

D.N.R.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BHIMAVRAM 534 202
UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
SYLLABUS FOR 3 YEAR B.A. COURSE - 2013-14

Political Science – Concepts, Theories and Institutions

Introduction: Definition, Scope and Importance of Political Science

State – Nation and Civil Society

Sovereignty: Monism and Pluralism

Theories of Origin of the state, Social Contract and Evolutionary (Historical)

Concepts : a) Law : Sources of Law and concepts of Rule of Law, b) Liberty and Equality – Their Relationship

c) Theories and Kinds of Rights d) Human Rights : Meaning and importance

Additional Inputs: Politics – Relations with other Social Sciences: History, Economics and Sociology.

Political Science – Concepts, Theories and Institutions

1. Ideologies : Individualism, Fascism and Socialism

2. Forms of Government

a. Democracy : Direct and Indirect conditions necessary for the success of Democracy b) Unitary and Federal c) Parliamentary and Presidential

3. Theory of Separation of Powers

4. Organs of the Government

a) Legislature : i. Unicameral and Bi-cameral ii) Powers and functions

b) Executive : i. Powers and Functions

c) Judiciary : i. Powers and Functions ii) Independence of Judiciary and pre-requisites for independent judiciary iii) Judicial Review : meaning.

5. Political Parties : Meaning and Role of Political Parties.

Indian Polity

Evolution of Indian Constitution : Nationalist Movement and Philosophical Foundations

Constituent Assembly – Salient Features of Indian Constitution

Indian Federation – Centre – State Relations – Recent Trends

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Directive Principles of State Policy.

President – Election, Powers and Functions – Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Parliament – Composition – Powers and Functions.

Judiciary – Supreme Court – Composition powers and functions – Judicial Review

Additional Inputs : Indian Constitution – Amending Procedure.

Indian Polity

Party System:

i) National Parties: Indian National Congress, BJP, Communist Parties

ii) Regional Parties – TDP, TRS, DMK, ALADMK, AKALIDAL

iii) Coalitional Polities(Added)

iv) Election Commission – Electoral Reforms – Voting behavior(Added)

State Government – Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers – Powers and Functions.

Social and Economic Factors – Language, Religion, Caste and Regional Identities

Social Movements – Women, Environmental – Dalit(Added)

Local Government Institutions – 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

Additional Inputs: India's Foreign Policy – Basic Features of India's Foreign Policy.

Political Thought

Ancient Indian Political thought

Sources and features of Ancient Indian Political thought

Manu : Varna Dharma and Dandaneeti

Kautilya : State and Society

Goutama Buddha : Dhamma and Sandha

Modern Indian Political thought

Gandhi : Ahimsa and Satyagraha, Relevance of Gandhism to the present society

Nehru : Democratic Socialism and his contribution to the India's Foreign policy

Ambedkar : Annihilation of Caste and Social Justice

Jayaprakash Narayan : Total Revolution

Additional Input : Socialism in India – Features of Socialist Movement.

Political thought

Western Political thought

Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, J.J.Rousseau, Jermy Bentham, J.S.Mill and Karl Marx

Principles of Public Administration.

1. Meaning, Scope and importance of public Administration – Relation with political science, Sociology and economics.
 2. Public administration and Private Administration, Differences and Similarities.
 3. Chief Executive – Role and Functions
 4. Line and Staff Agencies
 5. Principles of organization- Hierarchy, Span of Control Coordination, Unity of Command, Delegation of Authority, Centralization and Decentralization.
- Additional Input :
- Importance of Public Administration in the context of Globalization, Privatization and Liberalization. B. New Public Administration.

Principles of Public Administration

Unit I

Public Policy Formulation – Decision Making.

Unit - II

Human Resource Management – Recruitment Training Promotion, Morale and Retirement, U.P.S.C & APPSC
Financial Administration – Budget - Principles – Budgetary Process – Accounting and Audit- Comptroller and Auditor General

Unit - III

Administrative Accountability – Legislative – Executive – Judicial and Popular Control – Administrative Tribunals.

Unit - IV

Public Relations – Meaning and Importance, Good Governance.

