Calcutta Girls' College

## 2.5.1

***Mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode***

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# SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS' COLLEGE

## NOTICE

Notice No. 0278/2023-24

Date: 30/11/2023

Schedule for Internal and Tutorial Examination(Hons.+Gen) of Odd Semester, CBCS, 2023  
1<sup>th</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (B.A/B.Sc.)

Full Marks: 10(Internal)+15(Tutorial) Examination  
1<sup>th</sup> Semester (B.A/B.Sc.)

Date	Time for Internal					
	10:00 am to 11.00 am	11:00 am to 12.00 noon	12:00noon to 1:00pm	1:00pm to 2.00pm	2:00 pm to 3.00pm	3:00pm to 4.00pm to
13/12/23 Wednesday	CC 1 (Hons.)	CC 2 (Hons.)	(GROUP B)  BOTG ,PHIG PLSG, PSYG STSG	(GROUP C)  ECOG, EDCG MTMG,SOCG ZOOG	(GROUP A)  BNGG,CEMG ENGG,GEOG HISG ,JORG PHYG,SANG	AECC BNGM Group (A+B)  AECC ENGM Group (A+B)

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (B.A/B.Sc.)

Date	Time for Internal						
	10:00 am to 11.00 am	11:00 am to 12 noon	12:00 noon to 1:00pm	1:00pm to 2.00pm	2:00pm to 3.00pm	3:00pm to 4.00pm	4:00pm to 5.00pm
13/12/23 Wednesday	CC 5 (Hons.)	CC 6 (Hons.)	GE/CC3 (B.A/B.Sc) (Gen)  (GROUP A)  BNGG CEMG ENGG GEOG HISG JORG PHYG SANG	GE/ CC 3 (B.A/B.Sc.) (Gen)  (GROUP B)	GE/CC 3 (B.A/B.Sc.) (Gen)  (GROUP C)  ECOG EDCG MTMG SOCG ZOOG	CC 7 (Hons.)  LCC 1(Gen)	SEC (Hons.)  SEC (Gen.)

*Chandrima*  
30.11.23

*CUS*  
30.11.23

# SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS' COLLEGE

## NOTICE

Notice No. 0279/2023-24

Date: 30/11/23

Schedule for Internal and Tutorial Examination(Hons.+Gen) of Odd Semester, CBCS, 2023  
5<sup>th</sup> Semester (B.A/B.Sc.)  
Full Marks: 10(Internal)+15(Tutorial) Examination

Date	Time for Internal						
	10:00am 11.00am	11:00am 12.00 noon	12:00noon 1:00pm	1:00pm 2.00pm	2:00pm - 3.00pm	3:00pm 4.00pm	4:00pm 5.00pm
14/12/2023 Thursday	CC 11(Hons.)	CC 12(Hons.)  General LCCI	DSE (Gen)  (GROUP B)  BOTG PHIG PLSG PSYG STSG	DSE (Gen)  (GROUP C)  ECOG EDCG MTMG SOCG ZOOG	DSE (Gen)  (GROUP A)  BNGG CEMG ENGG GEOG HISG JORG PHYG SANG	DSE-A (Hons.) SEC(Gen)	DSE-B (Hons.)

Sharma  
30.11.23  
30/11/2023  
30/11/23

CS  
30/11/23

Full Marks : 10

10 x 1 = 10

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए।

Answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by political participation?  
१। राजनीतिक भागीदारी का क्या अर्थ है?
2. Define political communication.  
२। राजनीतिक संचार-सम्पर्क का क्या अर्थ है?
3. What do you mean by 'elite'?  
३। 'एलिट' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?
4. Name two tribes of North-East India.  
४। उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के दो जनजातों के नाम लिखिए।
5. Name any two military rule in the world.  
५। विश्व में दो सैनिक शासन के नाम लिखिए।
6. Mention any two determinants of voting behaviour.  
६। वोटिंग व्यवहार के दो निर्धारक कारक बताइए।
7. What do you mean by ideology?  
७। अर्थशास्त्र का क्या अर्थ है?
8. What is political culture?  
८। राजनीतिक संस्कृति क्या है?
9. Name two agencies of political socialization.  
९। राजनीतिक सामाजिकीकरण के दो अंगिकाओं के नाम लिखिए।
10. Mention any one positive social role of religion.  
१०। धर्म का एक सकारात्मक सामाजिक भूमिका बताइए।

Name - Buyanka Pal  
 CU Roll NO - 212035-11-0034  
 CU Reg NO - 035-1211-0061-21  
 CIG Roll No - 21AH458  
 Paper - CCI2

10/10  
 14.12.23

১) বাণিজ্যিক যোগাযোগ হল বাণিজ্যের একটি কৌশলগত পদ্ধতি যা অর্থের উৎসের বাণিজ্যিক স্বার্থ, বিক্রয় এবং কাস্টমার প্রচারিত করা হয়।

1

২) প্রচারণা হল অর্থের উৎসের বাণিজ্যিক স্বার্থ, বিক্রয় এবং কাস্টমার প্রচারিত করা হয়।

1

৩) উত্তর - দুই উত্তর দ্বারা উল্লিখিত হওয়া -  
 (i) আবেদন, (ii) মিলন, (iii) হোল্ডিং ইত্যাদি।

1

৪) উত্তর - দুই উত্তর দ্বারা উল্লিখিত হওয়া -  
 (i) আবেদন, (ii) মিলন ইত্যাদি।

1

৫) উত্তর - দুই উত্তর দ্বারা উল্লিখিত হওয়া -  
 (i) আবেদন (ii) মিলন (iii) হোল্ডিং ইত্যাদি।

1

৭) স্বাধীনতা হলে বিদ্রোহ, আন্দোলন ও স্বেচ্ছাসেবিক উন্নয়নের  
প্রয়োজন ব্যক্তি বা গোষ্ঠী বিদ্রোহ জাতীয়তাবাদী মুক্তির অর্থেই  
ধারণ করে। এটি ব্যক্তিগত অস্বাভাবিক মৌলিক স্বার্থসুক্ষ্মণের  
উপর নির্ভর করে তবে এটি যার কোনো ব্যক্তিগত উদ্দেশ্য  
স্বার্থে আচার নাও হতে পারে।

৮) রাজনৈতিক আন্দোলন হল জনগণের, বিদ্রোহ এবং  
আন্দোলনগুলির অঙ্গীকার, যা একটি রাজনৈতিক প্রক্রিয়ায়  
স্বার্থসুক্ষ্মণের এক অর্থ দেয় এবং যা রাজনৈতিক ব্যক্তির  
আচরণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে এমন অন্তর্নিহিত ধারণা এবং নীতি  
অনুসরণ করে।

৯) রাজনৈতিক আন্দোলনগুলির দুটি স্ফীতিক্ত হল -  
(i) শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান, (ii) ~~স্ব~~ জনসংগঠন।

১০) বিদ্রোহ একটি ইতিহাসে আন্দোলনিক ইচ্ছা হল -  
বিদ্রোহ স্ফীতিক্তে আন্দোলনের সার্থ্য প্রকৃতিতে তাতে ওঠে।

১১) রাজনৈতিক আন্দোলন হল জনগণের দুটি প্রক্রিয়ায়  
জনগণের স্ফীতিক্ত নীতিকে প্রচারিত করার জন্য বা জনসংগঠনের  
প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যক্তিদের নিয়ন্ত্রণে প্রচারিত করার জন্য ~~জনগণের~~  
~~স্বার্থ~~ প্রচারণার কার্যক্রম। এতে দেওয়ার সামাজিক রাজনৈতিক  
নিয়ন্ত্রণ অঙ্গীকার প্রদান করে।

Name = Debouina Saha  
CU registration No: 035 - 1211 - 0006 - 21  
CU Roll No: 212035 - 11 - 0002  
Subject Name: Political Science  
Course Code: CC12  
Semester: 5<sup>th</sup> Semester.  
College Roll No: 21AHUS3  
Dept: PLSA

14/12/23

10  
10  
Boys  
14.12.23

CC12 Internal examination.

Ans: ① In Political Sociology, Political Participation refers to Citizens' involvement in Political activities such as voting, activism or civic engagement; shaping societal and governmental process.

Ans: ② Political Communication involves the exchange of information, ideas and messages between individuals, groups or institutions within a political context influencing opinions, policies, and public discourse.

Ans: ③ Elite refers to a selected group of individuals who hold significant influence, power, or expertise often distinguished by wealth, education, social status or political authority.

Ans: ④ Two tribes of northeast India are the following:-  
• Nagas  
• Mizos

Ans: ⑤ Two military rule in the world are the following:-  
• military rule in Myanmar (Burma)  
• The military dictatorship in Nigeria.

Ans: ⑥ Two determinants of voting behaviour are the following:-  
• Religion  
• Language

Ans: (6) Political ideology is a set of beliefs and values that guide individuals' views on government, society and policies, shaping their political preferences and positions. \*\*\*\*

Ans: (8) Political culture refers to shared beliefs, attitudes, and values within a society, influencing citizens' political behaviour and shaping the political environment.

Ans: (9) Two agencies of political socialization are the following: -  
• Education system  
• mass media.

Ans: (10) One positive social role of religion is the following: -

(1) Fostering a sense of community by providing moral guidance.

Ans: (7) \*\*\*\*  
Ideology is a system of beliefs shaping individuals' perspectives on social, political, and cultural issues, influencing their interpretations of the world and guiding decision-making.

