

Remedial Coaching - 2023-2024

Batch - 2023

Semester - 1
Paper - 1 - Fundamentals of Social Sciences.

Time - Table

Time - 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM

S.NO Content

Name

Name of the Programme

Remedial Coaching

Date & Time

01-9-23 to 10-9-23

Conducted by

Dept of Political Science

Duration

10 days.

Time Table - 2023 Time 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM

S.NO	Day	Mon	Tue	wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Hours		1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st
Sem-1 BA (Economics)		KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK	KSK
		KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK	KSK



Paper - 1 - Fundamentals of Social Sciences
Topics.

3

Date 9-23 to 12-9-23

S.No	Date	Topics
1	1-9-2023	Meaning nature and Scope of Social Studies.
2	2-9-2023	Development of Social Sciences in the Modern and contemporary world
3	4-9-2023	History is a Science or an art
4	5-9-2023	Importance of History in the present Society
5	7-9-2023	The social Interaction theory and Exceptions.
6	8-9-2023	Importance of Social Psychology
7	11-9-2023	The Evolution of Indian politics.
8	12-9-2023	The political party defection prevention Act.
9	13-9-2023	The milestones in the evolution of computers
10	14-9-2023	Symmetric and asymmetric cryptography.

K. R. R. R.

PRINCIPAL

SGK. Govt. Degree College
Vinukonda - 522 647
Painadu Dist.

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24

Semester - 1

Paper - I - Fundamentals of Social Sciences

Students List

S.No	Roll Number	Name of the student
1	Y231099001	A. Dhananjay
2	002	B. Chinnappaiah Naik
3	003	B. Vajra Naik
4	004	B. Teja Rathnam
5	005	B. Vasundhara
6	006	Ch. Nagaraj
7	007	D. Dhanu
8	008	G. Pavankumar
9	009	J. Jessy Jofra
10	010	K. Venk
11	011	K. Srimani
12	012	M. Narasimha Babu
13	013	N. Adithya
14	014	P. Vijay
15	015	P. Pavan
16	016	P. Sandeep
17	017	P. Mariya Babu
18	018	P. Sanjeeva Reddy
19	019	R. Balaji Naik
20	020	S. Ganga Suresh
21	021	S. Keela
22	022	S. Santhakrishna
23	023	S. Abraham
24	024	V. Adisheshu Naik
25	025	V. Lakshmi Prabamma.

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24
Semester - 1
Paper - 1 - Fundamentals of Social Science
Attendance Sheet

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S.NO	H.T. NO	Name of the Student	1/9/23	2/9	4/9	5/9	7/9	8/9	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9	Total
1	1281099001	A. Bramaiah	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	8
2	002	B.C.V. Naik	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	7
3	003	B.V. Naik	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	7
4	004	B. J. Rathnam	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	8
5	005	B. Vasundara	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	7
6	006	Ch. Nagaraj	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	8
7	007	D. Dandadu	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	a	6
8	008	G. pavan Kumar	a	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	6
9	009	J. J. Tohra	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	9
10	010	K. Venne	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
11	011	K. Sromani	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	7
12	012	M. narasimha Babu	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
13	013	N. Adhithya	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	9
14	014	P. Vijay	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	8
15	015	P. Pavan	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	8
16	016	P. Sandeep	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	6
17	017	P. Mariga Babu	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
18	018	P. Sanjeeva Reddy	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
19	019	R. Balaji Naik	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	8
20	020	S. Ganga Sunil	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	7
21	021	S. Leela	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	7
22	022	S. Santhia Raja	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	8
23	023	S. Abraham	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	7
24	024	v. Adhishesh Kumar	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
25	025	V. L. Prasanna	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	9

Semester-1
Paper-1 - Fundamentals of Social Sciences.
RT-1 and RT-2 - Results.

6

S.NO	H.T.NO	Name of the student	RT-1 15 M	Category	RT-2 15 M	Category	Average Category
1	Y201099001	A. Dhanalaksh	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14
2	002	B. C. V. Naik	14	slow	12	slow	13
3	003	B. V. Naik	13	"	13	"	13
4	004	B. J. Rathnam	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14
5	005	B. Vasundhara	13	slow	13	slow	13
6	006	Ch. Nagaraj	13	"	13	"	13
7	007	D. Dhanu	12	"	12	"	12
8	008	B. Parvankumar	12	"	12	"	12
9	009	J. J. Jofra	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14
10	010	K. Venk	14	"	14	"	14
11	011	K. Siremani	12	slow	12	slow	12
12	012	M. Narasim Babu	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14
13	013	N. Adithyan	14	"	14	"	14
14	014	P. Vijay	13	slow	13	slow	13
15	015	P. parvan	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14
16	016	P. Sandeep	11	slow	11	slow	11
17	017	P. Manjaya Babu	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14
18	018	P. Sanjeeva Reddy	13	slow	13	slow	13
19	019	R. Balaji Naik	13	"	13	"	13
20	020	S. Ganga Suresh	13	"	13	"	13
21	021	S. Leela	12	"	12	"	12
22	022	S. Santosh Raju	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14
23	023	S. Abraham	14	"	14	"	14
24	024	U. Adhishesh Naik	14	"	14	"	14
25	025	U. Lakshmi Prasanna	14	"	14	"	14

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 15

SECTION I - 3x1 = 3

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. which academic disciplines are typically included in social sciences.
(a) Physics and chemistry (b) Sociology and psychology (c) Biology and geology []
2. what do social sciences primarily seek to understand and explain.
(a) physical phenomena (b) Human behavior and society (c) Biological process. []
3. what does the study of history provides insights into
(a) Future Events (b) Ancient Civilization (c) fictional stories.

SECTION II - 3x1 = 3

Fill in The Blanks.

- 4 India gained independence from British rule on August 15
- 5 _____ is the scientific study of the mind and behaviour
- 6 Corruption undermines trust, fairness, and _____ in political system

SECTION III 3x1 = 3

Matching Questions

I Column A

Column B

1 Empathy

A Coping with adversity

2 Cognitive stimulation

B understanding diverse perspectives

3 Democracy

C Power vested in the people.

SECTION - IV $3 \times 1 = 3$

TRUE/FALSE Questions

10. Computers are known for their slow processing speed []
11. Political systems are responsible for providing healthcare services to citizens []
12. Psychology primarily focuses on the study of geological process []

SECTION V $3 \times 1 = 3$

Very short Answer Questions.

13. What is the primary focus of history?
14. What is the scientific study of the mind and behaviours called?
15. What is the primary function of political systems in society?

Ans

SECTION - I

1. b 2. b 3. a

SECTION - II

- (4) 1997 (5) Psychology (6) Justice

SECTION III

- (7) B (8) A (9) C

SECTION IV

- (10) F (11) T (12) F

Paper - 1 - Fundamentals of Social Sciences.

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 15

SECTION I (1x3 = 3)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Social Sciences recognize and study the diversity of what
(a) Animal species (b) Geological formations (c) Cultures, languages, and traditions []
2. What is the primary focus of psychology
(a) Studying animal behavior (b) Analyzing geological processes
(c) Investigating the mind and behaviour []
3. What role do political systems play in international relations?
(a) Promoting isolationism (b) Shaping a nation's foreign policy
(c) Restricting trade []

SECTION II - 3x1 = 3

Fill in the blanks.

4. Anarchy refers to the absence of a centralized _____ or authority.
5. _____ devices allow users to input data and instructions into the computer.
6. Psychology seeks to understand and explain human _____ and _____.

SECTION III - 3x1 = 3

Matching questions.

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 7. (1) Emotional Support [] | (a) A study of everyday lives and customs |
| 8. (2) Cultural History [] | (b) Comfort, empathy, and understanding |
| 9. (3) Case Studies [] | (c) Immersion in cultural groups |

SECTION IV - 3x1=3

TRUE/FALSE Questions.

- 10 Psychology is primarily concerned with studying geological processes. []
- 11 Accountability mechanisms are an essential part of political system []
12. The world wide web emerged in the 1980s []

SECTION V - 3x1=3

Very short answer questions

- 13 what is the primary function of computer
- 14 what do electoral systems determine in a political system.
- 15 psychology aims to predict human behaviour based on existing knowledge and observed patterns.

Ans

SECTION I

- (1) c (2) c (3) b

SECTION II

- (4) authority (5) input (6) behaviour and mental process

SECTION III

- (7) b (8) a (9) c

SECTION IV

- (10) F (11) T (12) F.

Semester - 1
Paper 1- Fundamentals of Social Sciences
Topic Notes.

11

1. Meaning nature and scope of Social Studies.

Dt: 1-9-23

Social Studies is a field of study which deals with man, his relation with other men and his environment. The scope of social studies is vast and includes topics like culture, government, production and consumption, and global interdependence.

2. Development of social sciences in the modern and contemporary world.

Dt: 2-9-23

Development of social sciences refers to improvements in the conditions of life for groups of people experiencing relative deprivation. Modern social science is defined as the study of contemporary western societies with a focus on understanding the specificity of the present. The social sciences are important because they help people understand how to analyze not only their own behavior but also the behavior and motivations of their peers.

3. History is a science or an art

Dt: 4.9.23

It does the enquiry after truth, thus history is a science and is on scientific basis. It is also based on the narrative account of the past; thus it is an art or a piece of literature. Physical and natural sciences are impersonal, impartial and capable of experimentation.

