APPSC GROUP- I SYLLABUS

SCHEME OF THE EXAMINATION

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT**  | **MARKS**  |
| Screening Test(Objective Type)General Studies & Mental Ability. (150 Questions,150 Minutes) | 150 |
| Main Examination (Conventional Type) |  |
| **Paper**General English(10th Standard-Qualifying for Interviews) | 150 |
| **Paper-I. General Essay** | 150 |
| **Paper-II.**i. History and Cultural Heritage of India with Emphasis on 20th Century History of India.ii. Social History of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the history of various social and cultural movements in Andhra Pradeshiii. General overview of the Indian Constitution | 150 |
| **Paper-III:**i. Planning in India & Indian Economyii. Land Reforms and social changes in Andhra Pradesh after Independenceiii. Andhra Pradesh Economy present status, its strengths and weaknesses | 150 |
| **Paper-IV:**i. The role and Impact of Science & Technology in the development of India with emphasis on the applied aspectsii. General awareness with the modern trends in life sciences. iii. Development and environmental problems | 150 |
| **Paper-V:** i. Data analysis and Interpretation of diagrammatic data ii. Logical Reasoning & Quantitative Aptitude and iii. Passage Analysis | 150 |
| **INTERVIEW** | 75 |
| **TOTAL** | **825** |

**SCREENING TEST SYLLABUS**

GENERAL STUDIES AND MENTAL ABILITY (OBJECTIVE TYPE)

1. Events of National and International importance.

2. Current affairs - International, National and Regional.

3. General Science and its applications to the day to day life and Contemporary developments in Science & Technology and Information Technology

4. Geography - World, National and Andhra Pradesh.

5. History of India Ancient, Medieval, Modern –socio-cultural, Economic and political affairs with special emphasis on Indian National Movement.

6. Indian Polity and Governance; Constitutional issues, public policy formulation and implementation, Governance Reforms and e-governance initiatives.

7. Economic development in India since Independence- role of planning; Planning Commission, Niti Ayog, India’s economic problems such as poverty and unemployment, agrarian crisis, irrigation and water, sustainable development, inflation and balance of payments, growth with stability, growth with Social justice

8. Centre State relations, Finance Commissions, Sharing of Resources between

Centre and States – Decentralization

9. India’s Economic reforms –Banking, Financial, trade and social sector; New challenges in a Globalized context – Global competition, Financial market instabilities, FDI flows, GST etc.,

10. Environmental degradation and challenges - Sustainable Development and Environment Protection.

11. Disaster Management; Vulnerability profile, prevention and mitigation strategies. Application of remote sensing and GIS in the assessment of Disaster.

12. Logical reasoning, analytical ability and data interpretation.

13. Data Analysis:

a) Tabulation of data

b) Visual representation of data

c) Basic data analysis, Summary Statistics such as mean and variance coefficient of variation etc., and Interpretation

14. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and its Administrative, Economic, Social, Cultural, Political, and legal implications/problems, including

a) Loss of capital city, challenges in building new capital and it’s financial implications.

b) Division and rebuilding of common Institutions.

c) Division of employees, their relocation and nativity issues. d). Effect of bifurcation on commerce and entrepreneurs.

e) Implications to financial resources of state government.

f) Task of post-bifurcation infrastructure development and opportunities for investments.

g) socioeconomic, cultural and demographic impact of bifurcation.

h) Impact of bifurcation on river water sharing and consequential issues.

i) AP REORGANISATION ACT, 2014 and the arbitrariness of certain provisions.

