

**OBJECTIVES:** To enable the students to-

- become aware of the basic terms and concepts and the scope of the subject.
- develop a clear cut Political Orientation and Political Awareness
- understand the subject and utilize it and change them into a responsible and committed citizens.

**COURSE:**

**UNIT I: Meaning, nature and scope of Political Science**-Terminology–Political Theory, Political Thought, Politics and political science Relation with other social sciences–with Economics, Sociology, Public Administration and History. Importance in Modern days.

**UNIT II: State and Its Elements:** Differences between State and Government, State and Society, State and Association.

**UNIT III: Theories of the State :** a. Divine Origin theory  
b. Social Contract theory,  
c. Historical or evolutionary theory.

**UNIT IV: Concepts of Political Science:**

- a. **Sovereignty** – Meaning, Kinds, Characteristics, Austins theory of Sovereignty, Pluralism, Criticism.
- b. **Liberty** – Meaning, Kinds, Relation with Law and safeguards of liberty.
- c. **Equality** - Meaning, Kinds, relation with liberty.
- d. **Law**- Meaning, Kinds, sources of Law, relation between law and liberty.
- e. **Rights** - Meaning, Kinds, theories of rights and Human Rights.

**UNIT V: Purpose and Activities of the State:**

- a. Individualism
- b. Anarchism
- c. Socialism
- d. Secular State
- e. Welfare State

**REFERENCE:**

1. "Modern Political Theory" – Prof. P.G. Das- Published by new central Book Agency, Delhi (1996).
2. "Unified Course in Political Science" – V.P. Joshi- Jai Prakash Nath Publications, Meerut(1991).
3. "Principles of Political Science" – A.C.Kapoor S.Chand and Company Ltd., Delhi (1983).
4. "Political Science. Theory and Governmental machinery"–B.K.Gokhale – Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi (1999).
5. "Contemporary Political Theory" J.C. Johari – Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Chennai (1989).



**OBJECTIVES: To enable the student**

- To be aware of the political Concepts, terms and the scope of the subject
- Have a clear –cut political orientation on various types of government and their function
- Acquire political awareness.

**UNIT – I:**

1. Constitution : meaning, definition and kinds - Qualities of a good constitution
2. The purpose of constitutional law.

**UNIT – II:**

1. Theory of separation of powers
2. Organs of the government – legislature- Executive – Judiciary - its kinds- importance
3. Structural forms of the modern state: Basic features of Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government.

**UNIT – III: Territorial Divisions of Authority of the modern state**

1. Basic features of Federal form of Government
2. Basic features of unitary form of Government.

**UNIT – IV: Institutional forms of the Modern state**

1. Democracy: Basic features of classical and modern representative democracy – direct and Indirect – Conditions for the successful working of Indirect democracy.

**UNIT – V:**

1. Political Parties: meaning, functions, Merits, and Demerits.
2. Process of election : meaning, constituencies types- Different methods of representation

**REFERENCES:**

1. Modern political Theory – prof. P.G. Das (1996) New Central Book Agency.
2. Unified Course in political Science – V.P.Joshi
3. Political Science theory and Governmental Machinery – B.K.Gokhale – Himalaya publishing house, 199. Delhi.



**OBJECTIVES: To enable the student to**

- Understand the institutional orientation with regard to the Indian government and politics.
- Develop the abilities for competitive examinations
- Become responsible citizens.

**UNIT – I: The making of the Constitution**

1. The ideological legacy of the India national movement on the constituent Assembly
2. Preamble: The underlying values of the Indian constitution - salient features of the constitution.
3. Unitary and federal features in the Indian Constitution
4. Tension Areas between the Union and State Government – Legislative – and financial spheres.

**UNIT – II: Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of state policy**

1. Individual and collective rights : limitation on the fundamental rights – judicial Interpretation
2. Directive principles of state policy – significance the difference between F.R and directive Principles.
3. Fundamental duties.

**UNIT – III: Working of the Indian Constitution**

1. The values of Indian Constitution and Ushering Social Revolution in India
2. The causes for Ascendency of the Executive over Legislature and Judiciary Major Controversies regarding the Amendments to the Constitution
3. Role of Higher Judiciary in India.

**UNIT – IV: Social structure and democratic process**

1. Transition of caste system – politicisation of Intermediate and Dalit Caste Communities
2. Competing communalism: Majoritarian and Minoritarian. – Secularism : Role of the state towards religion

**UNIT – V: Party and electoral processes in India**

1. Electoral Trends of the Lok Sabha from 1952 to 2014: from the one party congress system to multi party coalitions.
2. Evolution of party systems in India: Major political parties and voting Behaviour in India.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Introduction to the Constitution on India – D.D.Basu Wadhuwas Company, 2000
2. Politics in India – Rajni Kothari – Orint Langman Ltd, 1994
3. Rajeev Bhargava (ED) Secularism and its critics 1998, Delhi, Oup
4. Chandhoke N and Priyadarshini p(Eds) (2009) contemporary India Economy, society, politics pearson, New Delhi

**OBJECTIVES: To enable the students to**

- Understand the nature and scope of political thought as it gives a clear vision about political life
- Become aware of the basic values in political behaviour
- Develop an insight into human nature in order to develop the spirit of accommodation and coexistence.
- Have a broad outlook of life, as rational human beings.

**UNIT – I: Traditions of Ancient Indian Political Thought**

1. Sources and features of Ancient Indian Political Thought
2. Manu : Social Laws
3. Kautilya : Theory of the State

**UNIT – II: Early Nationalism**

1. Dadabai Naoroji – Drain Theory and Poverty
2. Savarkar V.D – Hindutva or Hindu Cultural nationalism
3. Pandit Ramabai – Gender.

