

## Syllabus for First year Intermediate from Academic Year 2025-26

### CIVICS (1<sup>st</sup> Year)

#### **Chapter 1: Scope and Significance of Political Science**

- 1.0 Introduction
- 1.1. Origin of Civics
- 1.2 Origin of Political Science
- 1.3 Relationship of Civics and Political Science
- 1.4 Definitions of Political Science
  - 1.4.1 Traditional definitions of Political Science
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- 1.5 Scope of Political Science
- 1.6 Significance of Political Science

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- 2.2. Theories of origin of the State.
- 2.3 Essential Elements of State
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- 2.5 State Vs Society, Association and Government
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  - 3.1.3 Differences between Nation and State.
- 3.2 Nationality
  - 3.2.1 Connotations of Nationality
  - 3.2.2 Essential Elements of Nationality
  - 3.2.3 Importance of Nation and Nationality
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- 3.3 Nationalism
  - 3.3.1 Importance of Nationalism
- 3.4 National Self-Determination.
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#### **Chapter 4: Law**

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- 5.5 Safeguards of Liberty
- 5.6 Elements Threatening Individual Liberty
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- 5.8 Meaning of Equality
- 5.9 Significant Features of Equality
- 5.10 Types of Equality
- 5.11 Obstacles to Equality
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- 6.5 Classification of Rights
- 6.6 Important Civil Rights
- 6.7 Important Political Rights
- 6.8 Important Economic Rights
- 6.9 Fundamental Rights
- 6.10 Safeguards of Rights
- 6.11 Human rights
  - 6.11.1 Origin of the Human Rights
  - 6.11.2 Objectives of Human Rights
  - 6.11.3 Features of Human Rights
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- 6.12 Responsibilities
  - 6.12.1 Types of Responsibilities
  - 6.12.2 Important Responsibilities of a Citizen
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- 10.8 Merits of Secularism
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## Syllabus for Second Year Intermediate from Academic Year 2026-27

### Civics (2<sup>nd</sup> Year)

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  - 1.2.2 Crown Rule (1858-1947)
- 1.3 The Making of the Indian Constitution
  - 1.3.1 Composition of the Constituent Assembly
  - 1.3.2 Working of the Constituent Assembly
  - 1.3.3 Objectives Resolution
  - 1.3.4 Changes through the Independence Act
  - 1.3.5 Other functions performed
  - 1.3.6 Committees of the Constituent Assembly
  - 1.3.7 Enactment of the Constitution
  - 1.3.8 Enforcement of the Constitution
  - 1.3.9 Important Facts about the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution
- 1.4 Sources of the Indian Constitution
- 1.5 Preamble of the Indian Constitution
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  - 1.5.2 Significance of the Preamble
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- 1.6 Salient Features of the Indian Constitution

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- 2.0 Introduction
- 2.1 Fundamental Rights
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  - 2.1.2 Characteristic Features of Fundamental Rights
  - 2.1.3 Importance of Fundamental Rights
  - 2.1.4 Analysis of Fundamental Rights
- 2.2 Directive Principles of State Policy
  - 2.2.1 Evolution of Directive Principles
  - 2.2.2 Characteristic Features of Directive Principles of State Policy
  - 2.2.3 Analysis of Directive Principles of State Policy
  - 2.2.4 Classification of Directive Principles of State Policy
  - 2.2.5 Significance of Directive Principles of State Policy
  - 2.2.6 Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
  - 2.2.7 Conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
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- 2.3 Fundamental Duties
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  - 2.3.2 Significance of Fundamental Duties

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- 3.1 Union Executive
- 3.2 The President of India
  - 3.2.1 Qualifications