**SYLLABUS FOR GROUP-I MAIN EXAMINATIONS**

(DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

**GENERAL ENGLISH**

(X Class Standard, Qualifying Nature – Marks would not be counted for selection to Interview)

**Reading Comprehension**

**SECTION –I** Reading Comprehension Passage- (followed by Questions)

Descriptive Passage

Literary Passage

**Functional Grammar:**

Recognition of Parts of Speech

Verb forms – Usage of Tenses

Conditional Sentences

**SECTION-II**

Identifying and Interchange of Sentences

(Simple, Complex, and Compound) (Active and Passive voice)

Use of Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Articles

Correction of Sentences

**SECTION-III**

Vocabulary Usage

Use the given Idioms and Phrases in your own Sentences

One Word Substitutes – Recognition and Usage

Synonyms – Recognition and Usage

Antonyms – Recognition and Usage

Words often confused

Expansion of Proverb /Sayings

**SECTION IV**

Composition

Write a Paragraph using the given Words/Phrases

Summarizing /Precis Writing

Essay writing on Topics of Social relevance

Description of a given Picture/Symbols

Letter writing (Informal & Formal)

Non-Verbal Communication (Body Language)

**PAPER-I GENERAL ESSAY**

Candidate should write three Essays one from each section compulsorily. Each section contains three topics. Each Essay carries 50 marks.

**SECTION-I** –

Crisis management, Social, Economic and Health Problems, Analysis and solutions, Conflict Resolution, Decision Making, Ecological intelligence.

**SECTION-II** –

Current events, policies, schemes and programmes of National and International importance.

**SECTION-III** –

Current events, policies, schemes and programmes of the State of Andhra Pradesh

**PAPER – II**

SECTION – I

HISTORY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA WITH EMPHASIS ON 20TH CENTURY HISTORY OF INDIA

1. Indus Valley Civilization – Vedic Culture – Social Formation –Emergence of New Religious Sects in 6th c. B.C.E. – Jainism and Buddhism and Its Impact – Rise of Mauryans – Ashoka Dharma –Social and Cultural Life – Sangam Age and Its Literature – Kushanas and their Contribution to Culture – Guptas – Socio-Economic and Cultural Conditions – Harshavardhana and His Contribution to Buddhism.

2. Pallavas of Kanchi, Chalukyas of Badami and Cholas of Tanjore -society, Religion, Language, Literature, Art and Architecture – Delhi Sultanate – Cultural Developments

– Significance of Bhakti and Sufi Movements and Its Influence – Emergence of Composite Culture – Vijayanagar Empire – Socio-Economic and Cultural Conditions.

3. Mughals – Socio-Religious Life and Cultural Developments – Rise of Shivaji – Advent of Europeans – Trade Practices – Rise of English East India Company – Its Hegemony – Changes in Administration – Social and Cultural Spheres – Role of Christian Missionaries – Resistance to British Rule – 1857 Revolt and Its Impact.

4. Socio-Religious Reform Movements – Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswathi, Swamy Vivekananda, Annie Besant, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Others Self Respect Movements – Jyotiba Phule, Narayana Guru, Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Others.

5. Indian Nationalism – Factors for the Growth of Nationalism – Three Phases of India’s Freedom Struggle - 1885-1905, 1905-1920 and Gandhian Phase 1920-1947 - Tribal, Peasant and Workers Movements – Women and Dalit Movements – Role of different parties and organizations in the freedom struggle including role of revolutionaries – Local and regional movements as part of freedom struggle - Inter religious Unity and Communalism - Freedom and Partition of India.

SECTION – II

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Ancient Andhra: Satavahanas, Ikshvakus, Salankayanas and Vishnukundins – Social and Economic Conditions – Religion, Language, Literature, Art & Architecture – Chalukyas of Vengi – Social Life, Religion, Telugu Language, Literature, Learning, Art and Architecture.

2. Medieval Andhra: Socio-Cultural and Religious conditions in Andhradesa between

1000 to 1565 A.D - Growth of Telugu Language and Literature (Kavitraya- Ashtadiggajas) - Fine-Arts, Art & Architecture – Monuments – Significance, Contribution of Qutubshahis to Andhra History and Culture.

