उ0प्र0 शिक्षा सेवा चयन आयोग, प्रयागराज।

Syllabus

Lecturer (PGT) - CIVICS
(Subject Code- 10)

Section-A

Civics: Meaning, Definitions, Nature and scope.
Distinguish Civics from Politics, Political Science, Political Theory, and Political-Philosophy.
Relationship of Civics with Political Science, Sociology, Economics, History, Geography, Psychology and Ethics.
Citizenship: Definition, Dual Citizenship, Methods of achieving and loosing Citizenship.
State: Elements of State, Types of the State, Nation-State
Theories of Origin of the State: Social Contract, Evolutionary and Marxist.
Theories of the Functions of State-Liberal, Socialist, and Welfare,
Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralist Theory
Power, Authority and Legitimacy
Concepts: Rights, Liberty, Equality, Law and Justice.
Constitution: Meaning, types and classification
Government: Federal and Unitary, Parliamentary and Presidential.
Organs of government: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: Organizations, Functions and Significance and Relationship among them.
Concept of Democracy: Meaning, types and theories of democracy.
Party System, Pressure Groups & Public opinion,
Representation, Election and Franchise
Challenges to Indian Political System: Casteism, Linguism, Communalism and Regionalism
Recent trends in Political Science:
Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization,
Libertarianism, Equalitarianism,
Concept of governance, State-Market Debates,
Democratic Decentralization & Panchayati Raj
New Social Movement
Indian Political Thinkers: Manu, Kautilya, Mahatma Gandhi, Ambedkar and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.

Section-B

National Movement in India
Constitutional Development
Constituent Assembly
Indian constitution and the Preamble;
Salient features of Indian constitution,
Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties,
Directive Principles of State Policy,

Constitutional Amendment: Procedure and Main Constitutional Amendments, Article 370.
Indian Federal System and the Centre State Relations;

Union Government:

Union Executive: President-Election, Powers and function's, Emergency-powers.
Vice-President-Election and functions
Council of Ministers and the Cabinet: Composition and functioning; Appointment of Prime Minister-Functions and importance;
Union Legislature: Parliament-Composition, Powers and Functions; Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha; Relationship between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
Union Judiciary: Supreme Court; Composition and Jurisdiction; Judicial Review; Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism

Composition and functioning of State Government with special reference to UP

State Executive: Governor-Appointment, Powers, Functions, Privileges and Roles, Chief Minister, Cabinet and Council of Ministers
Chief Minister: Appointment, Powers, and Relationship with the Council of Ministers and the Governor,
State Legislature: Composition; Powers and functions,
Relationship between State Assembly and the Legislative Council
Judiciary: High Court-Composition; Functions and Jurisdiction
Local Government and Local Self-government
District Magistrate: Powers, Functions and Role
District Courts: Composition and Functions;
Lok Adalat
Concept of Local Self-government with special reference to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments Act
Public Corporations and Commissions in India: Planning Commission, NITI Aayog, Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, Inter-State Council, Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.
Foreign Policy of India: Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy, Non-alignment & Strategic autonomy
India & Regional Organizations: SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO, BRICS, G-20
United Nations: Role of India in the UN, Peace Keeping Functions, India's claim to UN Security Council