D.N.R.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BHIMAVRAM 534 202
UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
SYLLABUS FOR 3 YEAR B.A. COURSE - 2014-15

Political Science – Concepts, Theories and Institutions

Introduction: Definition, Scope and Importance of Political Science

State – Nation and Civil Society

Sovereignty: Monism and Pluralism

Theories of Origin of the state, Social Contract and Evolutionary (Historical)

Concepts : a) Law : Sources of Law and concepts of Rule of Law, b) Liberty and Equality – Their Relationship

c) Theories and Kinds of Rights d) Human Rights : Meaning and importance

Additional Inputs : Politics – Relations with other Social Sciences : History , Economics and Sociology.

Political Science – Concepts, Theories and Institutions

1. Ideologies : Individualism, Fascism and Socialism

2. Forms of Government

a. Democracy : Direct and Indirect conditions necessary for the success of Democracy b) Unitary and Federal c) Parliamentary and Presidential

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d) Legislature : i. Unicameral and Bi-cameral ii) Powers and functions

e) Executive : i. Powers and Functions

f) Judiciary : i. Powers and Functions ii) Independence of Judiciary and pre-requisites for independent judiciary iii) Judicial Review : meaning.

5. Political Parties : Meaning and Role of Political Parties.

Indian Polity

Evolution of Indian Constitution : Nationalist Movement and Philosophical Foundations

Constituent Assembly – Salient Features of Indian Constitution

Indian Federation – Centre – State Relations – Recent Trends

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Directive Principles of State Policy.

President – Election, Powers and Functions – Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Parliament – Composition – Powers and Functions.

Judiciary – Supreme Court – Composition powers and functions – Judicial Review

Additional Inputs : Indian Constitution – Amending Procedure.

Indian Polity

Unit - I

Party System:

i. National Parties: Indian National Congress, BJP, Communist Parties

ii. Regional Parties – TDP, TRS, DMK, ALADMK, AKALIDAL

iii. Coalitional Polities (Added)

iv. Election Commission – Electoral Reforms – Voting behavior (Added)

Unit - II

State Government – Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers – Powers and Functions.

Unit - III

Social and Economic Factors – Language, Religion, Caste and Regional Identities

Unit - IV

Social Movements – Women, Environmental – Dalit(Added)

Unit - V

Local Government Institutions – 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

Additional Inputs: India's Foreign Policy – Basic Features of India's Foreign Policy.

Political Thought

Ancient Indian Political thought

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Goutama Buddha : Dhamma and Sandha

Modern Indian Political thought

Gandhi : Ahimsa and Satyagraha, Relevance of Gandhism to the present society

Nehru : Democratic Socialism and his contribution to the India's Foreign policy

Ambedkar : Annihilation of Caste and Social Justice

Jayaprakash Narayan : Total Revolution

Additional Input : Socialism in India – Features of Socialist Movement.

Political thought

Western Political thought

Plato,

Aristotle,

Machiavelli,

Thomas Hobbes,

John Locke,

J.J.Rousseau,

Jermy Benthom,

J.S.Mill and

Karl Marx

Principles of Public Administration.

1. Meaning, Scope and importance of public Administration – Relation with political science, Sociology and economics.

2 .Public administration and Private Administration, Differences and Similarities.

3. Chief Executive – Role and Functions

4 .Line and Staff Agencies

5.Principles of organization- Hierarchy, Span of Control Coordination, Unity of Command, Delegation of Authority, Centralization and Decentralization.

Additional Input :

Importance of Public Administration in the context of Globalization, Privatization and Liberalization. B. New Public Administration.

Principles of Public Administration**Unit I**

Public Policy Formulation – Decision Making.

Unit - II

Human Resource Management – Recruitment Training Promotion, Morale and Retirement,

U.P.S.C & APPSC Financial Administration – Budget - Principles – Budgetary Process –

Accounting and Audition- Comptroller and Auditor General

Unit - III

Administrative Accountability – Legislative – Executive – Judicial and Popular Control –
Administrative Tribunals.

Unit - IV

Public Relations – Meaning and Importance, Good Governance.