-X-



SEMESTER- 1 EXAMINATION 2023

(UNDER CCF, 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE- IDC

Paper: PLS-II/MD-IDC

(Understanding Governance)

Full marks- 50

*Candidates are requested to give answers in their own words*

*as far as practicable*

**প্রাপ্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক**

**নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও।**

২\*৫= ১০

১। শাসন ও সুশাসনের মধ্যে পার্থক্য কি ?

২। সুশাসনের উপাদানগুলি কি কি ?

৩। সবুজ শাসনের দুটি বৈশিষ্ট্য লেখ।

৪। RTI বলতে কি বোঝ ?

৫। প্রশাসনিক দায়বদ্ধতা বলতে কি বোঝ ?

**মডিউল- ১**

**যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও। (৫০০ শব্দের মধ্যে)**

২০\*১

১। সুশাসন কি ? সুশাসনের বিবর্তন আলোচনা কর।

৫+১৫

২। সুশাসনের সাথে উন্নয়ন ও গণতন্ত্রের সম্পর্ক আলোচনা কর।

১০+১০

**মডিউল- ২**

**যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও। (৫০০ শব্দের মধ্যে)**

২০\*১

১। জন অংশগ্রহণ বলতে কি বোঝ ? ভারতীয় শাসনে জন অংশগ্রহণের গুরুত্ব আলোচনা কর।

৫+১৫

২। E- Governance কি? তুমি কি মনে কর যে E- Governance ভারতের কাছে একটি চ্যালেঞ্জ?  
৫+১৫

[English Version]

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*

**Answer the following questions**

2\*5= 10

1. What is the difference between governance and good governance?
2. What are the components of good governance?
3. Write two salient features of green governance.
4. What do you mean by RTI?
5. What do you mean by administrative accountability?

**Module- 1**

**Answer any one question. (within 500 words)**

20\*1

1. What is good governance? Discuss the evolution of good governance. 5+15
2. Discuss the relations of good governance with development and democracy. 10+10

**Module-2**

**Answer any one question. (within 500 words)**

20\*1

1. What do you mean by people's participation? Discuss the importance of people's participation in Indian governance. 5+15
2. What is E-governance? Do you think E-governance is a challenge to India? 5+15



1 Ans. Difference Between Governance and good governance. 56989284

### Governance

- 1- It is the process of Decision making and Implementation (or not Implementation) on the citizen. It is the process of governing.
- 2- It is the ~~pro~~ rules and Laws framed by the government and implement by representative of state.

3- It ~~is not~~ may or may not help in sustainable environment.

### Good Governance.

1- It ~~X~~ adds normative and ~~avatt~~ ~~ella~~ evaluative process to ~~deffs~~ decision making.

2- It the making of rules and governing people keeping in mind 8 elements of good governance

Transparency,  
Accountability,  
Consensus oriented,  
Responsiveness,  
Rule of Law.

Participation, equity  
effectiveness

3- It is important for sustainable development

2- Ans. There are 8 Components of good governance.

i. Accountable - Government have to accountable to the people and needs of citizens to make it much more citizen centric.

ii. Transparency - Governance need to be very transparent to reduce Corruption.

iii. Participation - It is important to involve people in decision making ~~who~~ ~~will much more~~ as those people will be indirectly or directly ~~aff~~ affected by it.

iv. Consensus Oriented. As some decision made may not help some people but atleast it should not harm them.

So only those decisions will be taken seeing how many it will help.

v. Responsiveness. Governemance will responsible for all the decision made

vi. Rule of Law. Law is same for every body there will be a sound judiciary system.

vii. equity and inclusiveness. Everybody irrespective of their Religion, Caste, gender etc have to get involve in this process. There will be no discrimination.

2 viii. effectiveness and efficiency. Decision made have to be effective that will help the country to develop.

3 Ans. Two salient features of green governance:

a. Green governance also known as Sustainable environmental Governance or Corporate environmental Governance is made in response to earth's vigorous climate change and how it will affect people and sustainable development.

2 b. Green ~~gover~~ governance especially aware people to reduce carbon emission and start using natural resources such as solar energy etc.

4 Ans - ~~RTI Act~~

Right to Information Act was first ~~made~~ <sup>66909284</sup> made by the parliament of India that mean "to produce of provide of setting out of practical regime of Right to Information to citizen".

It was first introduced in 15 June 2005 and became functioning in 12 June 2005.

Anna Hazare led a protest which forced the ~~govera~~ government to introduce Right to Information.

(2) It ~~empour~~ ~~empowers~~ empower people and ~~it~~ make governance much more transparent and accountable.

5. Ans (a) Administrative accountability is a element of Good governance in which ~~govera~~ public administration is accountable to people and. bureaucracy cannot dominate citizen. Citizen have fully right to ask questions to ~~govera~~ government. ~~and~~ They also are ~~responsible~~ responsible for ~~answering~~ answering the ~~or~~ questions.

(2) (b) It ~~reduces~~ ~~corruption~~ ~~and~~ and increase transparency. ~~and~~ and make government much more citizen centric.

most

1- Good governance adds normative and evaluative attribute to decision making. It is mainly governing by keeping in mind 8 elements.

- 1- Transparent - It is important that people should be aware of decision taken by the ~~govt~~ government.
- 2- Accountable - Governance need to account <sup>able</sup>
- 3- Responsiveness - They need to be responsible for the decision they are taking.
- 4- Consensus Oriented - They need to know what percentage of people agreeing with them before taking Decision.
- 5- Participation - Participation of citizen is important
- 6- Rule of Law - A sound Judiciary system is important
- 7- equity and inclusiveness - Everybody need to be included in decision making.
- 8- effectiveness and efficiency - Decisions must be effective

Good governance help in sustainable development. It also help in to hear voice of minority. It gives human right and democracy. It is ~~to~~ people centric and human centric. Government ~~at~~ can not Dominate Citizen.

→ Evolution of Government to ~~gover~~ governance to good governance.

~~Gover~~ Governance word first used by Harland Cleveland (1972) at the place of ~~is~~ public administration. ~~Acc~~ According to him what people wants is "less government more governance". Then it is used ~~is~~ by world bank in a report 1992 ~~is~~ "Governance and Development". Governance became famous term when ~~the~~ people saw failure of government. Developing countries was not in a good situation. ~~Dis~~ Decisions made by the government was a failure and ineffective. Corruption was at its peak.

~~Be~~ Bureaucracy was ~~exploiting~~ ~~exploit~~ exploiting people ~~at~~ that time people got to know words like development and prosperity by modernizing health care ~~at~~ education etc.

→ ~~It~~ This is the time (1980s) ~~Gover~~ people ~~that~~ started using Governance. network Relationship of these main elements - Civil society, Market, state.

→ As Governance ~~can~~ came in power. Power of the state decreased. It have to collaborate with Market and other non actors. Monopoly of public institution was ~~not~~ ~~that~~ there anymore. Private sectors also came in power. Revenue generation increased ~~and~~ and Corruption rate decreased.



→ In India as any other post colonial country decided to have centralized planning (Economy) where ~~Govt~~ Government and ~~Pub~~ Public sector will work together to ~~for~~ develop the country. But it was a failure. Poverty was at peak. People did not have ~~money~~ money, ~~infra~~ infrastructure. Lack of supply ~~demand~~ as per demand. Consumption was increasing. ~~So then, Liberalization Privatization~~ Rise of Neo Liberal thinking. ~~Also then, Liberalization, Privatization~~ Privatization. Globalization was introduced to increase the quality of state production.

$$4 + 7 = \textcircled{10} \quad \textcircled{11}$$

2- Ans- E-governance ~~is also known~~ stands for electronic governance and work on application of ICTs (Information and Communication technologies)

E-governance is also known as SMART Governance.

SMART stands for-

Simple - The process should be simple as complex process can become very difficult to adopt.

Moral - The process should be moral as due to E-governance corruption ~~is~~ decrease and it is accessible and ~~is~~ available for people.

Accountable - It makes government much more accountable.

Responsiveness - It makes the administration take responsibility of their actions.

Transparent - It makes the process much more transparent.

E-governance example in India - Digital India.

Yes, E-governance is a challenge in India -

~~Weak infrastructure~~ - India is still not fully modernized technologically.

1- Weak infrastructure - India is still not fully modernized technologically.

2- Internet ~~is~~ accessibility is not every where. It can become a problem.

3- Resistance to change - People are not aware of the process so they don't want to change.