3. Modern Andhra: European Trade establishments in Andhra – Andhra under Company Rule – Education – Role of Christian Missionaries –Socio-Cultural Awakening – Kandukuri Veeresalingam, Raghupathi Venkataratnam Naidu and Others – Prominence to Spoken Telugu – Gidugu Ramamurthy and others – Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh - Role of News Papers

4. Nationalist Movement in Andhra and Role of Andhra Leaders – Non- Brahmin Movement and Justice Party – Nationalist and Revolutionary Literature – Role of poets/authors/social reformers (like Gurajada Appa Rao, Kandukuri Veereslingam, Rayaprolu Subba Rao, Unnava Lakshminarayana, Gurram Jashuva, Boyi Bheemanna, Sri Sri, Garimella Satyanarayana, Tripuraneni Ramaswamy Choudhary and Several Others) – Andhra Mahasabha – Movement for Separate Andhra State –

1903 to Formation of Andhra State 1953 – States Reorganisation Commission and Its Recommendations – Emergence of Andhra Pradesh 1956 – Important Social and Cultural Events between 1956 and 2014.

5. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and its Administrative, Economic, Social, Cultural, Political, and legal implications/problems, including

a) Loss of capital city, challenges in building new capital and it’s financial implications.

b) Division and rebuilding of common Institutions.

c) Division of employees, their relocation and nativity issues.

d) Effect of bifurcation on commerce and entrepreneurs.

e) Implications to financial resources of state government.

f) Task of post-bifurcation infrastructure development and opportunities for investments.

g) socioeconomic, cultural and demographic impact of bifurcation.

h) Impact of bifurcation on river water sharing and consequential issues.

i) AP REORGANISATION ACT, 2014 and the arbitrariness of certain provisions.

SECTION-III

AN OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1) The Indian Constitution- Making of the Constitution- Legacies of British Rule- Constituent Assembly- Constitutional Development – Salient features of the Indian Constitution- Preamble- Fundamental Rights- Directive Principles of State Policy and their relationship- Fundamental Duties- Impact of Socio- Economic factors on Indian Polity

2) Structure and functions of Union Government- Legislative, Executive, Judiciary and their relationship- State Governments- Legislative, Executive and Judiciary and their relationship- Types of Legislatures- Unicameral, Bicameral, Executive– Parliamentary, Judiciary- Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.

3) Centre- State relations between Indian Union and States- Administrative, Legislative and Financial- Need for Reforms- Recommendations of Rajmannar, Sarkaria and M.M. Punchchi - Is Indian System, a Federal or Unitary System - Powers and Functions of Constitutional Bodies- UPSC, State Public Service Commissions, CAG.

4) Amendment Process to the Constitution - Centralization Vs Decentralization - Constitutional Review Commission, Community Development Programs- Grass root Democracies- Local Governments- Rural and Urban- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts and their Implementation.

5) Party Systems- National, Regional- Types of Party Systems- One Party, Bi-Party, Multi-Party- Regionalism and Sub- Regionalism – Demand for New States - Sri Krishna Committee - Threats to National Integration- Elections- Election Process- Role of Election Commission- Need for Reforms- Voting Behaviour.

6) Social Movements and Welfare Mechanisms- Agrarian, Civil Liberties, Women, Tribals, Dalits and Environmental- Need for Reforms for SCs, STs and BCs- Prevention of SC’s and ST’s Atrocities Act- National and States SC’s ST’s and BC’s Commissions- Women Commission- Minorities Commissions- Human Rights Commission- RTI- Lokpal and Lok Ayukt.

**PAPER – III**

SECTION – I PLANNING IN INDIA & INDIAN ECONOMY

1) National income and other macroeconomic aggregates in India – Trends; Sectoral Contribution of Income; Human Development – Indicators – Importance and Measurement.

2) Indian Economic Planning – Characteristics – Types – Objectives – Achievements and Failures – Vision, strategy, accomplishments and difficulties in implementation of various 5 year plans (starting from 1st plan to 12th plan) – Economic reforms and liberalization – Origin of Economic Crisis (Meltdown in 2007- 08) market failure – Role of Public and Private Sectors – Guiding principles and functioning of Niti Ayog – Decentralization in resource sharing – Cooperative Federalism - Finance Commissions

3) Poverty and Unemployment in India-Concepts-Magnitude-Measurement – Causes; Measures for Eradication of Poverty; Unemployment – Nature – Types – Causes – Government Policy initiatives for mitigating Unemployment – MGNREGS; Income inequalities – causes- measurement- Remedial Measures.