D.N.R.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BHIMAVRAM 534 202
UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
SYLLABUS FOR 3 YEAR B.A. COURSE - 2015-16

Basic Concepts of Political Science

Unit I

Introduction : Nature , Scope and significance of Political science

Unit – II

State – Nation and Nationality : Theories of Origin of the State : The theory of Divine right. The social contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historical or Evolutionary theory.

Unit –III

Sovereignty : Meaning and definitions Characteristics of Sovereignty. Kinds of sovereignty. Austin's theory of sovereignty. The theory of pluralists.

Unit – IV

Law – Liberty – Equality : Definition, meaning, features and kinds of Law, Sources of law. Definition, meaning and importance of liberty. Kinds of liberty. Safeguards of liberty. Relation between liberty and equality. Definition, meaning and importance of equality. Kinds of equality

Unit V

Rights and Duties : Definition, meaning and features of Right. Classification of Rights, Women's Rights. Duties of citizen. Relationship between rights and Duties.

Additional Inputs

1b. Politics – Relationship with other social sciences: History, Economics and Sociology

V. b. Human Rights – Meaning and Importance.

Political Science - Concepts Theories and Institutions

Unit – I

Democracy - Definition and meaning of Democracy, forms of Democracy

Conditions necessary for the success of democracy

Merits and demerits of democracy

Unit – II

Individualism, Anarchism, Fascism, Marxism and Gandhism

Theory of Separation of Powers: Montesquieu theory of Separation of powers.

Unit – III

Legislation Unilateralism and Bi-Cameralism, Powers and functions of Legislature, Role of opposition parties in the legislature, committee system – stages of making the law, reason for the decline of the importance of the legislature.

Unit – IV

Meaning and importance of Executive – types of Executive, functions of Executive,

Delegated legislations features of Parliamentary, Executive merits and demerits, features of presidential executive merits and demerits

Judiciary meaning and importance of judiciary – Structure of Judiciary powers and functions of judiciary.

Unit – V

Welfare state and Human Rights , Meaning and importance of popular control, methods of popular control, meaning and definition of welfare state, functions of welfare state reasons for the growing importance to the welfare state, functions of welfare state reasons for the growing importance of human rights, united nations declaration of Human rights.

Indian Polity**Unit I**

Evolution of Indian Constitution – Nationalist Movement and Philosophical Foundations

Unit II

Constituent Assembly – Salient features of Indian Constitution

Indian Federation – Centre – State Relations – Recent Trends.

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit III

President – Election, Powers and Functions – Prime minister and council of Ministers

Parliament – Composition – Powers and Functions

Unit IV

Judiciary – Supreme Court – Composition powers and functions – Judicial Review.

Additional Inputs

Unit II : Indian Constitution – Amending Procedure.

Indian Polity**Unit - I**

Party System: National Parties: Indian National Congress, BJP, Communist Parties

Regional Parties – TDP, TRS, DMK, ALADMK, AKALIDAL

Coalitional Polities(Added)

Election Commission – Electoral Reforms – Voting behavior(Added)

Unit - II

State Government – Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers – Powers and Functions.

Unit - III

Social and Economic Factors – Language, Religion, Caste and Regional Identities

Unit - IV

Social Movements – Women, Environmental – Dalit(Added)

Unit - V

Local Government Institutions – 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

Additional Inputs: India's Foreign Policy – Basic Features of India's Foreign Policy.

Political Thought**Unit I :**

Ancient Indian Political thought

- A) Sources and Features of ancient Indian Political thought
- b) Manu : Varna dharma and dandaneeti
- c) Kautilya : State and Society
- d) Goutama Buddha : Dhamma and Sangha

Unit II

Modern Indian Political thought

- A) Gandhi : Ahimsa and Satyagraha, Relevance of Gandhism to the present society
- B) Nehru : Democratic Socialism and his contribution to the Indian Society
- C) Ambedkar : Annihilation of Caste and Social Justice
- D) Jaya Prakesh Narayana – Political ideas

Additional Inputs

Socialism in India – Features of Socialist Movement.