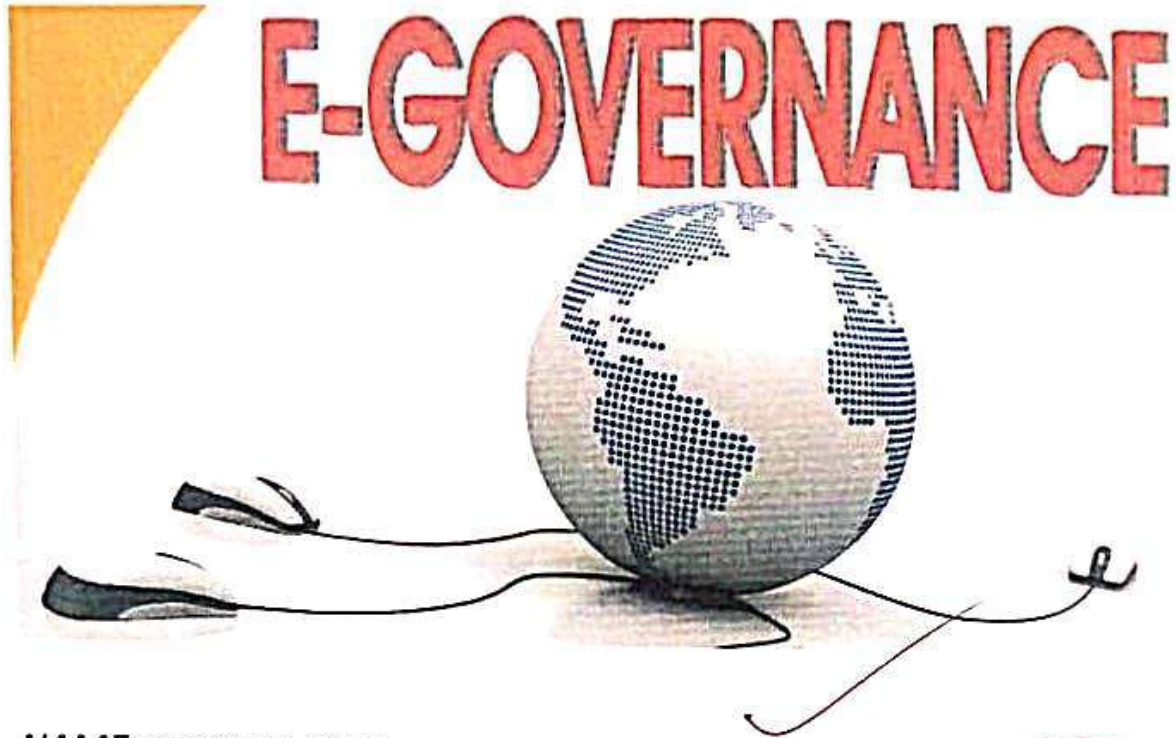
- 4- Lack of proper education
- 5- Many people in India still do not have smart phone.
- 6- Many people are not technologically aware.
- 7- It is difficult to install tower in hilly area.
- 8- Lack of Political will and Trust.
- 9- ~~at some climates in India.~~
- 9- Some places in India have bad climate so it can become difficult to get access.
- 10- ~~In many Public still many Public servant~~ are not ~~not~~ ~~for~~ good in technology.
- 11- Lack of staff.

Above discuss points can become very discouragement in making of E-governance as it can become unfair for those who are not getting access to information.



# SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS' COLLEGE

## CC-13 TUTORIAL



NAME: DEBOLINA SAHA

CU REGISTRATION NO: 035-1211-0006-21

CU ROLL NO. : 212035-11-0002

SUBJECT NAME: POLITICAL SCIENCE

SUBJECT CODE: PLSA

COURSE CODE: CC-13

STREAM: B.A. HONOURS

SEMESTER: 6TH

TOPIC NAME: "E-GOVERNANCE AND DIGITAL INCLUSION: DRIVING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE"

*Debolina*  
10.6.24

14

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude to everyone who supported me during the completion of this project. First and foremost, I extend my deepest thanks to all the professors' of Political Science department for their invaluable guidance, insightful feedback, and continuous encouragement throughout this endeavor. Their expertise and support were instrumental in shaping the direction and outcome of this project.

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Lastly, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to my family and friends for their unwavering encouragement and understanding. Your support and belief in me were a constant source of motivation. Thank you all for your contributions and for making this journey a rewarding and enriching experience.

Candidate Signature:

*Dehina Saha*

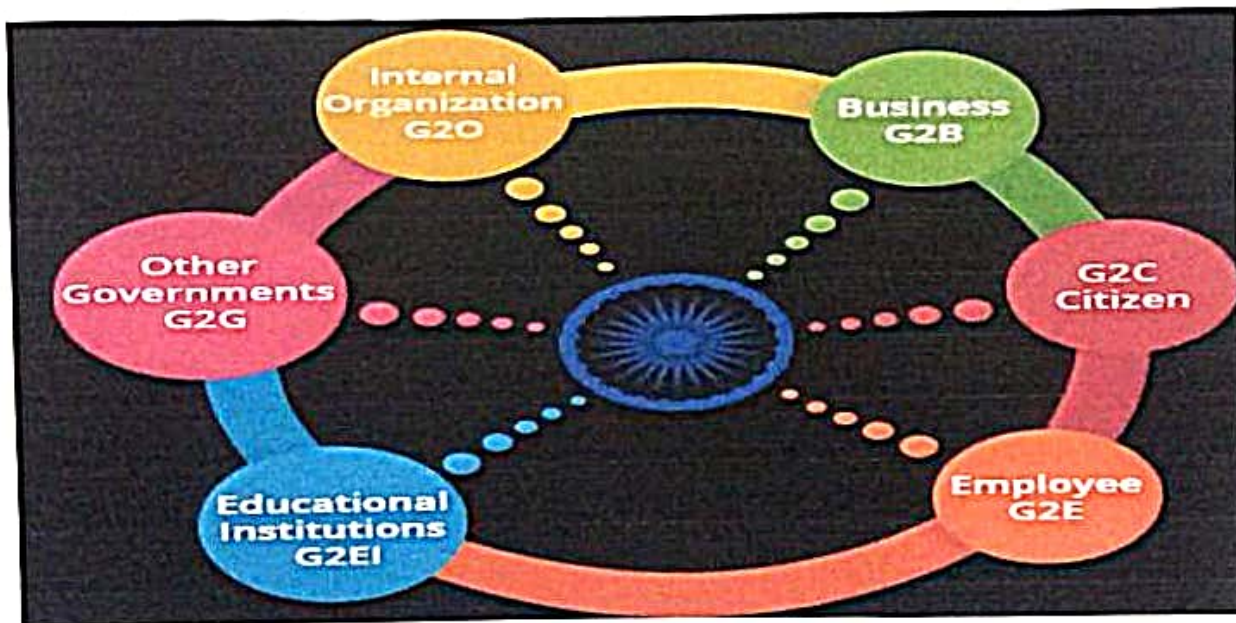
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## INTRODUCTION

In the modern era, the integration of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has revolutionized the landscape of public administration, giving rise to the concept of e-governance. E-governance represents a paradigm shift in governance, utilizing digital platforms and electronic means to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of public services and administrative processes.

This tutorial aims to delve into the realm of e-governance within the context of public administration, exploring its significance, challenges, and potential implications, it seeks to uncover the transformative potential of e-governance in reshaping traditional bureaucratic structures and fostering citizen-centric governance models.



Through the lens of public administration theory and practice, this tutorial will help to analyze the key components of e-governance, including digital service delivery, citizen engagement platforms, data-driven decision-making, and cyber security measures. Furthermore, it will explore the role of leadership, policy frameworks, and institutional arrangements in facilitating the successful implementation and sustainability of e-governance initiatives and aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of e-governance in public administration, shedding light on its opportunities and challenges, and offering insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers alike in harnessing the potential of digital technologies for effective and accountable governance.

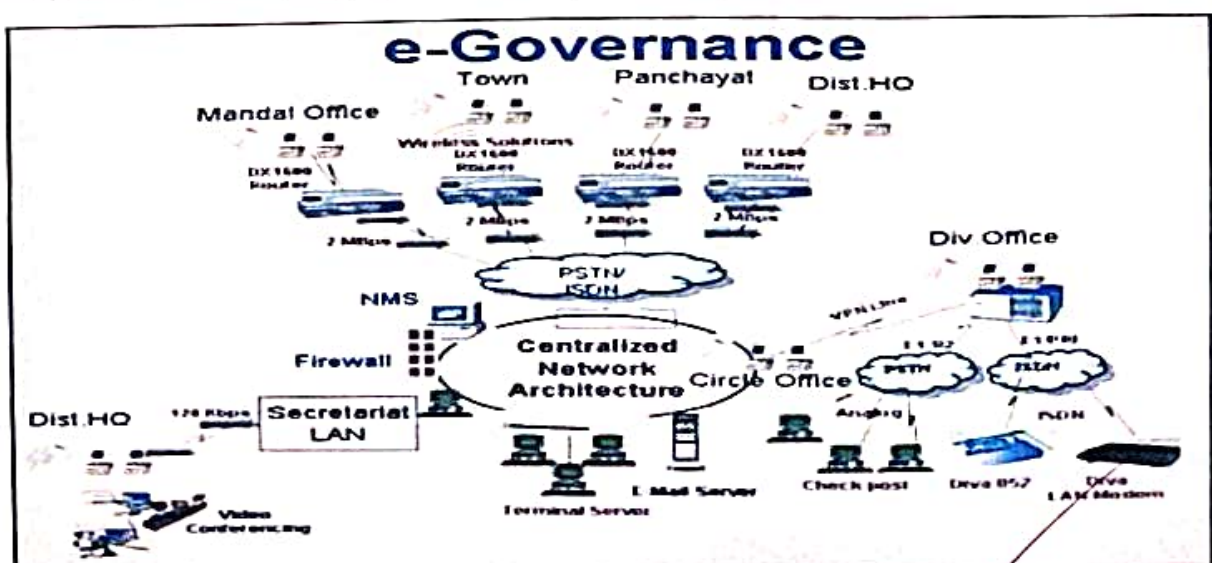
## MEANING OF E-GOVERNANCE

E-Governance or Electronic Governance is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information and communication transactions, integration of various systems and services : government to customer (G2C), Government to Business (G2B), Government-to-Government (G2G) as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government framework. The primary objective of e-Governance is to make available government services to citizens in a convenient speedy, efficient, transparent and effective manner. E-Governance acts as the instrument for speedier and efficient two way flow of information, communication, and services between the government and the citizens and their business/interest groups.