4) Monetary Policy – Objectives - Functions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) – Control of Credit – Structure of Indian Banking – Financial Sector Reforms. Trends in Revenue and Expenditures of the Central and State Governments – India’s Public Debt –Analysis of the Union Budget – Demonetization as a policy instrument

5) India’s Economic Problems: Nutrition and balanced diet – provision of Health care and basic education to all financing of infrastructure – PPP; agrarian crisis – migration

– urbanization – growth of slums; climatic change; irrigation and water; skill development and demographic dividend; environmental degradation

SECTION – II

LAND REFORMS & SOCIAL CHANGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AFTER INDEPENDANCE

1) Genesis of Land Reforms – Abolition of Intermediaries – Tenancy Reforms – Land ceiling in Andhra Pradesh.

2) Structure of the Andhra Pradesh Economy – Sectoral and Regional Analysis – The Extent of Poverty – Agricultural Inputs and Technology.

3) Demographic Features and Social Backwardness – Literacy and Occupational Structure – Changes in the Sectoral Distribution of Income and Employment- Socio- Political and Economic Empowerment of Women.

4) State Finances and Budgetary Policies – Trends in Revenue and Expenditures of State Government – Public Debt – Analysis of the State Budget.

5) Five Year Plans of Andhra Pradesh – Outlays; Regional Imbalances – Development Strategies in Andhra Pradesh – Outlays after formation of Niti Ayog

SECTION – III

ANDHRA PRADESH ECONOMY, PRESENT STATUS ITS STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

1) Growth and structure of industries in Andhra Pradesh, factories, small and tiny sectors, their composition and growth – problems – remedial measures.

2) Agricultural growth in Andhra Pradesh – Trends in agricultural output and productivity – Agricultural Price Policy – Public Distribution in Andhra Pradesh.

3) Regional disparities in income, industrial output, irrigation, health and education in Andhra Pradesh.

4) Agricultural credit in Andhra Pradesh – Sources of Rural Credit – Institutional and non –institutional-Co-operative Credit societies – Micro Finance and Development - Adequacy of credit. Service sector in Andhra Pradesh – with special reference to Power, Transport & Communication, Tourism & IT Sectors.

5) Growth Corridors – Exploration of minerals – Infrastructural projects in A.P – Ports Development – World class Educational Institutions.

6) Mission oriented Development Strategy – Key Missions - Vision 2020 and 2050 – Sunrise Andhra Pradesh – CORE – Post reorganization economic and welfare programmes and schemes of Government of Andhra Pradesh

**PAPER - IV**

SECTION-I

ROLE AND IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA:

UNIT 1: Science and Technology- Classical and emerging areas their relevance to the day to day life, National Policy of Science and technology and its changes, Importance of science and technology nation Building.

UNIT 2: Nation Policies of Science and Technology- energies in Policies with time, Technology Missions- Basics in Computers in Communication and Broad-costing, Role of the information Technology in rural India, Software Development in Economic Growth, Development of Nanotechnology, Role of Nanotechnology in different areas.

UNIT 3: Space Programme in India, its Applications with Reference to industrial, Agricultural and other rural development activities; INSAR, IRS, EDUSAT, Chandrayan, Mangalayan and other futures Programmes, a role of Space Programme in Agriculture and Rural Development, IRNSS.

UNIT 4: Energy Resources: Energy demands, Indian Energy Sciences Conventional energy powers, Tharmal, renewable energy resources, Solar, wind, Bio and wasted based, energy policies Geotharmal and Tidel Sources, energy Policies in India, energy security.

UNIT 5: Current Science & Technology Developments in India, Global Warming and Climate change, Floods, Cyclones and Tsunami, Natural and Manmade Disasters, Tsunami, Mobilization and Industrialization.

SECTION-II

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES, HUMAN WELFARE AND MODERN TRENDS IN LIFE SCIENCES

UNIT 1: Biological Resources: Plants, animals and Microbes. Outline classification of plants, animals and microorganisms. Microbial resources - History of fermentation development industrially important fermentation products - antibiotics, organic acids, alcohols, vitamins, amino acids. Insulin, and growth hormones.