Political thought

Western Political thought
Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli,
Thomas Hobbes,
John Locke,
J.J.Rousseau,
Jermyn Bentham,
J.S.Mill and Karl Marx

Principles of Public Administration

Unit I :

Meaning , Scope and importance of public Administration – Relation with political science, sociology and economics

Public administration and private administration, difference and similarities

Unit II

Chief Executive – Role and Functions

Line and Staff Agencies

Unit III

Principles of organization – Hierarchy, Span of Control , Coordination, Unity of Command, Delegation of Authority, Centralization and Decentralization

Additional Inputs

1A. Importance of public Administration in the context of Globalization , Privatization and Liberalization - New public Administration.

Principles of Public Administration

Unit I

Public Policy Formulation – Decision Making.

Unit - II

Human Resource Management – Recruitment Training Promotion, Morale and Retirement, U.P.S.C & APPSC Financial Administration – Budget - Principles – Budgetary Process – Accounting and Audition- Comptroller and Auditor General

Unit - III

Administrative Accountability – Legislative – Executive – Judicial and Popular Control – Administrative Tribunals.

Unit - IV

Public Relations – Meaning and Importance, Good Governance.

D.N.R.COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS), BHIMAVRAM 534 202
UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES : DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
SYLLABUSFOR 3 YEAR B.A. COURSE - 2016-17

TITLE : BASIC CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Unit-1: Explanatory Frameworks of Politics

1. What is Politics: Nature and Scope of Political Science
2. Approaches to the Study of Politics: Normative, Historical, Empirical Traditions

(Behavioral)

Unit-2: What is the State

1. Origin and Evolution of the State – Different conceptions on the role of the modern state : Social, Democratic and Neo liberal conceptions

Unit-3: Nations and Nationalism

1. Conceptual Distinction between Nationality and Nation
- 2.

Varieties of Nationalism – Culture and Civic Nationalism

Unit-4: Rights and Citizenship

1. Evolution of Rights: Civil and Social rights
2. Citizenship: Universal and Differential Citizenship

Unit-5: Freedom, Equality and Justice

1. Freedom: Negative and Positive freedom
2. Equality: Formal Equality, Equality of Opportunity, Equality of outcome
3. Justice: Justice based on Needs and Rights

Additional Inputs :

Politics – Relationship with other social science – History, Economics and Sociology
Human rights – Meaning and Importance.

TITLE : POLITICAL SCIENCE - CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND INSTITUTION

Unit-1: Constitutionalism

1. The Purpose of Constitutional law, Theory of Separation of Powers
2. Structural Forms of the Modern State: Basic features of Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government

Unit-2: Territorial Division of Authority of the Modern State

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

Unit-3: Institutional forms of the Modern State

1. Democracy: Basic features of Classical and Modern Representative Democracy
2. Models of Democracy: Procedural Democracy and substantive Democracy.

Unit-4: Judiciary and Democratic State

1. The nature, role and functions of the Judiciary
2. Judicial Review: Debates on the Supremacy of legislature or Judiciary in the protection of Constitutional law

TITLE : INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Unit-1: The Making of the Constitution

1. The ideological legacy of the Indian National Movement on the Constituent Assembly
2. The Nature and Composition of the Constituent Assembly

Unit-2: Philosophical Premises of the Indian Constitution

1. Preamble: The underlying values of the Indian Constitution
2. Salient features of the Constitution of India

Unit-3: Fundamental rights and Directive principles of State Policy

1. Individual and Collective Rights: Limitations on the fundamental Rights
2. Judicial Interpretation of Fundamental Rights
3. The doctrine of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution: Kesavananda Bharathi Case

Unit-4: Indian Federalism

1. Unitary and Federal features in the Indian Constitution
2. Tension Areas between the Union and State Governments Legislative, Administrative and Financial Spheres

Unit-5: Working of the Indian Constitution

1. The Values of the Indian Constitution and Ushering of Social Revolution in India
2. The causes for the Ascendency of the Executive over legislature and Judiciary; Major Controversies regarding the Amendments to the Constitution
3. Nature and Role of Higher Judiciary in India; Recent Debates on the mode of appointment of Judges

TITLE : INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS

Unit-1: Approaches to Study the Political Processes in India

1. Theory of Modernization: Transition from Tradition to Modernity
2. Marxian Approach: Transition from pre-capitalism to capitalism

Unit-2: Social Structure and Democratic Process

1. Transition of Caste System: From Hierarchy to Identity: Role of Agency
2. Politicization of Intermediate and Dalit Caste Communities
3. Evolution of Modernity in India