In other words, E-Governance can be defined on delivery of government services and information to the public using electronic means-i.e. Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Its central feature is the use of ICT in governance for making it a speedy, efficient and transparent process for disseminating information and services to the citizens, business, industry, NGOs, and other groups and agencies.

E-governance involves the digitization of administrative processes, the development of online platforms for citizen interaction, and the implementation of data-driven policies and strategies. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of citizen participation, transparency, and collaboration in governance practices.

E-governance is a transformative approach to public administration that harnesses the power of technology to enhance democratic governance, promote citizen empowerment, and address the challenges of the digital age.

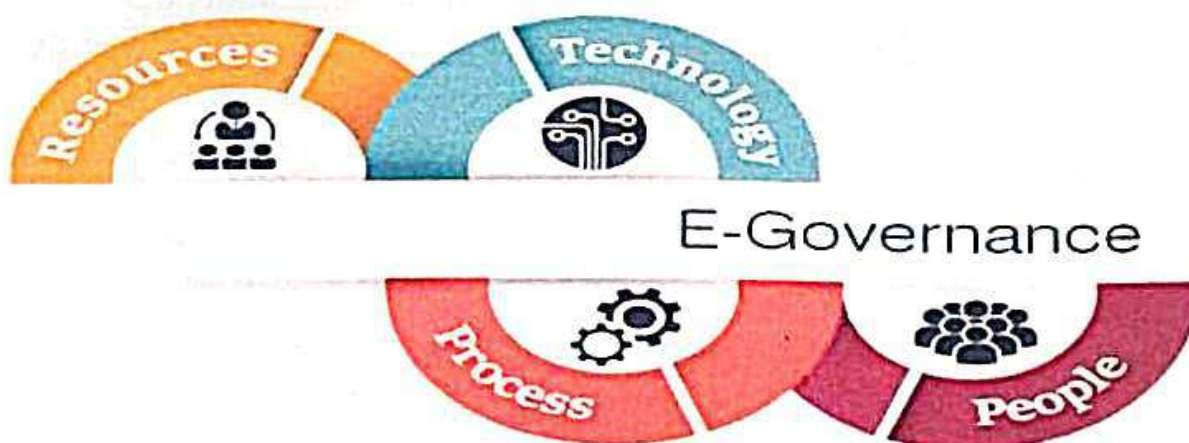




## FEATURES OF E-GOVERNANCE

E-governance in public administration offers a range of features aimed at enhancing efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement. Here are the key points:-

1. **\*Online Services\***: E-governance facilitates the delivery of government services and information through electronic means, reducing the need for physical presence and paperwork. Citizens can access services like applying for permits, licenses, or paying taxes online.
2. **\*Transparency\***: It promotes transparency by providing easy access to government information, budgets, policies, and decision-making processes. This transparency fosters accountability and trust between the government and citizens.
3. **\*Citizen Participation\***: E-governance platforms often include mechanisms for citizen engagement, such as online forums, surveys, and feedback mechanisms. This allows citizens to voice their opinions, contribute ideas, and participate in the decision-making process.
4. **\*Efficiency\***: By digitizing administrative processes, e-governance streamlines workflows, reduces paperwork, and minimizes bureaucratic delays. This improves the efficiency of public services and reduces the time and cost associated with accessing them.



5. **\*Data Management\***: E-governance involves the collection, storage, and analysis of data to inform policy-making and improve service delivery. Proper data management practices ensure the security, privacy, and integrity of government data.

6. **\*Accessibility\***: It aims to make government services accessible to all citizens, including those in remote or underserved areas, by leveraging technology such as mobile applications and kiosks.

7. **\*Interoperability\***: E-governance systems strive for interoperability, allowing different government agencies to share data and communicate seamlessly. This integration enhances coordination and collaboration across various departments.

8. **\*Security\***: Robust cybersecurity measures are essential to protect sensitive government data and ensure the confidentiality of citizen information. E-governance systems must adhere to strict security standards to prevent cyber threats and data breaches.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF E-GOVERNANCE**

E-Governance is highly beneficial for both the government and the citizens. Both stand to gain immensely. The citizens get better, efficient, and speedier services from the government and the latter becomes capable of achieving its socio-economic development goals and objectives. The significance of e-governance are the following:-

(1) Improvement in the quality of government operations as well as in the services and products that it wants to deliver to the citizens.

(2) Extension of the sphere of government services to new development needs, demands and projects. It is designed to provide new services to the citizens.

(3) Enabling citizens' participation in the process of governance.

(4) Enabling the government to secure the objective of all-round development of all citizens and their groups and organizations.

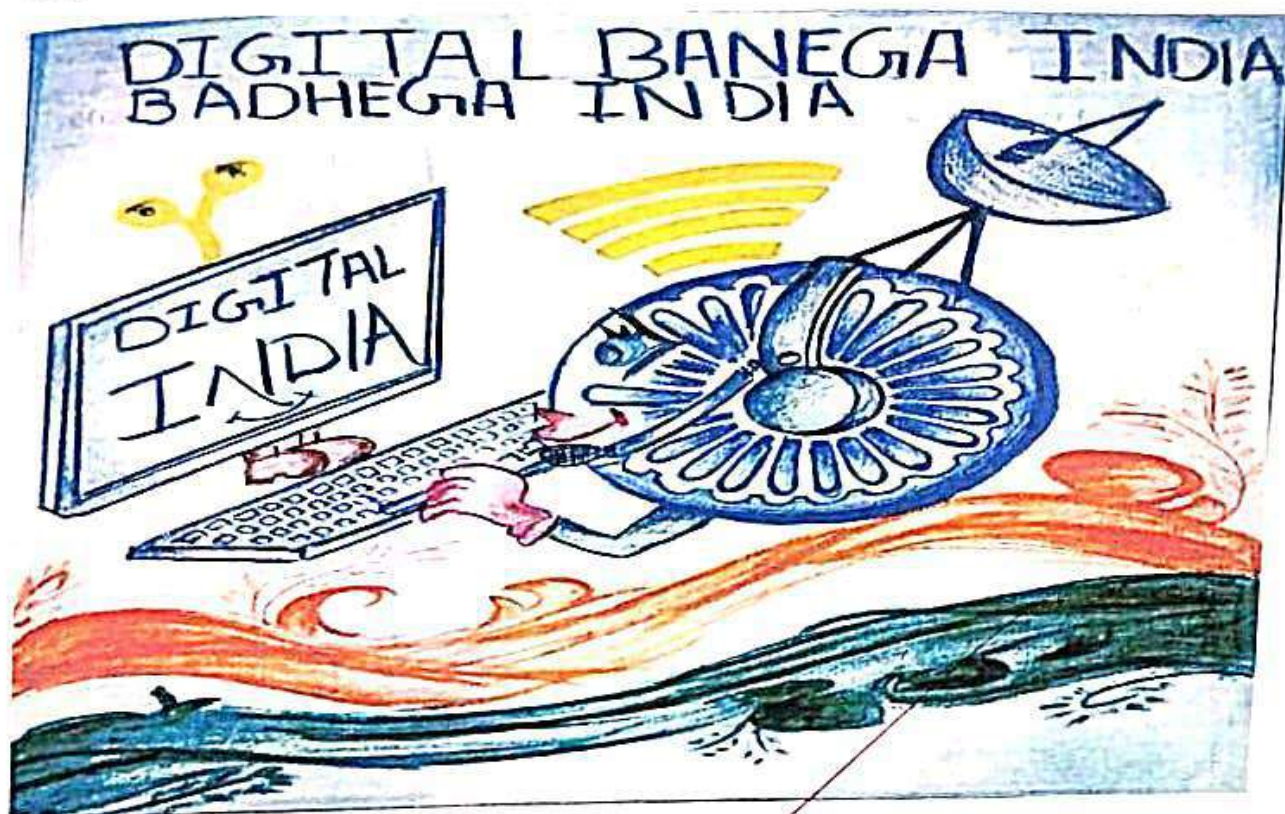
(5) Realizing the objective of inclusive growth and development of all sections of society.

(6) Securing the values of efficiency, speed, transparency, efficacy in government administration.

(7) More comprehensive, productive and healthy public-private partnership for securing comprehensive and rapid all-round sustainable development.

efficient for citizens. The promotion of digital payments through platforms like UPI (Unified Payments Interface) and BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) has also played a significant role in fostering a cashless economy and reducing corruption.

Overall, Digital India is driving India towards a future where technology is leveraged to empower citizens, enhance governance, and propel economic growth.