4. Importance of History in the present society

Dt: 5-9-23

It is important because history helps you understand the past to predict the future and helps in creating it. under

- Studying history helps us avoid ~~repe~~ repeating the mistakes over and over again. The more we study history, the wiser we become. Doomed are those who can't interpret history well.

5 The Social Interaction Theory and exceptions.

Dt: 7.9.23

The Social Interaction Theory is an explanation of language development emphasizing the role of social interaction between the developing child and linguistically knowledgeable adults. The social interaction theory can be defined as social cognitive theory where people act in a certain way when being around others than they usually do. The five main types of social interaction or exchange are: 1. Competition, 2. Cooperation, 3. Conflict, 4. Coercion, 5. Coercion.

6 Importance of Social Psychology.

Dt: 8-9-23

Social psychology principles have been important strategies for helping students gain a better life in school because it promotes supportive, safe and empowering learning environment that enhance learners' outcome. Social psychology provides a lens into how group dynamics can influence choice and behaviour through a range of different perspectives.

7 The evolution of Indian politics.

Dt: 11.9.23.

India has a multi-party system. The Election Commission of India (ECI) accord to national level and state level political parties based upon objective criteria. A recognised political party enjoys privileges like a reserved party symbol, free broadcast time on state-run television and radio, consultation in the setting of election

dates, and giving input in setting electoral rules and ^{from} regulate

8 The political party defection prevention Act.

Dt: 12.9.23

The Anti-Defection law, or the 52nd Amendment to the Indian constitution. Is a constitutional amendment limiting the ability of politicians to switch parties in parliament. An Act further to amend the constitution of India

9 The milestones in the evolution of computers.

Dt: 13.9.23

A Computer performance evaluation is defined as the process by which a Computer System's resources and outputs are assessed to determine whether the system is performing at an optimal level. From the Apple Mac to the world wide web; Eight milestones in the development of computers and home technology.

1946-ENIAC - - -

1981-IBM's personal computer - - -

1989 - Apple's Macintosh - - -

1989 - The world wide web - - -

1985 - Microsoft launches windows - - -

1994 - The sega saturn and sony playstation.

10 Symmetric and asymmetric cryptography.

Dt: 14.9.23

Symmetric encryption involves using a single secret key to encrypt and decrypt data, while asymmetric encryption uses a pair of keys - a public and private key - to encrypt and decrypt data. Although both methods are effective there are significant difference between them.

S. S. Sreenu

PRINCIPAL
SGK. Govt. Degree College
Vinukonda - 522 647
Dist. ...

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24

Semester - 3

Paper - 3 - Indian Government and Politics

15

Time - Table

Time - 4:00 PM to 5 PM

S.NO Content

Name

Name of the programme

Remedial Coaching

Date & Time

01-9-23 to 14-9-23 Time - 4 pm to 5 pm

Conducted by

Dept of Political Science

Duration

10 days

Time Table - 2023-24 (Time - 4 PM to 5 PM)

S.NO Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Hours	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th
DA (Sem-3)	KSK	KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK
	KSK	KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK

Semester - 3 - Batch - 23 - Date: 1-9-23 to 14-9-23

Paper - 3 - Indian Government and Politics.

S.NO Date

Topics.

1 1.9.23

Government of India Acts 1935

2 2.9.23

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution

3 4.9.23

Fundamental Rights - Directive principles of state policy

4 5.9.23

Powers and functions of the President of India

5 7.9.23

The "Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution"

6 8.9.23

The Composition and powers and function of Indian Parliament

7 11.9.23

Composition of the State Legislature

8 12.9.23

The powers and functions of the Chief Minister

9 13.9.23

Powers and functions of Supreme Court of India

10 14.9.23

The Composition of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24 Semester - 4
Paper - 3 - Indian Government and politics
16
Students List

SND Hall Ticket NO	Name of the student
1 4221099001	D. Brahman
2 003	D. prasanna
3 004	G. Janardhan Reddy
4 006	G. Novahue
5 007	K. Salman Raju
6 008	K. V. L. prasanna
7 009	K. Siva
8 010	K. Leekavathe
9 012	M. Ramesh Nark
10 014	N. Shanthi
11 015	N. Mercy
12 017	P. Jagar Babu
13 018	P. Hari Krishna
14 019	P. Prabhu Teja
15 020	S. K. Nandjahan
16 021	U. Venkateswarlu
17 022	V. Sulaji Nark
18 023	Y. Shresha

S.No	H.T. NO	Name of the Student	1-9/20	2/9	4/9	5/9	7/9	8/9	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9	Total
1	V22/099001	B. Baramham	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	p	p	p	7
	003	D. Prabanna	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	9
	004	G. Janardhan Reddy	p	a	a	p	p	p	a	p	a	a	5
	006	G. Novaha	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	9
	007	k. Salman Raju	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	8
	008	k. V.L. Prabanna	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	9
	009	k. Siva	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	9
	010	k. Leekavathe	a	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	8
	012	M. Ramesh Naik	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	9
	014	N. Shanthi	a	a	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	6
	015	N. Mercy	p	a	p	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	6
	017	p. Sagar Babu	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	9
	018	p. Hari Krishna	a	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	p	p	6
	019	p. Prabhu Teja	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	7
	020	Sk. Noorjahan	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	8
	021	V. Venkateswarlu	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	p	a	p	6
	022	V. Balaji Naik	a	p	p	p	a	a	a	p	a	p	5
	023	Y. Shresha	p	p	a	p	a	a	p	a	p	p	6

Semester-3
Paper-3. Indian Government and politics
RT-1 & RT-2 - Results.

18

S.NO	H.T NO	Name of the student	RT-1 20	Category	RT-2 15 M	Category	Average	Category
1	1221099001	B. Bramham	16	Moderate	14	Moderate	15	Good
2	003	D. Prasanna	20	"	14	"	17	"
3	004	G. Janardhan Reddy	16	"	14	"	15	"
4	006	G. Novabhu	20	"	14	"	17	"
5	007	K. Salman Raju	15	slow	13	slow	14	"
6	008	K.V.L. Pragasanna	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
7	009	K. Siva	20	"	14	"	17	"
8	010	K. Leelavathi	20	"	14	"	17	"
9	012	M. Ramesh Naik	20	"	15	"	17	"
10	014	N. Santhe	13	slow	13	slow	13	"
11	015	N. Mercy	12	"	12	"	12	"
12	017	P. Sagar Babu	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
13	018	P. Harikrishna	15	slow	13	slow	14	"
14	019	P. Prabhu Teja	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
15	020	S.K. Noddy Jagan	18	"	14	"	16	"
16	021	U. Venkateswara	16	"	14	"	15	"
17	022	V. Balaji Naik	17	"	13	"	15	"
18	023	Y. Shreeisha	18	"	14	"	16	"

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 20

SECTION - A - 5x1 = 5

Answer any one of the following

1. Explain the main provisions of the India Act 1935
2. Explain the main features of the Indian constitution
3. Discuss the fundamental rights in the constituent of India

SECTION - B 5x2 = 10

Answer any Five of the following

4. What is the constituent Assembly
5. Indian Independence Act, 1947
6. Basic Structure of the constitution
7. Write a note on the fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution
8. What are directive principles considered to be positive in character.
9. What are the political rights.
10. Explain the significance of Preamble in Indian constitution.

SECTION C - 10x1 = 10

Answer all questions.

1. The Indian Constitution aims to create a _____ society
2. The Constitution recognizes the importance of _____ and equality.
3. The Indian Constitution is based on the ideology of _____
4. The Constitution emphasizes the importance of _____ and freedom
5. The principles of _____ ensures equal treatment of all religions.
6. The Constitution guarantees _____ Fundamental Rights to citizens

7. The Right to Equality is enshrined in _____
8. The Right to life and personal liberty is protected under _____
9. The Directive principles of state policy aim to promote _____
10. The principle of _____ is reiterated

Ans

1. Secular Socialist, democratic
2. Social Justice
3. Democratic Socialism
4. Individual liberty
5. Secularism
6. Six
7. Article 14-18
8. Article-21
9. Social and economic welfare
10. Equal pay for equal work.

Time - 1 hour

Mark - 15

SECTION A - $5 \times 1 = 5$

Answer any one of the following

1. Examine the powers and functions of the president of India.
2. The important role of the Chief Minister in the state Administration.
3. Explain the composition of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

SECTION B - $5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer any five of the following.

4. Describe the powers and position of the speaker.
5. What do you mean by Judicial Review.
6. The composition, powers and functions of High Court.
7. Composition of State Legislative Council.
8. Give reasons for emergence of Coalition Government.
9. What do you ~~mean~~ mean by Collective Responsibility.
10. Explain the powers and functions of State Legislature.

1. The Government of India Act 1935

Dt: 1.9.23

The Government of India Act of 1935 was another milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It aimed at establishment of federal polity in the country. Division of power between centre and provinces was introduced through 3 lists i.e. Federal, provincial and concurrent list.

2. Salient features of the Indian constitution

2.9.23

The Constitution is considered federal in nature and unitary in spirit. It has features of a federation including a codified, Supreme Constitution; a three-tier governmental structure (Central, State and Local); division of powers; bicameralism; and an independent judiciary.

3. Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of state policy

Dt: 4.9.23

As per the law, the violation of Fundamental Rights is punishable. Fundamental Rights are justiciable as they can be enforced legally by the courts if there is a violation. Directive principles are not justiciable as they cannot be enforced by the courts if there is a violation.

4. Powers and functions of the president of India

Dt: 5.9.23

The primary duty of the president is to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law of India per Article 60. The president appoints the Chief Justice of India and other judges on the advice of the Chief Justice. The president may dismiss a judge with a two-thirds vote of the two Houses of the parliament.

5. The Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution

Dt. 7.9.23

The Doctrine of the Basic Structure of the Constitution refers to the principle established by the Indian judiciary that certain core principles and features of the Constitution are inviolable and cannot be amended or altered by the parliament.

6. The Composition powers and functions of Indian parliament

Dt. 8.9.23

The parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the president and to remove the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution.

7. The Composition of the State legislature

Dt. 11.9.23

While the Legislature of every state shall consist of the Governor and the State Legislature, in some of the states, the legislature shall consist of two Houses, namely, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, while in the rest there shall be only one House, namely the legislative assembly.

8. The powers and Functions of the Chief Minister

Dt. 12.9.23

The Chief Minister is the de facto head of the state government in India. The CM is responsible for forming a cabinet and overseeing the functioning of the government. He acts as the principal executive authority at the state level and represents the state in various forums and interaction. The chief minister acts as the only link between the Governor and cabinet. Vice - chairman of the Zonal Council.

7 powers and function of the Supreme Court of India

DT: 13.9.23

In addition, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and Certiorari to enforce them.

10. The Composition of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)

DT: 14.9.23

The Chief Justice of India as the *ex officio* Chairperson
 (b) Two other senior judges of the Supreme Court next to the Chief Justice of India as the *ex officio* members (c) The Union Minister in charge of law and justice as the *ex officio* member

G. S. Beale

K. S. Kumar

PRINCIPAL
 SGK. Govt. Degree College
 Vinukonda - 522 647
 Palnadu Dist.

5th Semester Students continuation long term Internship.

[Signature]

PRINCIPAL
SGK. Govt. Degree College
Vinukonda - 522 647
Palnadu Dist.,

[Signature]

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24

Semester - 2

Paper 262 - Fundamentals of Political Science

Time Table

Dt: 12-1-24

Time - 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM

S.No Content

Name of the Programme

Date & Time

Conducted by

Duration

Name

Remedial Coaching

Dt: 12-1-24 to 31-1-24

Dept of Political Science

10 days.

Time Table - 2024

Time - 9 AM to 10 AM

S.No Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Hours	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st
Sem-2 BA (Economics)	ksh	ksh	ksh	-	ksh	ksh
	ksh	ksh	ksh	-	ksh	ksh

Semester-2 - Batch - 2023-2024

Date: 12-1-24 to 31-1-24

Paper-2 Fundamentals of Political Science - Topics

S.No Date

Topics

- 12-1-24 The scope of political science
- 19-1-24 The importance of study of political science
- 20-1-24 The different approaches to study of political science
- 22-1-24 The basic features of Behavioural Approach
- 24-1-24 The elements and necessities of the state
- 25-1-24 The historical or evolutionary theory
- 27-1-24 Montesquieu theory of Separation of powers
- 29-1-24 John Locke Social Contract theory
- 30-1-24 The Evolution of Modern political science
- 31-1-24 The welfare state.

Students List. 2023

27

Sno	Date	Name of the student
1	Y231099001	A. Brahmaiah
2	002	B. Chenna Vastram Naik
3	003	B. Vagya Naik
4	004	B. Teera Rathanam
5	005	B. Vasundara
6	006	Ch. Nagaraj
7	007	D. Davedu
8	008	G. Pavan Kumar
9	009	J. Jessy Jofra
10	010	K. Venk
11	011	K. Srimani
12	012	M. Narasa Babu
13	013	N. Adhitya
14	014	P. Vijay
15	015	P. Pavan
16	016	P. Sandeep
17	017	P. Mariyababu
18	018	P. Sanjeeva Reddy
19	019	R. Balaji Naik
20	020	S. Ganga Sreed
21	021	S. Leela
22	022	S. Santhi Raju
23	023	S. Abraham
24	024	U. Adhishesh Naik
25	025	N. Lakshmi Prasanna

Semester-2

paper-28- Fundamentals of political Science.

[illegible]

Semester-2
Paper-2- Fundamentals of Optical Sciences.
RT-1 & RT-2 - Results.

29

Sl. No	H.TND	Name of the student	RT-1 20M	Category	RT-2 15M	Category	Average	Category
1	Y23099001	A. Dhammalath	15	Moderate	13	Moderate	14	Good
2	002	B.C.V. Naik	16	"	12	"	14	"
3	003	B. Vajya Naik	15	"	13	"	14	"
4	004	B. Teerakathinam	17	"	13	"	15	"
5	005	B. Vasundhara	18	"	12	"	15	"
6	006	Ch. Nagarath	14	"	14	"	14	"
7	007	D. Davcedu	12	slow	12	slow	12	prepared
8	008	G. Pavan Kumar	12	"	12	"	12	"
9	009	J. Jessy Jofra	19	Moderate	13	Moderate	16	Good
10	010	K. Venca	18	"	14	"	16	"
11	011	K. Sriomani	11	slow	11	slow	11	prepared
12	012	M. Narasaprabu	18	Moderate	12	Moderate	15	Good
13	013	N. Adhitya	19	"	13	"	16	"
14	014	P. Vijay	18	"	14	"	16	"
15	015	P. Pavan	19	"	14	"	17	"
16	016	P. Sandeep	12	slow	12	slow	12	prepared
17	017	P. Marayathube	19	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	Good
18	018	P. Sanjeeva Reddy	18	"	14	"	16	"
19	019	R. Balaji Naik	19	"	13	"	16	"
20	020	S. Ganga Seneel	17	"	13	"	15	"
21	021	S. Heela	12	slow	12	slow	12	Prepared
22	022	S. Santree Ragu	19	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	Good
23	023	S. Abraham	18	"	14	"	16	"
24	024	V. Adhishesh Naik	19	"	14	"	17	"
25	025	V. Lakshmi Prasanna	19	"	14	"	17	"

Paper 2 - Fundamentals of Political Science -

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 20

SECTION A - $5 \times 1 = 5$

Answer any one of the following.

1. Explain the meaning and definition and Scope of political science
2. Explain the modern methods of study of political science
3. Explain the elements and necessities of the state

SECTION B - $5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer any five of the following

4. Modern definitions of political science
5. Write short note on relationship between politics - Economics
6. Justify the declaration of political science as an art
7. Discuss the historical approach in traditional study perspectives
8. The main features of Structural Functional approach
9. Write a short note on Behavioural Approach
10. Discuss the Comparative method in the study of politics.

SECTION C - $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

Answer All questions.

1. Political Science is one of the major social —
2. The first political scientist —
3. The word politics is derived from the — words
4. The study of political science is the study of —
5. Political science classified into — types.
6. The study in political science contribute to the attainment of specific —
7. — approach is the oldest method of study
8. Traditional approach refers to a problem-solving & — method
9. To study the political behaviour of — in a political system
10. System approach considers society as a — system.

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 15

SECTION A - $5 \times 1 = 5$

Answer any one of the following.

1. Explain the origin and evolution of political science
2. Write an essay on Thomas Hobbes Social Contract theory
3. Explain the functions of welfare state.

SECTION B - $5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer any five of the following

4. Discuss the relationship between political science and History
5. Explain the development of political science
6. The basic features of the Behavioural Approach
7. Explain the concepts of Structural Functional Approach
8. Explain the Austin's theory of sovereignty
9. The Importance of Montesquieu's theory of separation of power
10. Discuss the Hegel's concepts of civil society.

1. The Scope of Political Science Dt: 12-1-24

Political Science encompasses a broad range of topics including political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public policy, and public administration. Political Science provides analysis and predictions about political and governmental issues. Political Scientists examine the process, systems and political dynamics of countries and regions of the world, often to raise public awareness or to influence specific governments.

2. The Importance of Study of Political Science. Dt: 19-1-24

Its knowledge helps to develop good leaders and citizens. The study of politics and power from domestic, international, and comparative perspectives. It makes citizens conscious of their rights and duties, which keeps the government alert and active. It also helps us understand international relations, wars, and the importance of peace.

3. The Different Approaches to Study of Political Science.

Dt: 20-1-24

Approaches to studying Political Science Institutional, Behaviouralism, Rational Choice systems theory, Marxist, Feminist, Comparative politics, Constructivist, poststructuralist and public policy approaches. These approaches help scholars understand various aspects of politics from institutions and behaviour to power dynamics and policy outcomes.

4. The Basic Features of the Behavioural Approach

Dt: 22-1-24

The behavioural approach suggests that the keys to

Understanding development are observable behavior and external stimuli in the environment. Behaviorism is a theories of learning, and learning theories focus on how we are conditioned to respond to events or stimuli. The features of a behavioural approach regularities, verifications, Techniques, Quantifications, values systematisation, pure science and integrations.