UNIT 2: Plants and Animal Resources: Uses of plants-food, fodder, medicine and fibres and other products. Cultivated plants-origin and Indian natives. Poisonous plants. Animals-wild and domesticated. Usefulness of animals for mankind for food and medical advancements.

UNIT 3: Human diseases-microbial infections. Common infections and preventive measures. Introduction to bacterial, viral, protozoal and fungal infections. Basic knowledge of infections-diarrhoea, dysentry, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria, viral infections like HIV, Encephalitis, Chikungunya, bird flu-preventive measures during out breaks.

UNIT 4: Introduction to Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology. Basic concepts of genetic engineering. Tissue culture methods and applications. Biotechnology in agriculture- Bio-pesticides, Bio-fertilizers, Bio-fuels, Genetically modified crops. Animal husbandry- transgenic animals.

UNIT 5: Vaccines: Introduction to immunity, Fundamental concepts in vaccination, Production of Modern Vaccines (production of Hepatitis vaccine).

SECTION III

ECOLOGY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

UNIT -1: Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Ecosystem- structure and function. Energy flow in ecosystems, productivity and food chains. Biogeochemical cycles- C & N. Types of Ecosystems - aquatic and terrestrial, Biodiversity: types – genetic, species and ecosystem diversity and value – economic values (food, fiber, medicine). hot spots. Threats and. Biodiversity conservation- in situ and ex situ.

UNIT -2: Natural Resources: Types of Natural resources- renewable and Non- renewable. Forest resources. Fishing resources. Fossil Fuels- Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas. Mineral resources. Water resources – Types, Water shed management. Land resources – types of soils and soil reclamation. Nonconventional energy resources.

UNIT -3: Environmental pollution and Solid waste management: Sources, impacts and control of - air pollution, water pollution and soil pollution. Noise pollution. Solid waste management – Types of solid waste, impacts of solid waste, recycling and reuse.

UNIT -4: Global Environmental issues and role of information Technology in Environment and Human Health Ozone layer depletion, Acid rain. Climate change and its impacts.

UNIT -5: Environmental legislation: International Law, Montreal protocol, Kyoto protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change, CITES. The Environment (Protection) act 1986, Forest conservation Act, Wildlife protection act. Biodiversity Bill of India – cop 21 - Sustainable Development Goals – National Disaster Management Policy, 2016 of India and Disaster management initiatives in India.

**PAPER-V**

DATA APPRECIATION AND INTERPRETATION, LOGICAL REASONING, QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE AND PROBLEM SOLVING.

1. Data Analysis and Interpretation of diagrammatic data – Analytical Interpretation of statistical Data, Study of Graphs and Charts - Bar graphs, Line graphs and Pie- charts and drawing conclusions. Basic problems in Trigonometry like properties of triangle, heights & distances. Basic problems in Probability and Statistics including construction of frequency tables, mean, median, mode, range, coefficient of variation, variance, standard deviation etc.

2. Logical Reasoning and Quantitative Aptitude

a) Time and Work, Speed -Time – Distance, Simple and Compound Interest, Logical reasoning problems like Calendar and Clock Problems, Blood Relationship, Seating arrangement etc

b) Quantitative Aptitude – Number system, Number Sequences, Permutations and Combinations, Series, Averages, Ratio and Proportion, Profit, loss and discount problems etc.,

c) Coding and Decoding problems: coding using Ciphers and non-ciphers

d) Problem solving using Venn Diagrams

3. Passage Analysis: A duly structured situation which is related to issues in social or economic development will be presented to the candidates and they will be asked to analyze and suggest their own solution to the problem arising out of situation. Alternatively, they may be called upon to prove the understanding of the situation by answering certain searching questions based on the situation.