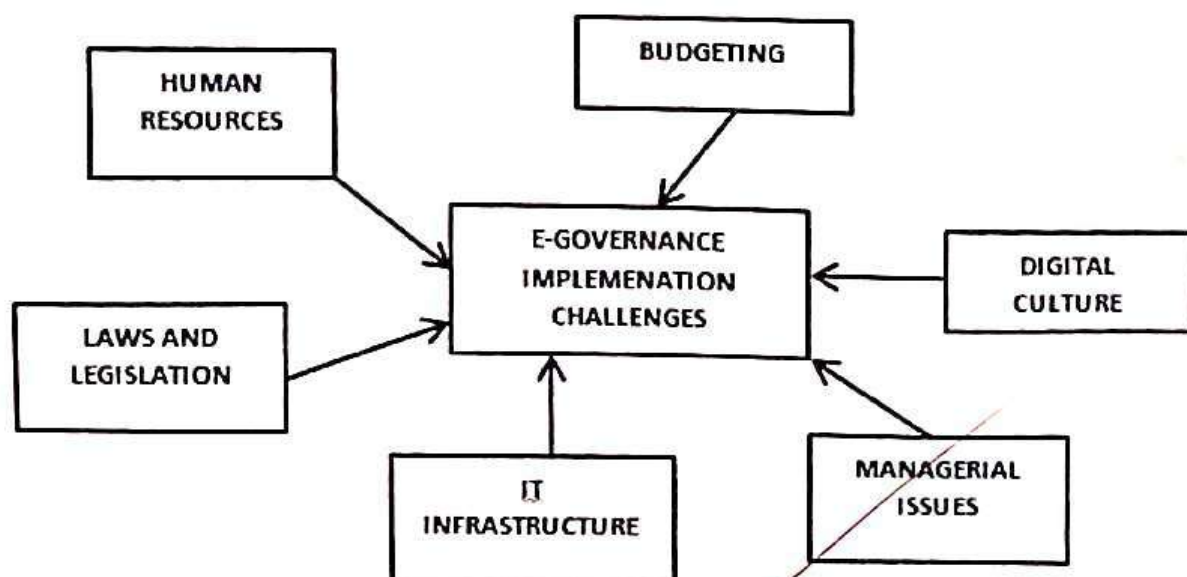
### CHALLENGES WHICH E-GOVERNANCE CAN FACE

E-Governance can secure all above listed advantages by overcoming several challenges which are likely to come before it. In fact, even the developed countries, which have been having a mature and well-organized well operated system of E-Governance, still continue to face several challenges. The developing countries, like India, have been facing several additional challenges. E-Governance has to meet these for developing and remaining healthier, efficient and productive system of delivering services to the citizens.

Some major challenges which E-Governance may face can be listed as follows.

- \* The challenge of transforming the prevailing system of Governance into a well systematized and efficient system of E-Governance.

- \* The challenge of ensuring E-Accountability.
- \* The challenge of securing E-Transparency.
- \* The challenge of maintaining cyber security.
- \* The challenge of securing the services of highly skilled and experienced information and communication technology professionals.
- \* The challenge of keeping E-Governance as a cost-effective and efficient system of democratic governance.
- \* The challenge of finding E-Governance solutions for E-Governance problems.
- \* The challenge of securing the services of IT skilled administrators and employees.
- \* The challenge of handling the problems faced by different groups and organizations of People which may require customized solutions.
- \* The challenge resulting from the operation of the system of E-Governance which continuously demands a broadening access to governmental information about laws, regulations, data, policies, publication of addresses of government officials and agencies for encouraging public participation in decision making through e-mails and other communications to the government/public officials.



# CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of e-governance in public administration marks a pivotal shift towards efficiency, transparency, and citizen-centric service delivery. Through digital platforms and technological advancements, governments can streamline processes, enhance communication channels, and foster greater accountability. E-governance facilitates easier access to services, reduces bureaucratic hurdles, and promotes inclusivity by reaching marginalized communities. Moreover, it enables data-driven decision-making, leading to more informed policy formulations and resource allocations.

However, successful e-governance requires robust cybersecurity measures, capacity building, and continuous innovation to address evolving challenges. Despite its transformative potential, the full realization of e-governance hinges on overcoming digital divides and ensuring equal access to technology for all citizens. Moving forward, sustained commitment from policymakers, collaboration with stakeholders, and adaptability to emerging technologies will be crucial for harnessing the full benefits of e-governance in public administration, ultimately paving the way for a more efficient, responsive, and accountable government.

Through seamless integration of data and services, it streamlines operations, reducing bureaucracy and enhancing service delivery. Moreover, robust security measures are essential to safeguard sensitive information and maintain public trust. Continuous evaluation and adaptation are crucial to address evolving needs and technological advancements. Overall, E-governance serves as a blueprint for modernizing governance systems, fostering innovation, and ultimately improving the lives of citizens.

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08.05.2024.

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# SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS' COLLEGE

NAME : Tanviya Panda.

SEMESTER : 1<sup>st</sup> SEM

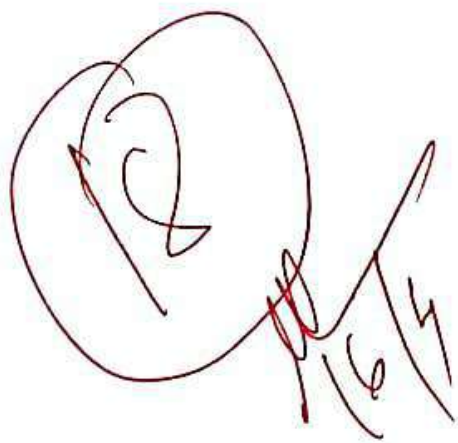
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## • বৃত্ত উত্তম স্বীকার:- বগ্নেচের

এই প্রকল্পটি রূপায়নে যারা আম্মাক আহ্বায় করেছ তাদের প্রতি আম্মি চিরবৃত্ত, বিজ্ঞেয়ত বায় বিজ্ঞান বিভাগের স্থিতিবগ্নয়ন ড: বগ্নগিক বায়নাগ্নী, ড: স্তগাকী দায়, ড: স্তগাকী চগ্নবগ্নী এবং ড: নগ্নতা বগ্নগিক, যাদের আহ্বায় হুড়া আম্মার এই প্রকল্পটি রূপায়ন বধা রূপায় হুতো না, তাদের আম্মি বিন্যাদ ডায়াই আম্মাকে রূপায়গিতা বধা হুয়। এবং আম্মি আম্মার রূপায়গিতা বগ্নগিক বিন্যাদ ডায়াই আম্মাকে আহ্বায় বধা হুয়।

পরিকল্পে আম্মি হাদিক অগ্নিনন্দন ডায়াই আম্মার বগ্নেচের প্রগ্নগিতা, পরিকল্প ও প্রগ্নায়ক বগ্নকে যারা স্থিতিবগ্নীদের পরিকল্প, - প্রকল্প রূপায়ন এবং স্থানিক প্রবন্ধ রূপায়ন বধা স্থানিক হুড়ার বগ্নগিক (অগ্নি রূপায়গিতা) বধা হুয়।

বিন্যাদান্ত

আনিয়া পান্ডা



# অস্বাভাবিক বিবোর্ধী আইন নির্যাসতা ও মানবাধিকার

**ভূমিকা:** - অস্বাভাবিক আইন আন্তর্জাতিক এবং জাতীয় উভয় স্তরেই একটি জটিল অস্বাভাবিক হিসাবে দেখা দিয়েছে, যেখানে রাজনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্য অপ্রতিরোধ্যভাবে বিচারিক প্রক্রিয়া হীন অস্বাভাবিক, অস্বাভাবিকের আকস্মিক আঘাতে বিচলিত হতে প্রকারিক চূড়ান্ত উত্তর ও অস্বাভাবিকের বিরুদ্ধে, অস্বাভাবিক দমনের জন্য নানা ধরনের আইনি ব্যবস্থা প্রয়োগ করা হয়েছে।

ভারতীয় সংবিধানের Art. 22-তে বলা হয়েছে যেখানে ব্যক্তিগত সুরক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে হলে তাঁকে প্রত্যক্ষ বাক্যে জানাতে হবে [Art 22(1)], প্রত্যক্ষ 24 ধারার অধীনে নিবর্তন অভিযোগের আধালাতে হাজার বছরে [Art. 22(2)], তাঁকে ব্যক্তিগত তার পছন্দমতো আইনগতভাবে অর্থাৎ পত্রিকার বহুর সুযোগ দিতে হবে [Art. 22]।

আধিকারিকভাবে একটি আইন ব্যক্তি এই অধিকারগুলি ভেঙে বারবার, তবে অস্বাভাবিক বিদেহি [Art. 22(3)(a)] এবং নিবর্তনগুলির আধা আইনে প্রত্যক্ষ ব্যক্তি 22(3)(b) সত্ত্বে এই অধিকারটি প্রযোজ্য নয়, ভারতীয় সংবিধান বিচারিক জাি চূড়ান্ত বহুর ক্ষেত্রে preventive Detention বা নিবর্তনগুলির আধা কথারি অর্থ হলে কিনা বিচারে কোনো ব্যক্তিগত আইন বাহা, আধিকারিক আইন থেকে পার্থক্য বহুর ক্ষেত্রে এই আইনের নিবর্তনগুলির আইন বলা হয়, নিবর্তনগুলির আইন প্রথম পরিষ্কারিতের বহা হয় যখন বহুরাতির হাতে হস্ত প্রাপ্তমান আছে, আধিকারিক দায়ের বহুর পক্ষে এ বিধিঅস্বাভাবিক প্রমানাদির আধায়ে আইন ব্যক্তিগত দোষ) আকস্মিক বহুর পক্ষে এ বাহা নয়, তবে তাঁকে আইন না বহলে সে আইন বহুর প্রথম অধায়ে তার আইনের শাসিতা প্রাপ্তমান বহুর পক্ষে বাহা হয়।