5. The elements and necessities of the state. Dt: 24-1-24

Four basic elements of the state, namely; 1. population, 2. territory, 3. Government, and 4. Sovereignty are the four categories (of independence). The state's physical & material bases is made up of the first two parts, while its political and spiritual bases is made up of the last two. population - The state is a social concept.

6. The Historical & Evolutionary theory. Dt: 25-1-24

The theory that explains the convincing origin of the state, is the Historical or Evolutionary theory. It describes the state is the product of growth, a calm and composed evolution stretching over a long period of time and ultimately shaping itself into the complex structure of a modern state. The evolutionary theory of government holds that government emerged naturally as an association of families, clans, and tribes.

7. Montesquieu theory of separation of powers. Dt: 27-1-24

Theory of Division of power. Montesquieu was a French political philosopher of the Enlightenment period. He articulated the theory of Division of power. Constitutions throughout this theory is implemented in many constitutions throughout the world. Under

the Doctrine of Separation of powers, no single branch of government is more powerful than the other. This means that all three branches - legislative, Executive, and Judicial - are balanced against one another. In the view of Montesquieu: "When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of Magistrates, there can be no liberty. Again, there is no liberty if the judicial power is not separated from the legislative and Executive power."

8. John Locke Social Contract theory. Dt: 29-1-24

The Social Contract in Locke Accordingly, Locke held that the obligation to obey civil government under the social contract was conditional upon the protection of the natural rights of each person, including the right to private property. Sovereigns who violated these terms could be justifiably overthrown.

9. The evolution of Modern political science. Dt: 30-1-24

political science is a dynamic field that offers theories to explain political phenomena. political science is the scientific study of politics. It is a social science dealing with systems of governance and power, and the analysis of political activities, political thought, political behaviour, and associated constitutions and laws.

10. The welfare state. Dt: 31-1-24

A welfare state is a state that is committed to providing basic economic security for its citizens by protecting them from market risks associated with old age, unemployment

accidents, and sickness. The term 'welfare state' first emerged
in the UK during World War II.

B. Benter

12/11/2020
PRINCIPAL
SGK. Govt. Degree College
Vinukonda - 522 647
Palnadu Dist.,

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24 - Semester - 4

Paper - 4 - Indian political process.

Dt: 1-2-24

Time - 9 AM to 10 AM

S.NO Content

Name

Name of the programme

Remedial Coaching

Date & Time

Dt: 1-2-24 to 13-2-24 Time - 9 AM to 10 AM

Conducted by

Dept of political Science

Duration

10 days.

Time Table - 2023-24

Time - 9 AM to 10 AM

S.NO Day	Mon	Tue	wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Hour	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st
Semester IV	KSK	KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK
	KSK	KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK

Semester-4 Batch - 2023-24

Topics.

Paper-4 - Indian political process.

S.NO	Date	Topics.
1	1-2-24	The nature of the "Indian Constitution is federal in form and unitary in spirit."
2	2-2-24	Sarkaria & M. M Punchhi Commission
3	3-2-24	Voting behaviour in India
4	5-2-24	Problem of defection in Indian politics.
5	6-2-24	Salient features of 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India.
6	7-2-24	Democratic-Decentralization - Rural Development.
7	8-2-24	Criminalization of politics.
8	9-2-24	Internal Security India
9	12-2-24	Functions of NITI Aayog
10	13-2-24	The Right to Information Act 2005

HT NO	Name of the students.
1 Y221099001	B. Bramham
2 003	D. Prasanna
3 004	G. Janardhan Reddy
4 006	G. Norathu
5 007	K. Salman Raju
6 008	K.V.L. prasanna
7 009	K. Siva
8 010	K. Leelavathi
9 012	M. Ramesh Naik
10 014	N. Santhi
11 015	N. Mercy
12 017	P. Sagar Babu
13 018	P. Harikrishna
14 019	P. Prabhu Teja
15 020	Sk. Wajeehan
16 021	U. Venkateswarlu
17 022	V. Balaji Naik
18 023	V. Shreebha

Semester-4
Paper-4 - Indian political process

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Attendance Sheet-2023-24

S.NO	HT NO	Name of the Student	1/2	2/2	3/2	5/2	6/2	7/2	8/2	9/2	12/2	13/2	Total
1	V221099001	B. Bramham	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	a	P	P	6
2	003	D. Prasanna	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
3	004	G. Sanardhan Reddy	a	P	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	7
4	006	G. Novatha	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	9
5	007	K. Salman Raju	a	P	P	P	a	a	P	a	P	P	6
6	008	K.V.L. Prasanna	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
7	009	K. Siva	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
8	010	K. Lelavathi	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	8
9	012	M. Ramesh Nair	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	9
10	014	N. Santhi	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	a	P	P	6
11	015	N. Mercy	P	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	6
12	017	P. Sagar Babu	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
13	018	P. Harikrishna	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	a	6
14	019	P. Prabhu Teja	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	7
15	020	B.K. Norojahan	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	8
16	021	U. Venkateswarlu	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	7
17	022	V. Balaji Nair	P	a	P	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	6
18	023	Y. Shrivisha	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	7

Semester-4
Paper-4. Indian Political process
RT-1 and RT-2 Tests Results-2023-24 39

S.NO	HT. NO	Name of the student	RT-1 20	Category	RT-2 15	Category	Average	Category
1	Y221099 001	B. Brahman	15	slow	13	slow	14	Good
2	003	D. Prabanna	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
3	004	G. Janardhan Reddy	15	slow	13	slow	14	"
4	006	G. Novahue	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
5	007	K. Soham Raju	14	slow	12	slow	13	"
6	008	K.V.L. Prabanna	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
7	009	K. Siva	20	"	14	"	17	"
8	010	K. Leelavathi	20	"	14	"	17	"
9	012	M. Ramesh Naik	20	"	14	"	17	"
10	014	N. Senth	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
11	015	N. Mercy	12	"	12	"	12	"
12	017	P. Sagar Babu	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
13	018	P. Harikrishna	11	slow	11	slow	11	"
14	019	P. prabhateja	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
15	020	S.K. Woorjahan	18	"	12	"	15	"
16	021	G. Venkateswara	16	slow	12	slow	14	"
17	022	V. Balaji Naik	15	"	13	"	14	"
18	023	Y. Shresha	17	Moderate	13	Moderate	15	"

S.G.K Government Degree college - Vinukonda
Semester - 4 - RT-1
Paper 40 - 4 Indian political process.

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 20

SECTION A (5x1=5)

Answer any one of the following

1. Indian Constitution is federal in form and unitary in spirit. - Discuss.
2. Write a descriptive note on the electoral behaviour in India.
3. Discuss the structure and functions of rural local bodies Rural self government.

SECTION B - 5x2=10

Answer any five of the following

4. Explain the features of Indian federal system.
5. M. M. Punchhi Commission.
6. Discuss the pattern of coalition politics in India.
7. Write a note on problem of defection in Indian politics.
8. Discuss the main salient features of 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India.
9. Critically examine the Election reforms in India.
10. Discuss the relation between the Centre and the State in India.

SECTION C 10x½=5

Answer all questions.

1. The federal system divides power between the _____ Government.
2. In a federal system, the Central government has _____ powers.
3. Federalism promotes _____ and diversity.
4. The central government provides _____ to states for specific projects.
5. Federalism requires effective _____ between central and state government.
6. Free and fair elections are ensured by the _____.

7. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections are held regularly after every _____
8. The document given to every person on the voter's list is called the _____
9. Interstate relations are managed through _____
10. In a federal system, the Central Government has _____ powers.

Time - 1 hour

Date - 15

SECTION A (5x1=5)

Answer any one of the following

1. Discuss the main provisions of the Constitution 74th Amendment Act 1992
2. Explain the Criminalization of politics.
3. Describe the functions of NITI Aayog.

SECTION B. 5x2=10

Answer any five of the following.

4. Discuss the unitary features of Indian Constitution
5. What are the functions and powers of the Chief Election Commissioner
6. Write a descriptive note on the electoral behaviour in India
7. Explain the Democratic-Decentralization - Rural development
8. Discuss the role of Caste in Contemporary Indian politics.
9. Describe the powers and functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
10. Explain the Evolution and features of the Right to Information Act 2005.

Paper-4. Indian political process.
Topic notes.

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1. The Nature of the "Indian Constitution is federal in form and unitary in spirit". Dt: 1-2-24

India is a federal system but with more tilt towards a unitary system of government. It is sometimes considered a quasi-federal system as it has features of both a federal and a unitary system. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states 'India' that is Bharath, shall be a Union of States.

2. Sarkaria and M.M Punchhi Commission Dt: 2-2-24

The Sarkaria Commission is made for review and examines the existing relationships between the state and Unions under the Indian Constitution for the healthy future of India. Sarkaria Commission was set up by the Central Government of India in 1983. It was headed by Justice Rajender Singh Sarkaria.

The Government of India established the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations on April 27, 2007, under the Chairmanship of Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of India, to look into new issues of Centre-State relations, taking into account the changes in India's polity and economy.

3. Voting behaviour in India. Dt: 3-2-24

The study of the voting behaviour in India is the study of the various aspects of the life of the masses in India. Factors influencing the voting behaviour; Religion, caste, community feeling, class, Charisma. Despite the claims that stand, secularism, nationalism and fraternity elections in India

4. Problem of defection in Indian politics. Dt: 5-2-24

The Anti-Defection law, or the 52 Amendment to the Indian Constitution, is a constitutional Amendment limiting the ability of

politicians to switch parties in parliament. The Constitution was Amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.