APPSC GROUP- II SYLLABUS

SCHEME OF THE EXAMINATION

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Marks** |
| **Screening Test** | **150** |
| **Paper –I**General Studies | 150 |
| **Paper – II**I. Social History of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the history of various social and Cultural Movements in Andhra PradeshII. General overview of Indian Constitution | 150  |
| **Paper –III**Planning in India and Indian Economy Contemporary problems and Development in Rural Society with special Reference to Andhra Pradesh | 150 |
|  **Total** | **450** |

**SCREENING TEST SYLLABUS FOR GROUP-II SERVICES**

**a) Current Affairs** –

Issues of National and International importance in politics, Economics, Society, Science, Technology, Arts, Sports, Culture and Governance.

**b) Constitution of India with emphasis on** –

Federalism, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental duties, Union and State Governments, Judiciary, Judicial Review, Local Government, Directive Principles of State Policy, Union and State Legislature, Administration and Legislative relations between Union and State Governments, Scheduled and Tribal Area Administration.

**c) Economic Development of India –**

Economy in Medieval India, pre-Independence Indian economy, Development Plans and Economic and Industrial Policies of Independent India. Liberalizations, Privatization, Globalization, Labour Policies of Union and State Governments, role of Agriculture and Green Revolution in India. Economic disparities between regions and population categories.

**MAINS SYLLABUS**

***PAPER –I - GENERAL STUDIES***

1. Events of national and international importance.

2. Current affairs- international, national and regional.

3. General Science and it applications to the day to day life; Contemporary developments in Science & Technology and Information Technology

4. Social- economic and political history of modern India with emphases on Indian national movement.

5. Indian polity and governance: constitutional issues, public policy, reforms and e-governance initiatives.

6. Economic development in India since independence.

7. Physical geography of India sub-continent.

8. Disaster management: vulnerability profile, prevention and mitigation strategies, Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in the assessment of Disaster

9. Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection

10. Logical reasoning, analytical ability and data interpretation.

11. Data Analysis:

a) Tabulation of data

b) Visual representation of data

c) Basic data analysis (Summary Statistics such as mean and variance coefficient of variation etc.,) and Interpretation

12. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and its Administrative, Economic, Social, Cultural, Political, and legal implications/problems, including

a) Loss of capital city, challenges in building new capital and it’s financial implications.

b) Division and rebuilding of common Institutions.

c) Division of employees, their relocation and nativity issues.

d) Effect of bifurcation on commerce and entrepreneurs.

e) Implications to financial resources of state government.

f) Task of post-bifurcation infrastructure development and opportunities for investments.

g) socio-economic, cultural and demographic impact of bifurcation.

h) Impact of bifurcation on river water sharing and consequential issues.

i) AP REORGANISATION ACT, 2014 on AP and the arbitrariness of certain provisions.

***PAPER –II***

**Section-I - Social and Cultural History of Andhra Pradesh**

1. Social and Cultural History of Andhra Pradesh: Geographical Features of Andhra – Its Impact on History and Culture – Pre-History – The Satavahanas, Ikshvakus – Socio-Economic and Religious Conditions – Literature, Art and Architecture – The Eastern

Chalukyas of Vengi – Society, Religion, Telugu Language, Literature, Art and Architecture.

2. Socio- Cultural and Religious conditions in Andhradesa between 11th to 16th Centuries A.D, Growth of Telugu Language, literature, Art, Architecture and Painting- Contribution of Qutubshahis to Andhra History and Culture.

3. Advent of Europeans- Trade centers- Andhra under the Company–1857 Revolt and its impact on Andhra- Establishment of British Rule- Socio-Cultural awakening, Justice party/self respect movements- Growth of Nationalist Movement in Andhra between 1885 to 1947– Role of Socialists– Communists– Anti- Zamindari and Kisan Movements. Growth of Nationalist poetry.

4. Origin and growth of Andhra movement- Role of Andhra Mahasabhas- Prominent Leaders- Events leading to the formation of Andhra State 1953. Role of News Papers in the Andhra Movement.

5. Events leading to the Formation of Andhra Pradesh State – Visalandhra Mahasabha – States Re-organisation Commission and Its Recommendations - Gentlemen Agreement – Important Social

and Cultural Events between 1956 and 2014 .