1967 সালের আইনগত বহুরাতির বাহুরাতির (প্রাকৃতিক) আইন এবং 1980 সালের জাতীয় নির্যাসতা আইন হলে অস্বাভাবিকের বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই বহুর চূড়ান্ত উত্তরে বাহুর আইন, VAPA ভারতে অস্বাভাবিক বাহুরাতির প্রাকৃতিক আইনগত আইন, অধি আইনটি 1967 সাল থেকে বাহুর হতেছে, অস্বাভাবিকের বিরুদ্ধে আইনের পক্ষে) একটি নির্দিষ্ট অধিকার প্রথম অস্বাভাবিক দ্বারা 2004 সালে VAPA অধিকারিক আইন, 2004 এর কার্যকর মুক্তি বহা হয়েছিল, 1987 সালের অস্বাভাবিক এবং অস্বাভাবিক বাহুরাতির (প্রাকৃতিক) আইন (TADA) এবং 2002 সালের অস্বাভাবিক প্রাকৃতিক আইন (POTA) ছিল প্রাকৃতিক আইন যা VAPA অধিকারিকের আইনে অস্বাভাবিক বাহুরাতির আইনগত আইনগত আইন, TADA এবং POTA উভয়ের অধিকারিক বহুর বহুর প্রাকৃতিক বহা হয়েছ।

শ্রীমানজন হাজারিকার আইন হতেছে আইন 2008 সালে হনআইন-তে ভারতের প্রাকৃতিক অস্বাভাবিকের আইন প্রাকৃতিক অস্বাভাবিক হিসাবে প্রাকৃতিক বহুর, " ভারতের বাহুরে ভারতের, ন্যায়িক" হনআইন হন আইন বহুর বহুরাতি বাহুরে হিহান এবং আইনগত আইনগত অস্বাভাবিক বহুর 63টি উদাহরণ উদাহরণ বহুরে, যা অস্বাভাবিক অধিকার বহুর অধিকার আইন ব্যধ বাহুরে, হিহানিও হন দেয় " যে কোনো ব্যক্তি যে একটি অস্বাভাবিক আইন বা একটি অস্বাভাবিক অধিকারিকের অধিকার" হিহা 20 এবং 38 এর অধীনে 10 বছরে বাহুরাতির হিহান হতে.

ভাৰতীয় সংসদৰাজ্য আইনসভাৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰণীত জ্ঞানবিগ্ৰহ আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰণ  
 গ্ৰহণ আইনকে নিৰ্বচনস্থানৰ আৰু আইন বলা হয়, গ্ৰহণ আইনৰ  
 কাৰ্য্যকৰণ উদাহৰণ দেখা যায় :

1. Preventive Detention Act, (1950) :- গ্ৰহণ আইনটি হৈছিল অস্থায়ী প্ৰত্যাহ  
 বেচন গ্ৰহণৰ দ্বাৰা আৰু গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল, তদুপৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰণ গ্ৰহণ আইনৰ  
 উদ্দেশ্য বহানো হয়, 1969 আৰম্ভৰ লৈয়ে গ্ৰহণ উদ্দেশ্য লৈয়ে যায়,
2. Maintenance of Internal Security Act, (1971) :- আৰম্ভণত এটি 'মিছা'  
 (MISA) নামে অস্থায়ী পৰিচি, 1955 আৰম্ভৰ কৰাৰি অস্থায়ীকালীন অস্থায়ী আইনটি  
 অস্থায়ীকালীন কৰাৰ অস্থায়ীকালীন হৈছে, জীৱনকালীন কৰা হৈছে বৰ্হে  
 1975-76 আৰম্ভৰি অস্থায়ীকালীন আইন কাৰ্য্যকৰণ 1,75,000 পৰ্য্যন্ত  
 হৈছিল, লৈয়ে 1978 আৰম্ভৰ মৰ্হিন আইন অস্থায়ীকালীন আইন কৰা হয়,
3. Conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of Smuggling Activities Act:  
 (1974) - আৰম্ভণত এটি 'কোম্পোজা' নামে পৰিচি, গ্ৰহণ আইনৰ উদ্দেশ্য  
 কৰা চোৱাই চান্দান, বিদেশী কৰ্মকাৰ অৰ্থে কৰাৰ হৈছে অস্থায়ীকালীন  
 কৰা কৰা,
4. National Security Act (1980) :- দেশৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা ও নিৰ্হাৰণ স্থায়ীকালীন কৰাৰ  
 আইন প্ৰণীত হয়,
5. Essential Service Maintenance Act, 1981 (ESMA) :- কাৰ্য্যকৰণৰ নিৰ্হাৰণ ও  
 উদ্দেশ্যক অস্থায়ীকালীন কৰাৰ আৰ্থে গ্ৰহণ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হয়, 2004 আৰম্ভ  
 UPA অস্থায়ীকালীন আইন কৰা কৰা হয়,
6. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities prevention Act, 1987 (TADA) :-  
 আৰম্ভণত এটি 'TADA' নামে পৰিচি, এটি হৈছিল অস্থায়ীকালীন-বিদেশী আইন,  
 1985 লৈয়ে 1995 পৰ্য্যন্ত এটি কাৰ্য্যকৰণ হৈছিল, পৰিচিৰি বিদেশীকালীন  
 পৰিচিৰি গ্ৰহণ আইনটি বৰ্হিত হয়, এটি কাৰ্য্যকৰণ হয় 23 মে 1985, পৰিচি 1989,  
 1991 গ্ৰহণ 1993-তে এটিকে পৰিচিৰি নৰিচি কৰা হয়, কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যকৰণ অস্থায়ীকালীন  
 - গ্ৰহণ অস্থায়ীকালীন হৈছে 1995 আৰম্ভৰ গ্ৰহণ আইনটি আৰম্ভৰি কৰা হয়নি, TADA  
 অস্থায়ীকালীন কৰা হৈছে "It was the first anti-terrorism Law legislated by the  
 Government to define and counter terrorist activities"
7. Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA) :- ভাৰতীয় পৰিচিৰি কৰা  
 অস্থায়ীকালীন-বিদেশী কাৰ্য্যকৰণ কৰা কৰাৰি চান্দ 2002 আৰম্ভৰি কৰা হৈছিল,  
 অস্থায়ীকালীন অস্থায়ীকালীন-বিদেশী কৰাৰি ভাৰতীয় কৰ্মকাৰৰি কৰাৰি  
 অস্থায়ীকালীন পৰিচিৰিৰি POTA কাৰ্য্যকৰণ কৰা হয়, গ্ৰহণ আইনটি  
 ordinance - prevention of Terrorism ordinance (POTA) 2001 ও TADA  
 (1985-95) - ক পৰিচিৰি কৰা কৰা হয়, NDA অস্থায়ীকালীন এটি অস্থায়ীকালীন  
 পৰিচিৰি UPA অস্থায়ীকালীন আইন 2004 আৰম্ভৰি এটি 'repeal' কৰা লৈয়ে হয়,  
 POTA আইনটিৰি কাৰ্য্যকৰণৰি বিদেশী অস্থায়ীকালীন কৰা হৈছে - কৰা  
 কৰা অস্থায়ীকালীন কৰা হয়, গ্ৰহণ অস্থায়ীকালীন পৰিচিৰিৰি 7 October 2004  
 UPA অস্থায়ীকালীন এটি কৰা কৰা হয়,



# ● জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার সুসংস্থা: -

জাতীয় জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার কমিটিনের  
 চেয়ারম্যানের কার্যালয়, ঢাকা, জাতীয় জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার কমিটিনের  
 কার্যালয়, ঢাকা: জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার সুসংস্থা এবং তাদের কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য  
 সরকারের সুসংস্থা করা, উচ্চশিক্ষা বোর্ডের অধীনে জাতীয় জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার  
 বোর্ড গঠন করা এবং সরকারের কার্যালয় পরিচালনা করা এবং উপস্থিত প্রতিবেদনের  
 ব্যবস্থার সুসংস্থা করা, NHRC হল একটি বিবিধ দায়িত্ব অর্পিত যা  
 12 অক্টোবর 1993 আনের 28 আইনের 1993 আনের জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার  
 সুসংস্থা উদ্দেশ্যে গঠিত হয়েছিল, এটি জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার সুসংস্থা  
 আইন, 1993 দ্বারা একটি বিবিধ ত্রি-দেওয়া হয়েছিল, এই আইনটি  
 জ্ঞানবাণীবিকারকে সংক্রান্ত করে "এর সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট অধিকার  
 ব্যক্তিগত ডাবল, দ্বি-বিনতা, অধ্যয়ন এবং সর্বাঙ্গীণ অধিকার দ্বারা সংরক্ষিত  
 বা অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে সুরক্ষিত এবং তাদের আদালত দ্বারা প্রযোজ্য।"  
 জাতীয় জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার কমিটিন ও রয়েছে, 2005 আনে প্রকাশনে  
 ক্ষমতা ও কার্যদিহিতা বাড়াতে উচ্চ অধিকার আইন দায় করা হয়,  
 তাছাড়া সুপ্রিম কোর্ট জাতীয় অধিকারের আওতাধীন ও রয়েছে,  
 হিসাবে করা করে, অধিকারের 32 অনুচ্ছেদের অধীনে সুপ্রিম কোর্ট  
 এবং অধিকারের 226 অনুচ্ছেদের অধীনে হাইকোর্ট জাতীয়  
 অধিকার গঠন করে হেবিয়ার কার্যক্রম, স্যান্টোরিয়াম, গির্জাঘর,  
 স্ট্রীটওয়ে এবং বেশ প্রচারের ক্ষেত্রে বিট ডাবলি বসতে পারে,  
 এভাবে জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার প্রতিটি মানুষের একইভাবে অধিকার ছেঁচা ও  
 সুরক্ষিত ও অবিচ্ছেদ্য, সানুসঙ্গত হ অধিকার ছেঁচা বসতে এবং  
 চৌ বসতে, তবে এ চৌ অন্যের অধিকার ও প্রকাশিত বিনয়িত বসন  
 হতে পারে না, জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার অধি কার্যক্রম এবং অধিকার চৌ সন  
 হতে প্রযোজ্য, হ অধিকার একইভাবে অধিকার ও আইনভিত্তিক  
 অধিকার, স্থানীয়, জাতীয়, আঞ্চলিক ও আন্তর্জাতিক আইনের  
 অন্তর্ভুক্ত দায়িত্ব হল একই অধিকার বসনাবেশন বসন, যদিও অধি  
 কার বসনে প্রকৃতপক্ষে বিবেচনা হয় তা এখন পর্যন্ত একটি  
 দক্ষতায় বিবেচনা বিষয়, বিজ্ঞানী জ্ঞানবাণীবিকার বিষয়টি এখন  
 আরো প্রকৃতপক্ষে উল্লেখ হতে, যখন আমরা দেখছি যে মানুষের  
 অধিকারের অধিকার সুদূর, অধিকার, হওয়ার কারণে বার বার  
 ক্ষতি হতে, এজন্য আইন আধিকার অধিকার জনগণের  
 অধিকার বসন প্রযোজ্য, প্রাচীন গ্রীষ্ম পেরিডিয়াম বসন  
 বসন হতে, " কিন্তু অধিকার হল অধিকার সুরক্ষা এবং  
 অধিকার বসন হল অধিকার".