5 Salient features of 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India

Dt: 6.2.24

The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India, passed in 1992, established a three-tier panchayati Raj system and gave more power to local governments. For all states with a population of over 20 lakh: (a) regular panchayat elections; the Gram panchayat at the village level; the panchayat Samiti at the Block level; and the Zilla Parishad at the District level were to be organically linked.

6 Democratic-Decentralization - Rural Development

Dt: 7.2.24

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are responsible for the development of the rural areas. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act was introduced for the development of the urban areas where municipal bodies have the power and authority to plan for economic development and implementation of schemes.

7 Criminalization of politics in India

Dt: 8.2.24

Criminalization of politics is defined as the situation when criminals participate in the politics. One of the most important reasons for the criminalization of politics is the nexus between the politicians and bureaucracy. Reason for the criminalization of politics: vote bank, corruption, lack of governance. Effects - Against the principle of free and fair elections, affecting good governance, Affective integrity of public servants, Statistical analysis.

8. Internal Security In India Dt. 9.2.24

Internal Security refers to the actions taken to keep a country safe from harmful activities that come from within. This includes protecting against things like terrorism, espionage, and other types of threats that can cause harm to people and the country as a whole.

9. Functions of NITI Aayog Dt. 12.2.24

NITI Aayog's Role. NITI Aayog has the twin mandate to oversee the adoption and monitoring of the SDGs in the country and promote competitive and cooperative federalism among states and UTs. The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not just to periodically collect data on SDGs but to proactively realise the goals and targets. Shri D.V.R. Subrahmanyam joined as chief Executive officer of NITI Aayog on 25.23

10. The Right to Information Act 2005 Dt. 13.2.24

The Right to Information Act (RTI) of 2005 is a law that gives citizens the right access information from public authorities. The act was passed by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government to promote accountability and transparency in the Government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense.

10/2/24

[Signature]

PRINCIPAL
SGK. Govt. Degree College
Vinukonda - 522 647
Palnadu Dist.,

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24 Semester - 4

Paper 46-5 - Western Political Thought

DT: 1.2.24

S.no	Content	Name
	Name of the programme	Remedial Coaching
	Date & Time	DT: 1.2.24 to 13.2.24 Time: 4 PM to 5 PM
	Duration	Ten days

Time-Table-2023-24 Time-4 PM to 5 PM.

S.no	Day	Mon	Tue	wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	Hour	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th
	BA (Sem 4)	KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK	KSK
		KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK	KSK

Semester - 4 Batch - 2023-24

Paper-5 - Western Political Thought - TOPICS

S.no	Date	TOPICS
1	1.2.24	Plato's Views of Justice
2	2.2.24	Aristotle's Theory of Revolution
3	3.2.24	St. Augustine Earthly City and heavenly City
4	5.2.24	Machiavelli's Views on forms of Government
5	6.2.24	Hobbes Views on Sovereignty.
6	7.2.24	Theory of "limited government" - Locke - Rousseau's "General will"
7	8.2.24	Bentham theory of Utilitarianism.
8	9.2.24	J.S. Mill Views on Liberty and Representative Government
9	12.2.24	Marx Theory of Surplus Value.
10	13.2.24	Gramsci's Views on Hegemony.

Semester - 4
Paper - 5. Western Political Thought
Student List - 2023-24

47

NO	H.T. NO	Name of the Student
1	Y221099001	B. Brahman
2	003	D. Prasanna
3	004	G. Janardhan Reddy
4	006	G. Novahu
5	007	K. Salman Raju
6	008	K.V.L. Prasanna
7	009	K. Siva
8	010	K. Leelavathi
9	012	M. Ramesh Naidu
10	014	N. Santhi
11	015	N. Mercy
12	017	P. Sagar Babu
13	018	P. Hari Krishna
14	019	P. Prabhu Teja
15	020	S.K. Noor Saham
16	021	C. Venkateswarlu
17	022	V. Balaji Naidu
18	023	V. Sri Sona

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24

Paper 48 - Western Political Thought

Attendance sheet

Semester - 4

SNO	HTNO	Name of the student	1/2/24	2/2	3/2	5/2	6/2	7/2	8/2	9/2	12/2	13/2	Total
1	Y22099001	B. Brahman	P	P	a	P	a	a	P	a	P	P	6
2	003	D. Pradanna	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	9
3	004	B. J. Reddy	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	a	P	a	6
4	006	G. Nivahu	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
5	007	K. Salman Ragu	P	a	P	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	6
6	008	K. V. L. Prasanna	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
7	009	K. Siva	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
8	010	K. Leelavathi	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
9	012	M. Ramesh Naik	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	9
10	014	N. Santhe	a	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	6
11	015	N. Mercy	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	7
12	017	P. Sagar Babu	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	9
13	018	P. Adarsh Krishna	P	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	6
14	019	P. Prabhujeya	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	7
15	020	S. K. Naorahan	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	a	P	6
16	021	U. Venkateswarlu	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	7
17	022	U. Balaji Naik	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	6
18	023	V. Siresha	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	7

Semester - 4
 Paper 5 - Western Political Thought
 RT-1 and RT-2 Results.

49

Sl. No	H.T. NO	Name of the Student	RT-1 20-4	Category	RT-2 15-4	Category	Average	Category
1	Y221099001	B. Brahmam	17	Moderate	13	Moderate	15	Good
2	003	D. Prasanna	20	"	14	"	17	"
3	004	B. J. Reddy	13	slow	13	slow	13	"
4	006	G. Novahu	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
5	007	K. Salman Raju	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
6	008	K. V. L. Prasanna	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
7	009	K. Siva	20	"	14	"	17	"
8	010	K. Leelavathi	20	"	14	"	17	"
9	012	M. Kamesh Naik	20	"	14	"	17	"
10	014	N. Santhi	11	slow	11	slow	11	"
11	015	N. Mercy	12	"	12	"	12	"
12	017	P. Sagar Babu	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"
13	018	P. Harikrishna	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
14	019	P. Prabhu Teju	18	Moderate	14	Moderate	16	"
15	020	S. K. Noorjahan	18	"	14	"	16	"
16	021	U. Venkateswamy	17	"	13	"	15	"
17	022	V. Balaji Naik	13	slow	13	slow	13	"
18	023	Y. Srisitha	20	Moderate	14	Moderate	17	"

Time - 1/2 hour

Mark - 20

SECTION-A $5 \times 1 = 5$

Answer any one of the following

1. Critically examine plato's views of justice
2. Explain the features of Aristotle best state
3. What are the qualities of a prince suggested by Machiavelli?

SECTION B - $5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer any Five of the following

4. Why did plato omit law from Republic
5. Examine Aristotle theory of Revolution
6. Describe the views of St. Augustine on war and peace
7. Explain Aristotle views on slavery
8. Explain the views on form of Government
9. Hobbes sovereign
10. Rousseau's theory of General will

SECTION C $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

Answer all question.

1. _____ were secular and open minded people.
2. Greek _____ became a part of ethics
3. _____ is a man made organization
4. Citizens spent much of their time in the _____ market place etc.
5. Greeks had great regard for _____
6. plato's work born in _____
7. _____ is the father of the idealist
8. _____ is called the father of political science
9. Accordingly two cities have been formed by _____ loves.
10. Machiavelli has been the first political scientist

Time - 1 hour

Max - 15

SECTION A-5x1=5

Answer any one of the following.

1. "Locke provided a theory of limited government" Explain
2. Explain the views of Bentham of Natural Rights, prison reform, law and state
3. Critically examine the doctrine of dialectical materialism as propounded by Marx.

SECTION B-5x2=10

Answer any five of the following.

4. Examine the Plato's scheme of education and evaluate it
5. Explain Aristotle views on slavery
6. Explain the views of Machiavelli on human nature
7. "Hobbes is a individualist" - Discuss.
8. Examine Rousseau's view on human nature
9. What is Hedonistic calculus
10. Write an essay on state and civil society of Gramsci.

1. Plato's Views of Justice

Dt: 1.2.24

Plato says that justice is not mere strength, but it is a harmonious strength. Justice is not the right of the stronger but the effective harmony of the whole. All moral conceptions revolve about the good of the whole - individual as well as social. Plato, through Socrates, says that his three views about justice are as follows: Justice is a balance of reason, spirit, and appetite three main perspective on justice. Justice is simply paying back what is owed, for the weak, it is a social necessity, but for the strong, it is of no use.

2. Aristotle Theory of Revolution

Dt: 2.2.24

Aristotle's theory of revolution is that any change in a government or constitution is a revolution, regardless of the size of the change. Aristotle elaborated on this concept, concluding that if a culture's basic value system is tenuous, the society will be vulnerable to revolution. Any radical alteration in basic values or beliefs provides the ground for a revolutionary upheaval.

3. St. Augustine Earthly city and heavenly city

Dt: 3.2.24

St. Augustine used an illustration of two cities in trying to explain the distinction between the church and the world. Two loves have formed two cities, he claimed. The love of self has formed the earthly city; the love of God has formed the heavenly one. Augustine asserted that he took up the primary "task of defending the most glorious city of God".