Unit-3: Religion and Politics

1. Competing Communalisms: Majoritarian and Minoritarian
2. Debates on Secularism; Role of the State towards religion

Unit-4: 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. Determinants of Voting Behavior in India; Caste, Class, Patronage, Money etc.
3. Evolution of Party System in India: the Ideology and Social bases of major Political Parties: INC, BJP, CPM, DMK, BSP, TDP

Political Thought

Unit I :

Ancient Indian Political thought

- A) Sources and Features of ancient Indian Political thought
- b) Manu : Varna dharma and dandaneeti
- c) Kautilya : State and Society
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Unit II

Modern Indian Political thought

- A) Gandhi : Ahimsa and Satyagraha, Relevance of Gandhism to the present society
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- C) Ambedkar : Annihilation of Caste and Social Justice
- D) Jaya Prakesh Narayana – Political ideas

Additional Inputs

Socialism in India – Features of Socialist Movement.

Political thought

Western Political thought

Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli,
Thomas Hobbes,
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J.J.Rousseau,
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Principles of Public Administration

Unit I :

Meaning , Scope and importance of public Administration – Relation with political science, sociology and economics

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Chief Executive – Role and Functions

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Principles of organization – Hierarchy, Span of Control , Coordination, Unity of Command, Delegation of Authority, Centralization and Decentralization

Additional Inputs

1A. Importance of public Administration in the context of Globalization , Privatization and Liberalization - New public Administration.

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Unit - IV

Public Relations – Meaning and Importance, Good Governance.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
SYLLABUS FOR 3 YEAR B.A. COURSE - 2017-18

TITLE : BASIC CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Unit-1: Explanatory Frameworks of Politics

3. What is Politics: Nature and Scope of Political Science
4. Approaches to the Study of Politics: Normative, Historical, Empirical Traditions (Behavioral)

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2. Origin and Evolution of the State – Different conceptions on the role of the modern state : Social, Democratic and Neo liberal conceptions

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Varieties of Nationalism – Culture and Civic Nationalism

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3. Evolution of Rights: Civil and Social rights
4. Citizenship: Universal and Differential Citizenship

Unit-5: Freedom, Equality and Justice

1. Freedom: Negative and Positive freedom
2. Equality: Formal Equality, Equality of Opportunity, Equality of outcome
3. Justice: Justice based on Needs and Rights

Additional Inputs :

Politics – Relationship with other social science – History, Economics and Sociology

Human rights – Meaning and Importance.

TITLE : POLITICAL SCIENCE - CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND INSTITUTION

Unit-1: Constitutionalism

3. The Purpose of Constitutional law, Theory of Separation of Powers
4. Structural Forms of the Modern State: Basic features of Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government

Unit-2: Territorial Division of Authority of the Modern State

3. Basic features of Federal form of Government
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Unit-3: Institutional forms of the Modern State

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TITLE : INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit-1: 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-2: Renaissance Thought

1. Rammohun Roy: Religious and Social Reform
2. Pandita Ramabai: Gender

Unit-3: Early Nationalism

1. Dadabai Naoroji: Drain Theory and Poverty
2. Ranade M G : The Role of the State and Religious Reform

Unit-4: Religious Nationalism

1. Savarkar V D : Hindutva or Hindu Cultural Nationalism

2. Mohammed Iqbal: Islamic Communitarian Nationalism

Unit-5: Democratic Egalitarianism

1. Gandhi-Swaraj and Satyagraha
2. Jawaharlal Nehru- Democratic Socialism
3. Dr.Ambedkar B R – Annihilation of Caste System
4. Jaya prakash Narayan : Total Revolution

Additional Inputs : Socialism in India : Features of Socialist Movement.