## ব্রহ্মতত্ত্ব :-

ব্রহ্মবাদ বিদ্যে অর্হন, নিরাময়া ও জ্ঞানবাচিবগক ঠিহয়  
অজ্ঞানিত প্রকল্পনাট রাদাযনেক যোগে য়েত গ্রন্থ থেবে ত্য  
অঙ্গুত বকেছি তাদেয় স্বার্থে উল্লেখযোগ্য) —

1. শ্রবণের অধিবিন গ্রহ গ্রহ গ্রন্থ বিবর্তন : বায় সুধীক  
বিশ্বাকন যোগ,
2. জনতান্ত্রিক চেতনা ও জ্ঞানিক অর্হন : সুযোগার্থ্যয় জ্ঞান.
3. ব্রহ্মবাদ বিদ্যে অর্হন ও বিধি : জ্ঞান জ্ঞানবাহুল্য

SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS' COLLEGE  
TUTORIAL PROJECT

NAME – SOHELI CHOWDHURY  
SEMESTER – I  
CU ROLL NO. – 232035-11-0081  
CU REGD NO. – 035-1211-0033-23  
PAPER – PLSA-H-CC-1  
TOPIC – CITIZENSHIP  
SESSION – 2023-2024



S. S. M.  
16/11/24

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor and professors, for their continuous guidance and expertise. Their valuable insights and feedback have been instrumental in shaping the direction of this research. I would also like to thank my parents and friends for their dedicated efforts and collaborative spirit.





## **Introduction:**

In the realm of political science, citizenship stands as a cornerstone concept, encapsulating the intricate relationship between individuals and the state within a given political community. Beyond its legal dimensions, citizenship embodies a complex tapestry of rights, responsibilities, and identities that shape the contours of political participation, social inclusion, and collective belonging. Understanding citizenship requires delving into its historical evolution, philosophical underpinnings, and socio-political implications within diverse national and global contexts, illuminating the multifaceted nature of this fundamental aspect of modern governance.

At its essence, citizenship represents a compact between individuals and the state, delineating the rights, privileges, and obligations conferred upon members of a political community. Rooted in notions of membership and allegiance, citizenship not only grants individuals access to a range of legal entitlements, such as voting rights, access to public services, and protection under the law but also imbues them with a sense of belonging and identity within the broader social fabric. However, citizenship is far more than a legal status; it is a dynamic and evolving concept that reflects the aspirations, struggles, and ideals of democratic societies.

The evolution of citizenship is deeply intertwined with the development of modern nation-states and the expansion of democratic governance structures. Historically, citizenship was often contingent upon factors such as property ownership, gender, race, and ethnicity, resulting in exclusionary practices that denied full rights and recognition to marginalized groups. Over time, movements for civil rights, women's suffrage, and minority empowerment have challenged these discriminatory norms, expanding the boundaries of citizenship and advancing principles of equality, inclusion, and justice.

In contemporary political discourse, citizenship remains a focal point of debate and contention, particularly in light of globalization, migration, and the proliferation of transnational challenges. Questions surrounding citizenship intersect with a host of pressing issues, including immigration policy, human rights, and social inequality, raising fundamental questions about belonging, identity, and the rights of non-citizens within democratic societies. Moreover, citizenship shapes patterns of political participation, social cohesion, and the distribution of resources, influencing the dynamics of power and governance in complex ways.

Against this backdrop, a comprehensive understanding of citizenship is essential for grappling with the challenges and opportunities of contemporary governance. By critically examining citizenship in its myriad dimensions – legal, political, social, and cultural – political scientists can shed light on the underlying dynamics of democracy, citizenship rights, and social justice. Moving forward, fostering inclusive forms of citizenship that promote equality, participation, and human dignity remains paramount for building resilient and democratic societies capable of addressing the complex challenges of the 21st century.



## Conclusion:

In conclusion, citizenship emerges as a foundational concept in the landscape of political science, embodying the intricate web of rights, responsibilities, and identities that define the relationship between individuals and the state within a given political community. As a dynamic and evolving construct, citizenship transcends mere legal status, encompassing broader notions of civic engagement, social inclusion, and collective belonging that shape the contours of democratic governance and social cohesion.

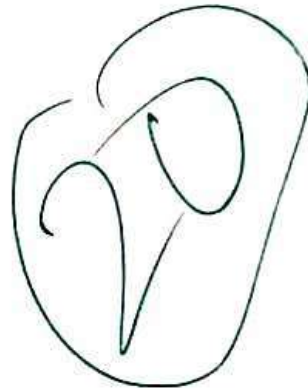
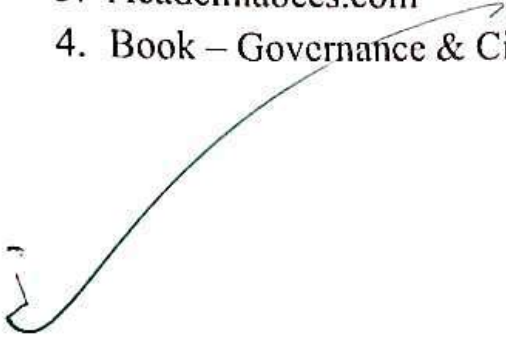
The historical trajectory of citizenship reflects the evolving norms and values of democratic societies, marked by struggles for equality, inclusion, and human dignity. From its origins in antiquity to its contemporary manifestations in modern nation-states, citizenship has undergone significant transformations, propelled by movements for civil rights, women's empowerment, and minority rights. These struggles have expanded the boundaries of citizenship, challenging exclusionary practices and advancing principles of universal rights and social justice.

Yet, citizenship remains a contested terrain, fraught with tensions and inequalities that reflect broader power dynamics and socio-political disparities within society. Debates over citizenship intersect with a range of pressing issues, including immigration policy, globalization, and human rights, raising fundamental questions about belonging, identity, and the rights of marginalized communities. Moreover, citizenship plays a crucial role in shaping patterns of political participation, social cohesion, and the distribution of resources, influencing the dynamics of power and governance in profound ways.

In navigating the complexities of citizenship, political scientists are called upon to critically examine its various dimensions – legal, political, social, and cultural – to better understand the underlying dynamics of democracy, citizenship rights, and social justice. By fostering inclusive forms of citizenship that promote equality, participation, and human dignity, societies can strive towards building resilient and democratic institutions capable of addressing the multifaceted challenges of the 21st century. Ultimately, the quest for citizenship embodies the enduring pursuit of a more just, equitable, and inclusive world, where all individuals are afforded the rights and opportunities necessary to fully participate in the democratic process and contribute to the common good.

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**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**

Award List (Tutorial Examination)

B.A./B.Sc. SEMESTER - II (Honours) Examination (Under CBCS), 2023

College : SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS COLLEGE(035)

Subject: PLSA

Course : CC4

Subject Category : HONOURS

Assessment Type : Tutorial

Course Name : POLITICS IN INDIA: STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

Foil No : 941

Srl No.	Roll Numbers	Registration Numbers	Signature of candidates	Marks Obtained [FM 15]
1	222035-11-0009	035-1211-0014-22		
2	222035-11-0012	035-1211-0018-22		
3	222035-11-0018	035-1211-0025-22		
4	222035-11-0021	035-1211-0028-22		
5	222035-11-0053	035-1211-0074-22		
6	222035-11-0087	035-1211-0121-22		
7	222035-11-0105	035-1211-0143-22		
8	222035-11-0121	035-1211-0161-22		
9	222035-11-0122	035-1211-0162-22		
10	222035-11-0136	035-1212-0068-22		
11	222035-11-0137	035-1212-0071-22		
12	222035-11-0158	035-1215-0009-22		

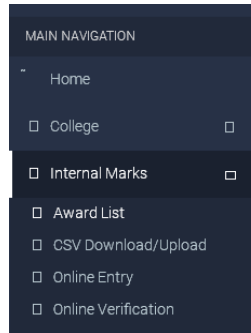
Signature of Internal Examiner

Signature of Principal/TIC /OIC with date &amp; seal




## INTERNAL MARKS ENTRY – HELP

- 1) After successful log-in to the college domain, click on **Internal Marks**



- 2) Select **Award List** to generate and print Award List. Roll No. & Registration No. will be pre-printed in Award List. Award List format is shown below-

- a) Select **Subject Type, Subject & Course** (in case of Honours/Major Subjects Only). In case of General subjects course need not be entered. Click Search button to view marks entry screen like following -

  
**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**  
 Award List (Internal Assessment)  
 B.A. SEMESTER - I (HONOURS) Examination(Under CBCS Curriculum), 2018

Page No : Page 1 of 2  
Print Date : 23/11/2018

College : ACHARYYA JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE COLLEGE(011)  
 Subject : BNGA      Course : CC1      Subject Category : HONOURS      Assessment Type : INTERNAL

Srl No.	Roll Code: 182011-11 Numbers	Registration Number	Attendance Marks obtained [FM 10]	Written Test Marks obtained [FM 10]	Total Internal Marks obtained [FM 20]	Absent(AE)/Rep orted Against(RA) Mark
1	0001	011-1211-0305-18				
2	0002	011-1211-0309-18				
3	0003	011-1211-0310-18				
4	0004	011-1211-0599-18				
5	0005	011-1211-0642-18				
6	0006	011-1211-1115-18				

- 3) **Blank Award List** – Click on **Blank Award List** to generate and print Award List which does not contain Subject, Course, Subject Category, and Roll No information.