- 3.2.2 Election
- 3.2.3 Oath or Affirmation by the President
- 3.2.4 Conditions of the President's Office
- 3.2.5 Salary and Allowances
- 3.2.6 Privileges and Immunities of President
- 3.2.7 Term of Office
- 3.2.8 Impeachment Procedure
- 3.2.9 Vacancy in the President's Office
- 3.2.10 Powers and Functions of the President
- 3.2.11 Discretionary Powers of the President
- 3.3 The Vice-President of India
  - 3.3.1 Qualification for Election as the Vice-President
  - 3.3.2 Election of the Vice-President
  - 3.3.3 Oath or Affirmation of Vice-President
  - 3.3.4 Term of Office
  - 3.3.5 Removal of the Vice-President
  - 3.3.6 Vacancy in the Office of the Vice-President
  - 3.3.7 Salary and Allowance of the Vice-President
  - 3.3.8 Powers and Functions of the Vice-President
- 3.4 The Prime Minister of India
  - 3.4.1 Appointment of the Prime Minister
  - 3.4.2 Oath of the Prime Minister
  - 3.4.3 Term of the Prime Minister
  - 3.4.4 Salary and Allowances of the Prime Minister
  - 3.4.5 Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister
  - 3.4.6 Important Comments on the Prime Minister
- 3.5 Union Council of Ministers
  - 3.5.1 Constitutional Provisions
  - 3.5.2 Composition of the Council of Ministers
  - 3.5.3 Qualifications
  - 3.5.4 Appointment of Ministers
  - 3.5.5 Oath of Ministers
  - 3.5.6 Tenure
  - 3.5.7 Salary of the Ministers
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- 4.1 Union Legislature
- 4.2 Unique Features of the Union Legislature
- 4.3 Lok Sabha
  - 4.3.1 Composition
  - 4.3.2 Delimitation of Constituencies
  - 4.3.3 Electoral College of Lok Sabha
  - 4.3.4 Elections to the Lok Sabha
  - 4.3.5 Reservation of Seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha
  - 4.3.6 Reservation of Seats for Women in the Lok Sabha
  - 4.3.7 Allocation of Seats in Parliament for States and Union Territories
  - 4.3.8 Qualifications
  - 4.3.9 Term of Office and Dissolution
  - 4.3.10 Oath or Affirmation

- 4.3.11 Salary and Allowances
- 4.3.12 Sessions of Lok Sabha
- 4.3.13 Quorum of Lok Sabha
- 4.4 The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - 4.4.1 Election of the Speaker
  - 4.4.2 Tenure of the Speaker
  - 4.4.3 Method of Removal
  - 4.4.4 Salary and Allowances
  - 4.4.5 Powers and Functions of the Speaker
  - 4.4.6 Deputy Speaker
  - 4.4.7 Pro-tem Speaker
  - 4.4.8 Panel of Speakers
- 4.5 Rajya Sabha
  - 4.5.1 Composition
  - 4.5.2 Electoral College for Rajya Sabha
  - 4.5.3 Qualifications
  - 4.5.4 Term of Office-Dissolution
  - 4.5.5 Quorum in Rajya Sabha
- 4.6 Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
  - 4.6.1 Deputy Chairperson
  - 4.6.2 Panel of Vice-Chairpersons
  - 4.6.3 Powers and Functions of the Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
- 4.7 Powers and Functions of the Union Legislature
  - 4.7.1 Position of the Rajya Sabha
- 4.8 Types of Bills in the Parliament
- 4.9 Law-Making Procedure in the Parliament
- 4.10 Important Matters in the Parliament
- 4.11 Parliamentary Committees
- 4.12 Financial Committees
  - 4.12.1 Public Accounts Committee
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  - 4.12.3 Committee on Public Undertakings
- 4.13 Permanent Committees
  - 4.13.1 Departmentally Related Standing Committees
  - 4.13.2 Other Permanent Committees
- 4.14 Ad-hoc Committees
- 4.15 Amendment Procedure of the Indian Constitution
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- 4.16 Vacation of Seat by a Member of Parliament
- 4.17 Disqualifications of a Member of Parliament
  - 4.17.1 Additional Disqualifications under the Representation of the People Act-1951
  - 4.17.2 Disqualifications under the Tenth Schedule
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  - 4.17.4 Decision on Disqualification
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- 4.18 Significance of the Union Legislature

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### 5.1 The Supreme Court of India