TITLE : WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit-1: Classical Western Political Thought

1. Plato: Theory of Forms, Critique of Democracy, Justice
2. Aristotle: Citizenship, State, Justice, Virtue

Unit-2: Early Medieval to the Beginning of Modern Thought

1. St. Augustine: Earthly City and Heavenly City, Evil, Freewill, Moral Action
2. Machiavelli, Statecraft, Virtue, Fortuna

Unit-3: Liberal Thought

1. Thomas Hobbes: Human nature, Social Contract, liberty, State
2. John Locke: Natural Rights, Consent, Social Contract, State
3. Rousseau: Social institutions and Moral Man, Equality, liberty and General Will

Unit-4: Liberal Democratic Thought

1. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism
2. John Stuart Mill: Individual liberty, Representative Government

Unit-5: Philosophical Idealism and its critique

1. Hegel: Individual Freedom, Civil Society, State
2. Karl Marx: Alienation, Surplus Value, Materialist Conception of History, State

Additional Inputs : Socrates , Features of Ancient Greek Political thought

LOCAL SELF - GOVERNMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Unit- I: Evolution of Local Self-Government in India

1. Constitutional Provisions on local Self-Government
2. Recommendations of Balwantraji Mehta and Ashok Mehta Committees on Local Self - Government

Unit-II: Importance of Constitutional Amendments

1. 73rd Amendment – Rural Local bodies; Basic features
2. 74th Amendment – Urban Local bodie; Basic features

Unit-III: Structure and functions of Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh

1. Gram Panchayat
2. Mandal Parishad
3. ZillaParishad
4. Structure and functions of Urban local bodies in Andhra Pradesh; Municipalities
Nagar Panchayat and Municipal Corporations

Unit-IV: Structure and functions of Urban local bodies in Andhra Pradesh

1. Nagar Panchayats
2. Municipalities
3. Municipal Corporations

Unit-V: Role of leadership and Emerging Challenges

1. Emerging patterns of leadership
2. Problems of autonomy: Financial and Administrative spheres

TITLE : INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unit- I: Basic Concepts of International Relations

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Relations
2. (a). Balance of power (b). National interests (c). Collective Security (d). Diplomacy

Unit-II: Approaches to the study of International Relations

1. Idealism – Woodrow Wilson
2. Classical Realism – Hans Morgenthau
3. Neo – realism – Kenneth Waltz

Unit-III: Phases of International Relations (1914-1945)

1. Causes for the First World War
2. Causes for the Second World War

Unit-IV: Phases of International Relations (1945 onwards)

1. Origins of First Cold War
2. Rise and Fall of Détente
3. Origins and the End of Second Cold War

Unit-V: International Organisation

1. The role of UNO in the protection of International Peace
2. Problems of the Third World : Struggle for New International Economic Order

TITLE : INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Unit- I: Evolution of Indian Foreign of Policy

1. Determinants of Indian Foreign of Policy
2. Continuity and change in Indian Foreign Policy

Unit-II: Non-Alignment and UNO

1. The role of India in the Non-Alignment Movement
2. Relevance of Non-Aligned Movement in the Contemporary World
3. Role of India in the UNO in protection of International Peace

Unit-III: India's Relation with USA and China

1. Indo- US Relations: Pre- Cold War Era, Post- Cold War Era
2. India – China Relations: Pre- Cold War Era, Post- Cold War Era

Unit-IV: India and her Neighbours

1. Indo- Pakistan Relations
2. India's role in South Asian Association of Regions Cooperation (SAARC)

TITLE : CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ISSUES

Unit- I: Conceptions of Globalization

1. Economic Conception of Globalization
2. Political Conception of Globalization

Unit-II: Anchors of Global Political Economy

1. International Monetary Fund – Nature, Role and Functions
2. World Bank-Nature, Role and Functions
3. World Trade Organization: Origin, Nature and role in the context of Globalization

Unit-III: Nation State and Globalization

1. The role of Nation State in the context of Globalization
2. Consequences of Globalization – Rise of Inequalities within and across Nations

Unit-IV: Contemporary Global issues

1. Ecological Issues: International Agreements On Climate Change
International Terrorism: Non- State Actors and State Terrorism

D.N.R.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BHIMAVRAM 534 202
UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES: DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
SYLLABUS FOR 3 YEAR B.A. COURSE - 2018-19

TITLE : BASIC CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Unit-1: Explanatory Frameworks of Politics

5. What is Politics: Nature and Scope of Political Science
6. Approaches to the Study of Politics: Normative, Historical, Empirical Traditions (Behavioral)

Unit-2: What is the State

3. Origin and Evolution of the State – Different conceptions on the role of the modern state : Social, Democratic and Neo liberal conceptions

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Unit-5: Freedom, Equality and Justice

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Additional Inputs :

Politics – Relationship with other social science – History, Economics and Sociology
Human rights – Meaning and Importance.