**UNIT – III: Democratic Egalitarianism**

1. Gandhiji – Swaraj and Satyagraha
2. Jawaharlal Nehru – Democratic Socialism
3. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar – Annihilation of Caste System
4. M.N.Roy : Radical Humanism

**UNIT – IV: Classical Western Political Thought**

1. Features of Western Political Thought
2. Plato — Theory of forms, Critique of Democracy, Justice
3. Aristotle — Citizenship, State , Justice, Virtue
4. Machiavelli — Renaissance Movement - "The Prince" — Separation of Religion from Politics.

**UNIT – V: Liberal And Democratic thought**

1. Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau — Social contract theory.
2. Jeremy Bentham, Utilitarianism, J.S. Mill — Representative Government.
3. Karl Marx : The Scientific socialism — communist manifesto, classwar, Surplus Value, Materialistic interpretation of History .

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. "History of Political Thought" (Vol I & II)-Dr. Sukhbir Singh- Rastogi Publishers — 2001.
2. Great Political thinkers East and west — RC Gupta-Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal Educational Publishers, 1997.
3. Hamsher Monk I (2001) A History of Modern Political Thought : Major Political thinkers from Hobbies to Marx, Black well Publishers, oxford.

**OBJECTIVES: To enable the student to**

- Understand the nature and scope of the regional and state politics
- Appreciate the changing role of state government in national politics.
- Develop Awareness of the importance of State and local Politics in making democracy more effective.

**UNIT- I:**

1. Nature and back ground of formation of Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh Politics.
2. Seperation of A.P from Telangana 2014 – a brief Explanation.

**UNIT- II: State Government - and political process**

1. State legislature powers and functions
2. State Executive – Governor – chief Minister and Council of Minister – powers and Functions
3. Judiciary – powers and functions of the High Court and Lower Courts.

**UNIT- III: Importance of Constitutional Amendments**

1. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment - Rural and local bodies : basic features
2. 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Urban Local bodies – basic features.

**UNIT – IV: Local Self Government.**

1. Local Self Government – Aims and objectives
2. Structure of the Panchayat Raj system – recent trends
3. Political Parties in Andhra Pradesh.
4. Structure and Functions of Urban Local bodies in A.P.

**UNIT – V: Role of Leadership and Emerging Challenges**

1. Emerging patterns of leadership
2. Problems of autonomy : Financial and Administrative spheres.
3. Political parties in A.P.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. A.P Government and Politics – Sri. K.Pandurangam, Dr. V.Krishna Rao- Telugu Acadamy
2. Government and politics in Andhra Pradesh – A. Prasanna Kumar, V.Linga Murthy, K.Ravi
3. Maheshwari, S.R. Local Self Government in India , Orient Longman, 1971
4. Venkatesan. V, Institutionalising Panchayati Raj in India, Institute of Social science, New Delhi, 2002.

**OBJECTIVES:** To enable the students to

- Understand the concepts and Theories of Public Administration a Subject that has its foundations in day to day life.
- Include the ability to participate in the administrative process
- Develop the skills necessary for the art of administration.

**UNIT – I: Administrative Theories**

1. Meaning, Nature and scope of public Administration
2. Significance of public Administration
3. Public and private Administration

**UNIT- II: Administrative Theories**

1. Classical Theory – Henry Fayol
2. Human Relation Theory- Elton Mayo
3. Rational Decision making theory – Herbert Simon

**UNIT – III: Principles of Organisation**

1. Hierarchy- Span of control – unity of command
2. Decision Making – Commission
3. Co-ordination - leadership

**UNIT – IV: Structure of Organisation**

1. Chief Executive – types of functions
2. Department - Bases of Departmentalization
3. Line and Staff Agencies

**UNIT – V: Theories of Motivation**

1. Meaning and importance of Motivation
2. Hierachy of needs theory; Abraham maslow
3. Theories of X and Y; Donglas Mc Gregor

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Pardhasaradhi (Eds) (2011) Public Administration; Concepts, Theories and Principles, Telugu Academy, Hyderabad.
2. R.K.Sapru (2014)3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Administrative theories and Management thought, PHI learning Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Prasad D.R, Prasad V S, (Eds) (2010), Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

**OBJECTIVES:** To enable the students to -

1. Understand the subject that has its foundation in day to day life.
2. Develop the ability to participate in the administrative process .
3. Develop the skills necessary for the process of Administration

**COURSE:**

**UNIT – I: Human Resource Management -**

1. Meaning , scope and significance
2. Recruitment and Training .
3. Promotion — Morale and Retirement .

**UNIT – II: Financial Administration -**

1. Meaning , scope and significance
2. Budget — Meaning — Principles
3. Preparation of Budget — Process
4. Implementation of Budget
5. Financial Control — Comptroller and Auditor General

**UNIT – III: Chief Executive Officer**

1. Role and Functions.
2. Type of chief executives
3. Importance.

**UNIT – IV: Administrative Accountability**

1. Legislative control
2. Executive control
3. Judicial control
4. Popular Control — Lokpal, Lokayuktha
5. Social Audit

**UNIT – V: E.Governance:**

1. Meaning, aims, objectives — Rationale — Capacities and contribution .
2. India's Experiment — National E.Governance Project — An appraisal .
3. Short comings — What needs to be done and E.Governance and popular expectations .

**REFERENCES:**

1. “Administrative Thinkers” — D.Ravindra Prasad, V.S.P. Prasad and P. Satyanarayana  
—Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd., 1992 .
2. “ Public Administration concepts and theories “Naidu — New age international Pvt., Ltd.,  
1997.
3. Principles of Public Administration Telugu Akademi Text Book .
4. News papers. Internet .