**Section-II - An Overview Of The Indian Constitution**

1. Nature of the Indian Constitution – Constitutional Development – Salient features of Indian Constitution – Preamble – Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and their relationship - Fundamental Duties, Distinctive features - Unitary and Federal.

2. Structure and functions of Indian Government - Legislative, Executive and Judiciary - Types of Legislatures - Unicameral, Bicameral - Executive – Parliamentary, Judiciary – Judicial Review, Judicial Activism.

3. Distribution of Legislative and Executive Powers between the Union and the States; Legislative, Administrative and Financial relations between the Union and the States– Powers and the Functions of Constitutional Bodies - UPSC, State Public Service Commissions, CAG.

4. Centre- State relations- Need for Reforms- Rajmannar Committee, Sarkaria Commission, M.M. Punchchi Commission, - NITI Aayog - Unitary and Federal features of Indian Constitution.

5. Amendment Process to the Constitution - Centralization Vs Decentralization - Community Development Programs- Balwantray Mehta, Ashok Mehta Committees- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts and their Implementation.

6. Indian Political Parties- National, Regional- One Party, Bi-Party, Multi-Party Systems - Regionalism and Sub-Regionalism–Demand for New States - Sri Krishna Committee – National Integration - Threats to Indian Unity.

7. Welfare Mechanisms in India-Provisions for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Minorities, Reservations for SCs, STs and Backward Classes- Prevention of SCs and STs Atrocities Act- National and State SCs, STs and BC’s Commissions, Women’s Commission, National and State Minorities Commissions – Human Rights

Commission- RTI- Lokpal and Lok Ayukta.

***PAPER-III***

**Planning in India and Indian Economy**

Planning in Indian Economy and present status: Socio- Economic - objectives and outlays of Five Year Plans – alternative strategies - Goals and Achievements – Causes for failure of different Plans –New economic reforms 1991. Regulation of the Economy – Creation of regulatory bodies-NITI AayogCo operative Federalism and decentralization of financial resources.

Indian Economic Policies: Agricultural policies – Industrial policies since 1956 – IT industries – Monetary policy of RBI – Fiscal policy – Objectives – Fiscal Imbalance and Deficit Finance –New Foreign Trade Policy. Current account imbalances; FDI.

Availability of Natural resources and Development: Population- size, composition and growth–Trends; Occupational Distribution of Work force –Human Development Index as a measurement of development. Demographic Dividend.

Money, Banking and Public Finance: Concept of Money and measures of money supply; Creation of credit by Commercial Banks; determination of Price level- Inflation, its causes and remedies; Budget – taxes and non-tax revenue. Goods and Service Tax (GST)

Meaning and Measurements of Growth: Distinction between growth and development – Measurement of growth - Growth, Development and Underdevelopment – Characteristics of Underdevelopment – Stages of development – Sources of capital formation – Growth strategies; Deregulation and growth.

National Income: National Income and concepts – Gross Domestic Product – Net Domestic Product, Per capita income.

**Economy of Andhra Pradesh**

1. Contribution of agriculture to income and employment in Andhra Pradesh. Land reforms in Andhra Pradesh – Need for Land Reforms – Structure of Land Holdings Forest and sown– Irrigated area – Cropping pattern – sources of agricultural finances – agricultural subsidies – public distribution system in Andhra Pradesh.

2. Five years plans of Andhra Pradesh – Outlays – Finance in public sector plans – Resource allocation pattern in the five year plans of Andhra Pradesh under develops after NITI Aayog.

3. Economic policies of A.P including industrial and implementation and mission based development state Government. Industries in Andhra Pradesh – Growth and structure of industries – Role of Small Scale and Cottage Industries – structure of Co - operatives – share of Co - operatives in total credit of Andhra Pradesh. Energy management

4. Service sectors of Andhra Pradesh – Importance - Composition and growth with special reference to Power, Transport and Communication, Tourism and Information Technology in Andhra Pradesh.

5. Socio Economic welfare Programmes of Government of Andhra Pradesh.