TITLE : POLITICAL SCIENCE - CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND INSTITUTION

Unit-1: Constitutionalism

5. The Purpose of Constitutional law, Theory of Separation of Powers
6. Structural Forms of the Modern State: Basic features of Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government

Unit-2: Territorial Division of Authority of the Modern State

5. Basic features of Federal form of Government
6. Basic features of Unitary form of Government

Unit-3: Institutional forms of the Modern State

1. Democracy: Basic features of Classical and Modern Representative Democracy
2. Models of Democracy: Procedural Democracy and substantive Democracy.

Unit-4: Judiciary and Democratic State

5. The nature, role and functions of the Judiciary
6. Judicial Review: Debates on the Supremacy of legislature or Judiciary in the protection of Constitutional law

TITLE : INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Unit-1: The Making of the Constitution

5. The ideological legacy of the Indian National Movement on the Constituent Assembly
6. The Nature and Composition of the Constituent Assembly

Unit-2: Philosophical Premises of the Indian Constitution

5. Preamble: The underlying values of the Indian Constitution
6. Salient features of the Constitution of India

Unit-3: Fundamental rights and Directive principles of State Policy

7. Individual and Collective Rights: Limitations on the fundamental Rights
8. Judicial Interpretation of Fundamental Rights
9. The doctrine of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution: Kesavananda Bharathi Case

Unit-4: Indian Federalism

5. Unitary and Federal features in the Indian Constitution
6. Tension Areas between the Union and State Governments
Legislative, Administrative and Financial Spheres

Unit-5: Working of the Indian Constitution

7. The Values of the Indian Constitution and Ushering of Social Revolution in India
8. The causes for the Ascendency of the Executive over legislature and Judiciary;
Major Controversies regarding the Amendments to the Constitution
9. Nature and Role of Higher Judiciary in India; Recent Debates on the mode of appointment of Judges

TITLE : INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS

Unit-1: Approaches to Study the Political Processes in India

5. Theory of Modernization: Transition from Tradition to Modernity
6. Marxian Approach: Transition from pre-capitalism to capitalism

Unit-2: Social Structure and Democratic Process

7. Transition of Caste System: From Hierarchy to Identity: Role of Agency
8. Politicization of Intermediate and Dalit Caste Communities
9. Evolution of Modernity in India

Unit-3: Religion and Politics

5. Competing Communalisms: Majoritarian and Minoritarian
6. Debates on Secularism; Role of the State towards religion

Unit-4: Party and Electoral Processes in India

7. Electoral Trends of the lok Sabha from 1952 to 2014: From the One Party Congress System to Multi Party Coalitions
8. Determinants of Voting Behavior in India; Caste, Class, Patronage, Money etc.
9. Evolution of Party System in India: the Ideology and Social bases of major Political Parties: INC, BJP, CPM, DMK, BSP, TDP

TITLE : INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit-1: Traditions of Ancient Indian Political Thought

4. Sources and features of Ancient Indian Political Thought
5. Manu: Social laws
6. Kautilya: Theory of the State

Unit-2: Renaissance Thought

3. Rammohun Roy: Religious and Social Reform
4. Pandita Ramabai: Gender

Unit-3: Early Nationalism

3. Dadabai Naoroji: Drain Theory and Poverty
4. Ranade M G : The Role of the State and Religious Reform

Unit-4: Religious Nationalism

3. Savarkar V D : Hindutva or Hindu Cultural Nationalism
4. Mohammed Iqbal: Islamic Communitarian Nationalism

Unit-5: Democratic Egalitarianism

5. Gandhi-Swaraj and Satyagraha

6. Jawaharlal Nehru- Democratic Socialism
7. Dr.Ambedkar B R – Annihilation of Caste System
8. Jaya prakash Narayan : Total Revolution

Additional Inputs : Socialism in India : Features of Socialist Movement.