4. Machiavelli's Views on forms of Government

Dt: 5.2.24

There are, Machiavelli tells us, only two such forms: republics and principalities, distinguished by their very different ways of organizing

Political Authority. In republics political Authority is shared among a wide cross-section of people in the state. Especially the people in the great. Favored despotic ruler. Machiavelli did not recommend the republican form of government because republican form requires virtuous, honest and patriotic citizens. He also advised the prince to convert his monarchy into a republic. If his heirs are corrupt and misuse their power for evil purposes.

5 Hobbes Views on Sovereignty Dt. 6.2.24

As Hobbes describes in Leviathan's brief democratic interludes of popular sovereignty, the individual who affirms his political will does so by means of a mathematical exercise in which particular wills are aggregated quantitatively and qualitative distinctions are elided. Consists of a covenant among all and only the subjects of a Commonwealth and that sovereignty by acquisition does not

6 Theory of "limited Government" Lock and Rousseau's General will" Dt: 7.2.24

Lock argues that, once created through consent, key decisions about the Commonwealth will be decided based on the principle of majority and those who agreed to the social contract and the creation of Commonwealth have to consent to subject themselves to the majority principle. For Rousseau, government is legitimate only insofar as it is subordinated to popular sovereignty or, in other words, follows the general will of the people. Government loses all legitimacy the moment it places itself above the law to pursue its own interest as a separate political body.

7. Bentham theory of Utilitarianism Dt. 8.2.24

Jeremy Bentham's theory of utilitarianism holds that pleasure and pain are linked to people's actions. It is also called hedonistic calculus. Bentham believed the laws were lengthy, unclear, and hard to understand a normative ethical framework that evaluates actions based on their consequences.

8. J.S Mill Views on Liberty and Representative Government

DT: 9.2.24

Instead, Mill suggests that representative bodies such as parliaments and senates are best suited to be places of public debate on the various opinions held. He believed only in representative Government. He said that social liberty was "the nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individualist." It was attempted in two ways: by obtaining recognition of certain immunities (called political liberties or rights); and second, by establishment of a system of institutions.

9. Marx Theory of Surplus Value.

DT: 12.2.24

In Marxian Economics, surplus value is the difference between the amount raised through a sale of product and the amount it cost to manufacture it; i.e. the amount raised through sale of the product minus the cost of the materials, plant and labour power. Surplus value is extracted by the capitalist class as a whole and then distributed according to the amount of total capital, not just the variable component.

10. Gramsci's Views on Hegemony.

DT: 13.2.24

Gramsci's analysis of hegemony thus involves an analysis of the ways in which such capitalist ideas are disseminated and accepted as commonsensical and normal. A hegemonic class is one that is able to attain the consent of other social forces, and the retention of this consent is an ongoing project. He employed the concept "hegemony" to describe a process of "intellectual and moral leadership" that embedded a ruling class across society.

O S Austin

PRINCIPAL
SGK. Govt. Degree College
Vinukonda - 522 647
Palnadu Dist.,

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24 Semester - 6

Paper - 6D - Electoral politics and voting behaviour.

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DT: 14-2-24

S.No	Content	Name
	Name of the Programme	Remedial Coaching
	Date & Time	14-2-24 to 24-2-24 Time - 9AM to 10AM
	Duration	Ten days.

Time Table

Time - 9AM to 10AM

S.No	Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	Hour	1st	1st	1st	1st	-	1st
	DA (Sem 6)	KSK	KSK	KSK	KSK	-	KSK
		KSK	KSK	KSK	KSK	-	KSK

Semester - 6 Batch - 2023-24

Paper - 6D - Electoral politics and voting behaviour. Topics.

S.No	Date	Topics.
1	14-2-24	The Nature and Importance of electoral process.
2	15-2-24	The need for reservation for women in politics.
3	16-2-24	The Composition of Election Commission of India
4	17-2-24	The Salient features of electoral system in India
5	19-2-24	Role of money and corruption in Indian elections.
6	20-2-24	political party defections.
7	21-2-24	Explain the significance of voting behaviour in India
8	22-2-24	The emergence of universal adult suffrage.
9	23-2-24	The role of media in democracy
10	24-2-24	Explain the methods of election campaign in India

Semester - 6
 Paper - 60 - Electoral politics and voting behaviour
 56
 Students List

S.No	H.T. No	Name of the student
1	Y211099004	Ch. Vamsi
2	005	Ch. Lakshman
3	016	K. Ravindra
4	017	K. Samuel
5	018	K. Sivakumar
6	020	M. Anjali
7	021	P. Aravind
8	028	P. Balu
9	029	P. Narasimach
10	030	P. Revanthi
11	033	R. Mohanika
12	035	R. S. S. Sama
13	036	R. S. Himaja
14	037	R. Guravaiah
15	039	S. Ramu
16	040	Sk. Ismail Shabha
17	041	Sk. Mastanvali
18	042	S. Pavan kalyan
19	043	P. Anil Kumar
20	046	V. Raja Sekhar
21	047	B. Govind Narik
22	048	B. Venkataiah
23	049	D. Saideelu
24	050	G. Samborn
25	051	G. Sandeep Kumar
26	052	P. Anand Kumar
27	053	P. Palpraveen
28	054	P. Shanuprakash
29	055	P. Ajay
30	056	R. S. pravolika

Semester - 6 2023-24
 paper 6D - Electoral politics and Voting Behaviour
 Attendance sheet

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Sl. No	HT NO	Name of the student	14/2/23	15/2	16/2	17/2	19/2	20/2	21/2	22/2	23/2	24/2	Total
1	0004	Ch. Vamsi	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	8
2	005	Ch. Lakshman	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
3	016	K. Ravendra	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	7
4	017	K. Samuel	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	7
5	018	K. Sivakumar	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	6
6	020	M. Anjali	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	8
7	027	P. Aravind	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	7
8	028	P. Balu	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	P	6
9	029	P. Narasimhan	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	6
10	030	P. Revanthi	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	7
11	033	R. Mounika	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	6
12	035	R. S. Sarma	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	6
13	036	R. S. Hemaja	P	a	a	a	a	a	P	P	P	P	5
14	037	R. Guravathi	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	6
15	039	S. Ramu	P	P	P	P	a	a	a	P	a	a	5
16	040	Sk. Dhanu Shakti	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	7
17	041	Sk. Nandanvali	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	8
18	042	S. Praveen Kumar	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	7
19	046	U. Raja Sekhar	P	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	7
20	047	B. Govind Nallu	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	6
21	048	B. Venkataiah	a	P	P	a	P	a	a	P	P	P	6
22	049	D. Saideelu	P	P	a	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	6
23	050	G. Samson	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	6
24	051	G. Sandesh Kumar	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	9
25	052	P. Anand Kumar	P	a	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	P	6
26	053	P. Pal praveen	P	a	a	P	a	a	P	a	P	P	5
27	054	P. Shanuprakas	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
28	055	P. Agay	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	7
29	056	R. S. Pravalika	P	P	a	a	a	P	a	P	P	P	6
30	043	P. Anil Kumar	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	6

Semester-6
 Paper-60 - Electoral politics and Voting Behaviour
 RT-1 and RT-2 - Results.

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S.No	H.T NO	Name of the Candidate	RT-1 20M	category	RT-2 15	category	Average	Category
1	Y211099004	Ch. Vamsi	18	Moderate	12	Moderate	15	Good
2	005	Ch. Lakshman	18	"	14	"	16	"
3	016	K. Ravindra	16	"	14	"	15	"
4	017	K. Samuel	14	"	14	"	14	"
5	018	K. Sivakumar	15	"	13	"	14	"
6	020	M. Anjali	16	"	12	"	14	"
7	027	P. Aravind	14	"	14	"	14	"
8	028	P. Balu	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
9	029	P. Narasiah	11	"	11	"	11	"
10	030	P. Revanth	18	Moderate	14	Moderate	16	"
11	033	R. Mounika	16	"	14	"	15	"
12	035	R. S. Sarna	15	"	13	"	14	"
13	036	R. S. Hemaja	16	"	14	"	15	"
14	037	R. Guravaiah	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
15	039	S. Ramu	18	Moderate	14	Moderate	16	"
16	040	Sk. Omar Basha	18	"	14	"	16	"
17	041	Sk. Mastanvali	18	"	14	"	16	"
18	042	S. Pavan kalyan	13	slow	13	slow	13	"
19	043	P. Anil Kumar	12	"	12	"	12	"
20	046	V. Raja Sekhar	17	Moderate	13	Moderate	15	"
21	047	B. Govind Naik	16	"	14	"	15	"
22	048	B. Venkataiah	15	"	13	"	14	"
23	049	D. Saidulce	11	slow	11	slow	11	"
24	050	G. Samson	12	"	12	"	12	"
25	051	G. Sandesh Kumar	18	Moderate	14	Moderate	16	"
26	052	P. Anand Kumar	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
27	053	P. Palpraveen	12	"	12	"	12	"
28	054	P. Bhansiprachin	18	Moderate	14	Moderate	16	"
29	055	P. Ajay	18	"	14	"	16	"
30	056	R. S. Pravalika	13	slow	13	slow	13	"

Time - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour

Marks - 20

SECTION A - $5 \times 1 = 5$

Answer any one of the following

1. Explain the nature and importance of electoral process.
2. Write an essay on Election procedure of local Bodies.
3. Discuss the importance of Caste in Indian Election.