- 4) **Online Marks Entry/Verification**

- a) **Online Marks Entry**

- i) Choose **Online Entry** option. Fill up information who has been assigned to fill up online marks. An OTP will be received on the entered mobile no. (Authorized person who will enter Internal Assessment Marks).

Enter Details Below

Name

Designation: Principal  
Mobile:

Enter OTP

An OTP has sent to the mobile number:

Enter OTP:

54 seconds remaining



ii) After entering the correct OTP following information will be shown.

Internal Marks Online Entry

\* College: ACHARYYA JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE COLLEGE(011)

\* Subject Type: HONOURS

\* Course: CC 1

\* subject: ENGLISH

SEARCH

iii) Select **Subject Type, Subject & Course** (in case of Honours/Major Subjects Only). In case of General subject course need not be entered. Click Search button to view marks entry screen like following :

Srl.	Roll No.	Registration No.	Subject Code	Paper Code	Attendance Marks	Written Marks
1	182011-11-0007	011-1211-0185-18	ENGA	CC1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	182011-11-0008	011-1211-0230-18	ENGA	CC1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	182011-11-0009	011-1211-0288-18	ENGA	CC1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	182011-11-0010	011-1211-0290-18	ENGA	CC1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	182011-11-0011	011-1211-0297-18	ENGA	CC1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

iv) Fill the marks as per filled in Award List in Attendance and Internal Examination Columns.

**Note: Only AB, RA and numeric 0 to full marks will be allowed to enter, other than these marks will not be accepted.**

v) Click on **Save & Continue** button to store the entered marks partially, but once all marks are entered for a subject and course click **Confirm** button to indicate that all entered marks has been confirmed and these will be ready for verification (While confirming the marks following message window will come. Click on **Yes** to confirm the entered marks)

SAVE & CONTINUE CONFIRM

Are you sure to confirm this?

You won't be able to change the marks of this particular paper again. Do you still wish to continue?

YES NO

Internal Marks Online Entry

Marks insertion confirmed successfully.

CLOSE



## b) Online Verification

i) Click on **Online Verification** option.

Internal Marks Verification

\* College: RABIN MUKHERJEE COLLEGE(545)

\* Subject Type: HONOURS

\* Course: CC 1

\* Subject: ENGLISH

SEARCH

ii) Select **Subject Type, Subject & Course** (in case of Honours/Major Subjects Only). In case of General subject, course need not be entered. Click Search button to view marks entry screen like following:

Sri.	Roll No.	Registration No.	Subject Code	Paper Code	Attendance Marks [FM 10]	Written Marks [FM 10]	Verify
1	182545-11-0001	545-1211-0097-18	ECOG	GE1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	182545-11-0002	545-1211-0099-18	ECOG	GE1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	182545-21-0004	545-1111-0104-18	ECOG	GE1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	182545-21-0007	545-1112-0098-18	ECOG	GE1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	182545-22-0009	545-1111-0112-18	ECOG	CC1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CONFIRM VERIFICATION

iii) Click on **Confirm Verification** when verification completed, and all marks will finally get submitted to server.

**Note: All displayed marks must be verified (Checked) at one go**

## 5) Marks Entry by Downloading /Uploading CSV File

### a) Download CSV File

i) Choose **CSV Download/Upload** option under **Internal Marks** menu. Then following information will appear –

Internal Marks Upload/Download (CSV)

\* College: RABIN MUKHERJEE COLLEGE(545)

\* Subject Type: HONOURS

\* Course: CC 1

\* Subject: ENGLISH

DOWNLOAD

UPLOAD EXCEL





- ii) Select **Category, Subject & Paper** and then click Download button. Save the file in a location in the computer.

The University of Calcutta					
B.A./B.Sc Internal Marks - 2018					
College Code	545	Course/Paper	CC1	Category	HONOURS
Semester	SEMESTER - I	Subject	ENGLISH	Paper Type	CC
Marks					
Srl No.	Roll No.	Registration No.	Attendance	Internal	Total
1	182545-11-0001	545-1211-0097-18			0
2	182545-11-0002	545-1211-0099-18			0
3	182545-11-0003	545-1211-0100-18			0
4	182545-11-0004	545-1211-0101-18			0
5	182545-11-0005	545-1211-0105-18			0
6	182545-11-0008	545-1211-0107-18			0
7	182545-11-0007	545-1211-0109-18			0
8	182545-11-0008	545-1211-0110-18			0
9	182545-21-0001	545-1111-0072-18			0
10	182545-21-0002	545-1111-0102-18			0
11	182545-21-0003	545-1111-0103-18			0
12	182545-21-0004	545-1111-0104-18			0
13	182545-21-0005	545-1111-0106-18			0
14	182545-21-0006	545-1111-0204-18			0
15	182545-21-0007	545-1112-0098-18			0

- iii) Fill the marks for all the candidates shown in the file.

**Note: All Marks must be filled-up. Additional Roll No./Registration No. or any other information(except Marks data ) are not permitted in the file. AB/RA and 0 to full marks are allowed only in the marks columns.**

**b) Upload CSV File –**

- i) Choose **CSV Download/Upload** option under **Internal Marks** menu. Choose **Category, Subject & Course** and then click **Upload** button. Locate the filled in CSV file by using **Browse** button and then click on **Upload CSV** button.

Internal Marks Upload/Download (CSV)

\*College: RABIN MUKHERJEE COLLEGE(545)

\*Subject Type: HONOURS      \*Subject: ENGLISH

\*Course: CC1

DOWNLOAD      UPLOAD EXCEL



Internal Marks Upload/Download (CSV)

BROWSE

No file chosen

UPLOAD      CLOSE

**Note: Before uploading make sure that all Marks are filled-up, No additional Roll No./Registration No. or any other information(except Marks data ) are not in the file. Otherwise system will not accept the file to Upload.**

**6) Statement of Marks**

- a) Click on **Marks Statement** option to view and Print Statement of Marks.



- b) Select **Subject Type, Subject & Course** (in case of Honours/Major Subjects Only). In case of General subjects course need not to be entered.
- c) Print two copies of **Marks Statement** document, one copy must be forwarded to COE section for further processing and one copy should be kept as College Copy.



# UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Award List (Internal Assessment)

B.A./B.Sc. SEMESTER - III (Honours/General/Major) Examination (Under CBCS), 2020

College : SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS COLLEGE(035)

Subject : PLSG

Course : SEC-A1

Subject Category : GENERAL

Assessment Type : INTERNAL

Course Name : LEGAL LITERACY

Foil No. : 2111

Srl No.	Roll Nubmer	Registration Number	Class Attendance Marks obtained [FM 10]	Internal Examination Marks obtained [FM 10]	Total Internal Assessment Marks obtained [FM 20]
1	182035-12-0051	035-1211-0046-18			
2	192035-12-0040	035-1211-0249-19			
3	192035-12-0041	035-1211-0250-19			
4	192035-12-0042	035-1211-0278-19			

Signature of the Head of the Department with date

Signature of Principal/TIC/ OIC with date & seal

**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**

**Award List (Summer Internship (Viva Voce))**  
**Three Year B.Sc. SEMESTER - II Examination, 2024 (Under CCF, 2022)**

College : **SOUTH CALCUTTA GIRLS COLLEGE(035)**Subject: **MINT**Course : **INT-1**Foil No : **138**Assessment Type : **Internship (Viva Voce)**Course Name : **SUMMER INTERNSHIP**

<b>Srl No.</b>	<b>Roll Numbers</b>	<b>Registration Numbers</b>	<b>Marks Obtained</b> <b>[FM 25]</b>
1	233035-12-0001	035-1211-0151-23	
2	233035-12-0002	035-1211-0153-23	
3	233035-12-0003	035-1211-0154-23	
4	233035-12-0004	035-1211-0155-23	
5	233035-12-0005	035-1211-0158-23	
6	233035-12-0006	035-1211-0159-23	
7	233035-12-0007	035-1212-0156-23	
8	233035-12-0008	035-1214-0152-23	
9	233035-12-0009	035-1214-0157-23	

Signature of Internal / External Examiner

Signature of Principal/TIC/OIC/HOD with date &  
seal