TITLE : WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit-1: Classical Western Political Thought

3. Plato: Theory of Forms, Critique of Democracy, Justice
4. Aristotle: Citizenship, State, Justice, Virtue

Unit-2: Early Medieval to the Beginning of Modern Thought

3. St. Augustine: Earthly City and Heavenly City, Evil, Freewill, Moral Action
4. Machiavelli, Statecraft, Virtue, Fortuna

Unit-3: Liberal Thought

4. Thomas Hobbes: Human nature, Social Contract, liberty, State
5. John Locke: Natural Rights, Consent, Social Contract, State
6. Rousseau: Social institutions and Moral Man, Equality, liberty and General Will

Unit-4: Liberal Democratic Thought

3. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism
4. John Stuart Mill: Individual liberty, Representative Government

Unit-5: Philosophical Idealism and its critique

3. Hegel: Individual Freedom, Civil Society, State
4. Karl Marx: Alienation, Surplus Value, Materialist Conception of History, State

Additional Inputs : Socrates , Features of Ancient Greek Political thought

LOCAL SELF - GOVERNMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Unit- I: Evolution of Local Self-Government in India

3. Constitutional Provisions on local Self-Government
4. Recommendations of Balwantrai Mehta and Ashok Mehta Committees on Local Self - Government

Unit-II: Importance of Constitutional Amendments

3. 73rd Amendment – Rural Local bodies; Basic features
4. 74th Amendment – Urban Local bodie; Basic features

Unit-III: Structure and functions of Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh

5. Gram Panchayat
6. Mandal Parishad
7. ZillaParishad
8. Structure and functions of Urban local bodies in Andhra Pradesh; Municipalities Nagar Panchayat and Municipal Corporations

Unit-IV: Structure and functions of Urban local bodies in Andhra Pradesh

4. Nagar Panchayats
5. Municipalities
6. Municipal Corporations

Unit-V: Role of leadership and Emerging Challenges

3. Emerging patterns of leadership
4. Problems of autonomy: Financial and Administrative spheres

TITLE : INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unit- I: Basic Concepts of International Relations

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Relations
2. (a). Balance of power (b). National interests (c). Collective Security (d). Diplomacy

Unit-II: Approaches to the study of International Relations

4. Idealism – Woodrow Wilson
5. Classical Realism – Hans Morgenthau
6. Neo – realism – Kenneth Waltz

Unit-III: Phases of International Relations (1914-1945)

3. Causes for the First World War
4. Causes for the Second World War

Unit-IV: Phases of International Relations (1945 onwards)

4. Origins of First Cold War
5. Rise and Fall of Détente
6. Origins and the End of Second Cold War

Unit-V: International Organisation

3. The role of UNO in the protection of International Peace
4. Problems of the Third World : Struggle for New International Economic Order

TITLE : INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Unit- I: Evolution of Indian Foreign of Policy

3. Determinants of Indian Foreign of Policy
4. Continuity and change in Indian Foreign Policy

Unit-II: Non-Alignment and UNO

4. The role of India in the Non-Alignment Movement
5. Relevance of Non-Aligned Movement in the Contemporary World
6. Role of India in the UNO in protection of International Peace

Unit-III: India's Relation with USA and China

3. Indo- US Relations: Pre- Cold War Era, Post- Cold War Era
4. India – China Relations: Pre- Cold War Era, Post- Cold War Era

Unit-IV: India and her Neighbours

3. Indo- Pakistan Relations
4. India's role in South Asian Association of Regions Cooperation (SAARC)

TITLE : CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ISSUES

Unit- I: Conceptions of Globalization

3. Economic Conception of Globalization
4. Political Conception of Globalization

Unit-II: Anchors of Global Political Economy

4. International Monetary Fund – Nature, Role and Functions
5. World Bank-Nature, Role and Functions
6. World Trade Organization: Origin, Nature and role in the context of Globalization

Unit-III: Nation State and Globalization

3. The role of Nation State in the context of Globalization
4. Consequences of Globalization – Rise of Inequalities within and across Nations

Unit-IV: Contemporary Global issues

2. Ecological Issues: International Agreements On Climate Change
- International Terrorism: Non- State Actors and State Terrorism