SECTION B - $5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer Five of the following

4. Explain the factors that contribute to the success of democracy.
5. Write a short note on social justice.
6. Explain the need for reservation for women in politics.
7. Discuss the influence of money in election.
8. Appointment of Chief Electoral officer.
9. Explain the functions of the Central Election Commission.
10. Explain the electoral politics in pre-independence India.

SECTION C - $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

Answer All questions.

1. Free and fair elections are ensured by the _____.
2. The minimum age to vote is _____.
3. The leader elected from each area is called a _____.
4. To be a candidate to contest elections, the minimum age is _____.
5. The head of the election commission is the _____.
6. The Election Commission of India was established on _____.
7. The first woman Chief Election Commissioner of India was _____.
8. The Election Commission prepares and revises the _____.
9. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was _____.
10. The Election commission accords recognition to various political parties in India as _____.

- Ans 1. Election Commission - 2. 18 years - 3. M.L.A. - 4. 25 years - 5. Chief Election Commissioner
6. 25-1-1950 - 7. U.S. Ramadani - 8. Voter list - 9. Sukumar Sen - 10. National & Regional parties.

SG K Government Degree College - Vinukonda
Semester ~~6~~ ⁶⁰ RT-2
Paper 60 - Electoral politics and voting behaviour

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 15

SECTION A - $5 \times 1 = 5$

Answer any one of the following

1. Explain the role of money and corruption in Indian elections.
2. Explain the factors that Determinants of Voting Behaviour.
3. Discuss the methods of election campaign in India.

SECTION B - $5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer any five of the following.

4. Explain the nature and significance of electoral politics.
5. Explain the salient features of electoral system in India.
6. Write a note on political reservation in India.
7. Discuss the Universal adult Vote.
8. Discuss the role of press in India (Print Media).
9. Explain the polling Booth and Election Booth Management.
10. Write a short note on Coalition politics in India.

1. The Nature and Importance of electoral process. Dt: 14-2-24

In a public domain people have the ability to elect their representatives. parties and candidates should be free to contest elections. Voters should be given a real choice. Elections are held regularly every 5 years. people should elect a candidate who will give continuous public service. Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner. Elections are primarily political contests. This competition takes different forms. There is competition between many candidates at the constituency.

2. The need for reservations for women in politics. Dt: 15-2-24

Provisions. The proposed legislation defines the 33% women reservations to continue for 15 years. Additionally, it mandates that a quota for individuals belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes be established within the reserved seats designated for women in parliament and legislative assembly. As per the Constitution, at least one-third of the seats in local governing bodies should be reserved for women. In Karnataka 50% reservation has been given to women in local bodies.

3. The Composition of Election Commission of India. Dt: 16-2-24

The Election Commission consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and the number of other Election Commissioners may also be fixed by the president from time to time. Thus Election Commission may be single member or multi member body. Till 1989, The Election Commission was a single member body. In 1993, two more Election Commissioners were also appointed and become multi-member body. Since then the constitution of India has ensured independence of the Election Commission and declared it an important body to conduct free and fair elections.

4. The Salient features of electoral system in India. dt: 17-2-24

Describe the composition of the Election Commission of India. Enumerate the functions of the Election Commission and explain its role. Recall the procedures of election from the announcement of schedule to the declaration of the result. Mention various stages in the electoral process. Recognise the poll-related officers and describe their functions. Identify the drawbacks and need for electoral reforms.

5. Role of money and corruption in Indian Elections. dt: 19-2-24

The causes of corruption in India include excessive regulations, complicated tax and licensing systems, numerous government departments with opaque bureaucracy and discretionary powers, monopoly of government controlled institutions on certain goods and services delivery, and the lack of transparent laws and process. Weak institutions and ineffective legal frameworks, low salaries for public officials and a lack of accountability mechanisms within government institutions.

6. Political party Defections. dt: 20-2-24

The Anti-Defection law or the 52nd Amendment to the Indian Constitution. Is a Constitutional Amendment limiting the ability of politicians to switch parties in parliament. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. An Act further to amend the constitution of India.

7. Explain the significance of voting behaviour in India. dt: 21/24

The success of Democracy depends on fair elections. Contribute to a deeper understanding of the process of political socialization. It serves to examine the internalization of democracy as a value.

among elite and common people. It emphasize the real impact of the revolutionary ballot box. In the context of political development it serves as a yardstick to find out whether it is actually innovative or primary. It sheds light on the extent to which the politics of this election will continue, or break away from the past.

8. The Emergence of Universal Adult Suffrage. Dt: 22-2-24
Article 326 defines Universal Adult Franchise as the basis for elections to all levels of the elected government in India. The Universal Adult Franchise refers that all citizens who are 18 years and above irrespective of their cast or education, religion, colour, race and economic conditions are free to vote.

9. The role of Media in democracy Dt: 23-2-24
Media democracy is grounded in creating a mass media system that favours a diversity of voices and opinions over ownership or consolidation. In an effort to eliminate bias in coverage this, in turn, leads to the informed public debate necessary for a democratic state. First, it ensures that citizens make responsible, informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance & misinformation. Second, information serves a "checking function" by ensuring that elected representatives uphold their oaths of office and carry out the wishes of those who elected them.

10. Methods of Election Campaign in India. Dt: 24-2-24.
A political campaign or election campaign is an organized effort by political parties to win the trust of voters. Election campaigns provide an opportunity to the voters to know about political parties, their main agenda and policies. It provides opportunity to the political parties to make a direct contact with the voters. During this period the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meeting and political parties mobilize their supporters. This is also the period when newspapers and television news are full of election related stories and debates.

DS Aarti

Remedial Coaching - 2023-24 Semester - 6

Paper 7D - Legislative Procedures and Practices.

DT: 14-2-24

S.No	Content	Name
	Name of the programme	Remedial Coaching
	Date & Time	14.2.24 Time - 4 PM 5 PM
	Duration	Tuesday.

Time Table Time - 4 PM to 5 PM

S.N	Day	Mon	Tue	wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	Hour	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th	6th
	BA (Sem 6)	KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK	KSK
		KSK	KSK	-	KSK	KSK	KSK

Semester - 6 Batch - 2023-24

Paper - 7D - Legislative Procedures and Practices.

S.No	Date	Topics
1	14.2.24	Importance and Structure of Legislative Bodies.
2	15.2.24	Legislative procedure takes place in state legislature.
3	16.2.24	Union Council of Ministers and Cabinet in the legislative process.
4	17.2.24	Chief Minister in the governance of the state Government
5	19.2.24	Departmental Standing committees.
6	20.2.24	Types of Bill in the parliament
7	21.2.24	Legislative Committees in India.
8	22.2.24	Estimates Committee.
9	23.2.24	Emergence of Budget system in India.
10	24.2.24	Privileges of parliament.

Semester - 6.
Paper - 7D - Legislative Procedures and Practices.
Students List.

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S.N	H.T NO	Name of the student
1	1211099004	Ch. Vamsi
2	005	Ch. Lakshman
3	016	K. Ravindra
4	017	K. Samuel
5	018	K. Sivakumar
6	020	M. Anjali
7	027	P. Aravind
8	028	P. Balu
9	029	P. Narasimha
10	030	P. Revanth
11	033	R. Mounika
12	035	R. S. Sarma
13	036	R. S. Hemaji
14	037	R. Gervasaiah
15	039	S. Ramu.
16	040	Sk. Ismail Bhabha
17	041	Sk. Mastanvali
18	042	S. Pavankalyan
19	043	P. Anil Kumar
20	046	V. Rajasekhara
21	047	B. Govind Naik
22	048	B. Venkataiah
23	049	D. Saidulu
24	050	G. Samson
25	051	G. Sandesh Kumar
26	052	P. Pal Praveen
27	053	P. Shanapraakash
28	054	P. Ajay
29	055	R. S. Praveedha
30	056	P. Anand Kumar

Semester-6
Paper-7D- Legislative Procedures and Practices.
66
Attendance Sheet-2023-24

Sl. No	HT NO	Name of the student	14/22	15/2	16/2	17/2	19/2	20/2	21/2	22/2	23/2	24/2	Total
1	Y211099004	Ch. Vargasi	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	8
2	005	Ch. haksman	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	9
3	006	K. Ravendra	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	8
4	017	K. Samuel	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	7
5	018	K. S. Lakshman	a	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	6
6	020	M. Anjali	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	8
7	027	P. Aravind	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	7
8	028	P. Balu	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	a	P	6
9	029	P. Narasimhan	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	6
10	030	P. Levanth	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	8
11	033	R. Mounika	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	7
12	035	R. S. Sarma	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	6
13	036	R. S. Himaja	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	a	6
14	037	R. Guravathi	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	6
15	039	S. Ramu	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	a	P	7
16	040	Sk. Asmaul Bhasha	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	9
17	041	Sk. Mastanvali	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
18	042	S. Pavan Kumar	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	8
19	043	P. Anil Kumar	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	7
20	046	V. Raja Sekhar	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	7
21	047	D. Govindalakshmi	P	a	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	P	6
22	048	D. Venkataiah	a	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	6
23	049	D. Sachin	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	a	6
24	050	G. Samson	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	6
25	051	P. Sankar Kumar	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	9
26	052	P. Anand Kumar	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
27	053	P. Palpraveen	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	a	P	P	6
28	054	P. Bhane Prabhakar	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
29	056	P. Ajay	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	9
30	056	R. S. Pravalika	P	a	P	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	6