- 5.1.1 Historical Evolution
- 5.1.2 Constitutional Provisions
- 5.1.3 Composition
- 5.1.4 Seat of the Supreme Court
- 5.1.5 Language and Procedure
- 5.1.6 Bench Composition and Case Hearings
- 5.1.7 Appointment of Judges
- 5.1.8 Qualifications
- 5.1.9 Salary and Allowances
- 5.1.10 Terms of Office and Removal
- 5.1.11 Immunities of Judges

### 5.2 Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court

### 5.3 Judicial Review

- 5.3.1 Definition
- 5.3.2 Constitutional Basis
- 5.3.3 Scope of Judicial Review
- 5.3.4 Importance of Judicial Review
- 5.3.5 Review of its own Judgements
- 5.3.6 Criticism of Judicial Review

### 5.4 Judicial Activism

- 5.4.1 Causes for Judicial Activism
- 5.4.2 Judicial Activism in India
- 5.4.3 Landmark Supreme Court Judgements Illustrating Judicial Activism
- 5.4.4 Merits and Demerits of Judicial Activism

### 5.5 Public Interest Litigation

- 5.5.1 Suo Moto

### 5.6 Judicial Independence in India

### 5.7 The Attorney General of India

- 5.7.1 Qualifications
- 5.7.2 Pay and Allowances
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### 6.1 State Executive

### 6.2 The Governor

- 6.2.1 Qualifications
- 6.2.2 Appointment
- 6.2.3 Pay and Allowances
- 6.2.4 Oath of Office
- 6.2.5 Tenure, Resignation and Vacancy of the Governor
- 6.2.6 Removal
- 6.2.7 Immunities
- 6.2.8 Powers and Functions of the Governor
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- 6.2.11 Role and Functions of the Lieutenant Governor

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- 6.4 The State Council of Ministers
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  - 6.4.2 Size of the Council of Ministers
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- 7.2 Legislative Council
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  - 7.2.4 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson
  - 7.2.5 Powers and Functions of the Chairperson
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- 8.1.4 Qualification of Judges
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- 8.1.9 Acting Chief Justice of High Court
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- 8.3 Advocate General of the State
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- 9.3 Rationale for a Strong Unitary Bias in the Indian Federation
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- 9.5 Finance Commission
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- 9.6 NITI Aayog
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  - 9.6.2 Key Function of NITI Aayog
- 9.7 Inter State Council
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  - 9.8.5 Sarkaria Commission
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- 10.1 Definitions of Local Government
- 10.2 Features of Local Government
- 10.3 Advantages of Local Government
- 10.4 Historical Background of Local Self – Governments in India
  - 10.4.1 Ancient Period

- 10.4.2 Pre-Independence Period
- 10.4.3 Post-Independence Period
- 10.5 Local Government Institutions in India
- 10.6 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act-1992
- 10.7 Eleventh Schedule of the Act
- 10.8 Rural Local Government Institutions
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- 10.9 74th Constitutional Amendment Act-1992
- 10.10 Twelfth Schedule of the Act
- 10.11 Urban Local Governments Institutions
  - 10.11.1 Municipal Corporation
  - 10.11.2 Municipalities
  - 10.11.3 Nagar Panchayat
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  - 11.1.2 Philosophical Perspectives
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  - 11.2.6 Election Process
  - 11.2.7 Committees on Electoral Reforms
  - 11.2.8 Electoral Reforms Before 1996
  - 11.2.9 Electoral Reforms of 1996
  - 11.2.10 Electoral Reforms After 1996
  - 11.2.11 Electoral Reforms Since 2010
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  - 11.3.0 Introduction
  - 11.3.1 Meaning and Definitions of a Political Party
  - 11.3.2 Essentials of a Political Party
  - 11.3.3 Basis for the origin of the Political Parties
  - 11.3.4 Functions of the Political Parties
  - 11.3.5 Classification of Political Parties

- 11.3.6 Indian Political Parties, Causes for the Silence of the Original Indian Constitution
- 11.3.7 Characteristic Features of Indian Party System
- 11.3.8 Recognition of Political Parties
- 11.3.9 Major Political Parties in India