Semester-6
 Paper-7D- Legislative Procedure and Processes
 RT-1 and RT-2- Results

67

SNO	H.T. NO	Name of the student	RT-1 20M	Category	RT-2 15M	Category	Average	Category
1	1211099002	Ch. Vamsi	16	Moderate	14	Moderate	15	Good
2	005	Ch. Lakshman	18	"	14	"	16	"
3	016	K. Ravindra	17	"	13	"	15	"
4	017	K. Samuel	15	Moderate	13	"	14	"
5	018	K. Sivakumar	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
6	020	M. Anjali	13	"	13	"	13	"
7	027	P. Aravind	15	"	13	"	14	"
8	028	P. Balu	12	"	12	"	12	"
9	029	P. Narasiah	14	Moderate	14	Moderate	14	"
10	030	P. Revanth	16	Moderate	14	Moderate	15	"
11	033	R. Mounika	15	"	13	"	14	"
12	035	R.S.S. Sarna	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
13	036	R.S. Hemaja	13	"	13	"	13	"
14	037	R. Guraviah	14	"	14	"	14	"
15	039	S. Ramu	16	Moderate	14	Moderate	15	"
16	040	SK. Ismail Basha	17	"	13	"	15	"
17	041	SK. Mastan Vali	17	"	13	"	15	"
18	042	S. Parankalyan	16	"	14	"	15	"
19	043	P. Anil Kumar	12	slow	12	slow	12	"
20	046	V. Raja Sekhar	13	"	13	"	13	"
21	047	B. Govindarath	12	"	12	"	12	"
22	048	B. Venkataiah	11	"	11	"	11	"
23	049	D. Saideelu	12	"	12	"	12	"
24	050	G. Samson	11	"	11	"	11	"
25	051	P. Sandeekumar	18	Moderate	14	Moderate	16	"
26	052	P. Anand Kumar	11	slow	11	slow	11	"
27	053	P. Pal Praveen	13	"	13	"	13	"
28	054	P. Dhana Prakash	18	Moderate	14	Moderate	16	"
29	055	P. Ajay	17	"	13	"	15	"
30	056	R.S. Pravalika	12	slow	12	slow	12	"

SGR Government Degree College - Vinckondra
Semester - 6 R.T. - 1
Paper ⁶⁸ - legislative procedure and practice.

Time - 1 1/2 hour

Marks - 20

SECTION A $5 \times 1 = 5$

Answer any one of the following.

1. Explain the importance and structure of legislative bodies.
2. The Chief Minister in the governance of the state government
3. Explain the types of bill in the parliament

SECTION B - $5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer any five of the following

4. Discuss the powers and functions of the speaker.
5. Explain the composition of legislative Assembly
6. Explain the powers of lok sabha
7. The powers and duties of Gram Panchayat in rural self-Governance
8. Explain the president according to constitution of India.
9. Discuss the powers and functions of the members of legislative Assembly (MLAs).
10. Write a short note on Rajya Sabha.

SECTION C - $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

Answer all questions.

1. The Union Legislature consists of the _____ the two houses in parliament
2. The presiding officer of the lok sabha is the _____
3. The Rajya Sabha is a _____ body that is not dissolved
4. A _____ bill is a draft of a proposed law [2]
5. Laws for the states are made in the _____ Assembly
6. The parliament has overriding powers of making laws regarding the _____
7. The Parliament exercises control over the Executive through devices like Questions and _____ hour
8. No tax can be levied or collected without the approval of _____
9. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the parliament, specifically the _____
10. MLAs are elected by the _____

Time - 1 hour

Marks - 15

SECTION - A (5 x 1 = 5)

Answer any one of the following.

1. Explain the Departmental Standing Committees.
2. Write an essay on Parliamentary Committee.
3. Explain the various steps involved in the Budget execution process.

SECTION - B 5 x 2 = 10

Answer any five of the following.

1. Explain the Legislative process in parliament.
2. Write a short note on the role of Zilla Parishad Chairman.
3. Describe the first reading of a bill in parliament.
4. Write a short note on the Public Accounts Committee.
5. Explain the Question Time process in Lok Sabha.
6. Discuss the powers and functions of Comptroller and Auditor General.
7. Explain the main functions of Ministry of Finance and its importance.

1. Importance and structure of legislative bodies.

Dt: 14-2-24

The Government of India is modelled after the west minister system. The Union government is mainly composed of the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary and powers are vested by the constitution in the prime minister, parliament, and the Supreme Court, respectively. Parliament is the Supreme legislative body of India. The Indian parliament comprise of the President and the two Houses - Rajya Sabha (Council of state) and Lok Sabha House of the people. While the legislature of every state shall consists of the Governor and the state legislature.

2. Legislative procedure takes place in state legislature.

Dt: 15-2-24

In a unicameral state legislature, the bills introduced, debated, and passed in the legislative Assembly, the bills then sent to the Governor for assent. If the Governor approves, it becomes law. A question: How does the legislative procedure differ in bicameral state legislatures. The Indian parliament has its own procedure to make laws and it is called the legislative process. Rajya Sabha (Council or House) Lok Sabha (House) and parliamentary standing committee.

3. Union Council Minister and Cabinet in the legislative process.

Dt: 16-2-24

The Council is answerable to the parliament of India. A smaller executive body called the Union Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body in India; it is a subset of the Union Council of Ministers who hold important portfolios and Ministeries of the Government. The Union Council of Ministers (CoM) and the Cabinet are both part of the legislative process in India.

Chief Minister in the Governance of the State Government.

Dt: 17.2.24

He is the head of the state government. While the governor is the nominal executive of the state government, the person who becomes the Chief Minister is the real executive of the government. The real executive is called 'de facto' executive that means, 'in fact, whether by right or not. The Chief Minister (CM) is the head of the state government and is responsible for the executive decisions of the state.

5. Departmental Standing Committees. Dt: 19.2.24

The primary purpose of Standing Committees shall be to consider and recommend actions and propose policies in the functional areas under their jurisdiction, subject to final approval by the Council. Departmental Standing Committees are permanent committees in the Indian Parliament that oversee specific ministries and departments. Their primary role is to scrutinize government policies, budgets, and bills, ensuring accountability and better governance.

6. Types of Bill in the Parliament. Dt: 20.2.24

Classification of Bills in Indian Parliament. public bill vs private bill, public bill or government bills, private bills or private members' bills. 1. Money Bill 2. Financial Bills 3. Constitutional Amendment Bills, 4. Ordinance Repealing Bills. are all examples of bills. Money Bill - These bills deal with financial matters like taxes, public expenditure, and appropriation of money. They are first introduced in the Lok Sabha and only require the approval of the Lok Sabha. Financial Bill - These bills are also concerned with financial matters but are different from money bills. Any member of either house of Parliament can introduce a financial bill. Constitutional amendment

Bill - These bills are concerned with amending the provisions of the Constitution. Including the preamble. They can be introduced in either House of parliament. Ordinary bills - These bills are concerned with any matter other than financial subjects. They can be introduced in either house of parliament. Private bills - These bills are moved by any private member of the parliament. The approval of this bill into law has very minor probability as it does not hold the majority support.

7 Legislative Committees in India. Dt: 21-2-24

Parliamentary Committees are an integral part of the legislative process in India. They serve as an important mechanism for detailed examination and scrutiny of various matters before they are taken up for discussion and decision-making in the parliament. Various legislative committees include Standing Committees, Joint Committees, and ad hoc Committees. Estimate Committee. Other Committees - The Committee on Government Assurance, The Business Advisory Committee, The Rules Committee, The General Purposes Committee, The Committee of Privileges, The Committee on Ethics. These committees act as parliament's "watch dogs" over the executive. They play an important role in checking governmental expenditure and policy formulation.

8 Estimates Committee. Dt: 22-2-24

The Estimates Committee is a committee of selected members of parliament constituted by the parliament of India. For the purpose of scrutinising the functioning of government ministries and departments in terms of expenditure and utilisation of funds the Estimate Committee deals with the policy. Reporting on economics, improvements in organisational efficiency, or administrative reforms. Examining whether money is well laid out within the policy implied in the estimates.

9 Emergence of Budget System in India. Dt: 23.2.24

The first budget of India was submitted on 18-2-1860 by James Wilson. P. C. Mahalanobis is known as the father of Indian budget. Budget was first introduced on 7th April 1860. The first finance member who presented the budget was James Wilson. The country's first budget was tabled on 26-11-1947. The planning commission was introduced during his tenure. The first budget presenter of independent India stated in his speech that the budget statement was meant for seven and a half months.

10 Privileges of Parliament. Dt: 24.2.24.

Parliamentary privileges refer to the special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the two Houses of parliament, their committees, their members, and those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of parliament or any of its committees. Parliamentary privileges are rights and immunities that protect lawmakers and legislative institutions so they can perform their duties without fear. These privileges are important for the reasons of independence, freedom of speech, checks and balances, open debate, scrutiny of government, order and discipline and dignity.

OS Gupta

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Vinukonda - 522 647
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