

**Intermediate II YEAR -CIVICS
(WITH EFFECT FROM 2004-2005)
PAPER - II: INDIAN CONSTITUTION & ADMINISTRATION**

I. INDIAN CONSTITUTION : A BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

15 Periods

- a) Indian National Movement
- b) Acts of India 1909, 1919 & 1935.
- c) Quit India Movement.
- d) India's Independence Act 1947.
- e) Constituent Assembly of India.

II. BASIC FEATURES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION :

15 Periods

- a) Preamble.
- b) Written and Lengthy constitution.
- c) Compromise between Rigidity and Flexibility.
- d) Federal Govt. with unitary features
- e) Parliamentary Government.
- f) Fundamental Rights.
- g) Fundamental Duties.
- h) Directive Principles of the State Policy.
- i) Independent Judiciary
- j) Universal and Adult Franchise
- k) Single Citizenship.

III. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN:

06 Periods

- 1. a) Significance of Fundamental Rights.
- b) Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution:
 - i) Right to Equality
 - ii) Right to Freedom
 - iii) Right Against Exploitation
 - iv) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - v) Cultural and Educational Rights
 - vi) Right to constitutional Remedies.
- c) Restrictions on Fundamental Rights.
- 2. Fundamental Duties : Importance of the Fundamental Duties.

IV. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY:

06 Periods

- a) Characteristics
- b) Classification
- c) Difference between Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of the State Policy.
- d) Relevance.

V. UNION EXECUTIVE: 10 Periods

- 1. The President
- A. i) Qualification
 - ii) Election
 - iii) Term of Office
 - iv) Emoluments and Allowances
 - v) Impeachment
- B. Powers and Functions:
 - General Powers:
 - a) Executive Powers

- b) Legislative Powers
- c) Financial Powers
- d) Judicial Powers.
- Emergency Powers:
 - a) National Emergency
 - b) Constitutional Emergency
 - c) Financial Emergency.
- C. The President and the Prime Minister
- D. Role and Position of the President.
- 2. Vice-President:
 - a) Eligibility, Election, Term of Office & Removal.
 - b) Powers and Functions.
- 3. Council of Ministers.
 - a) Composition of the Council of Ministers.
 - b) Role of the Cabinet
 - c) Role of the P.M
 - d) Collective Responsibility

VI. THE PARLIAMENT: 10 Periods

Two Houses of the Parliament:

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- A. Lok Sabha
 - 1. i) Composition
 - ii) Election of Members
 - iii) Qualifications
 - iv) Term & Dissolution
 - v) Session and Quorum.
 - 2. Presiding Officers (Speaker and the Deputy Speaker) Powers and Functions of the Presiding Officers
 - 3. Important Committees of the Parliament.
 - i) Estimates Committees and
 - ii) Public Accounts Committee
- B. Rajya Sabha
 - 1. i) Composition
 - ii) Election of Members
 - iii) Qualifications
 - iv) Tenure
 - v) Session and Quorum.
 - 2. Presiding Officers. (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) Powers and Functions of the presiding Officers.
- C. Powers and Functions of the Parliament.
 - a) Legislative Powers.
 - b) Powers to control over the Executive
 - i) Motion of No-confidence
 - ii) Powers to question (Question Hour, Zero Hour)
 - iii) Adjournment motions.
 - iv) Cut Motions
 - v) Point of Order etc.,
 - vi) Financial Powers
 - vii) Judicial Powers.
 - viii) Powers to Amend the Constitution.
 - ix) Elective Powers.
 - x) Privileges enjoyed by the Members of Parliament (both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
- D. Law-making procedure in the Parliament.
 - i) Procedure for passing the Ordinary Bills

- ii) Procedure for passing the Budget
- iii) Distinction between the procedure for passing Money Bills and the Ordinary Bills.

VII. JUDICIARY: SUPREME COURT: 08 Periods

1. i) Composition
 - ii) Appointment of Judges
 - iii) Qualifications
 - iv) Pay Allowances
 - v) Tenure
 - vi) Removal
2. Powers and functions of the Supreme Court.
 - i) Original jurisdiction .
 - ii) Appellate jurisdiction:
 - a) Criminal Appeals b) Civil Appeals c) Constitutional Appeals and d) Special leave to Appeal.
 - iii) Power of judicial Review
 - iv) Power to review its own judgement
 - v) Court of Record
 - vi) Advisory Functions

VII. STATE GOVERNMENT : 10 Periods

- A. Governor
 1. i) Appointment ii) Tenure iii) Qualifications iv) Pay and Allowances
 2. Powers and Functions
 - i) Executive Powers ii) Legislative Powers iii) Financial Powers
 - iv) Judicial Powers and v) Discretionary Powers.
 3. Position of the Governor.
- B. Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
 1. State Legislature.
 - a) Legislative Assembly
 - b) Legislative Council Structure, Powers and Functions.
- C. Judiciary:
 1. High Court:
 - i) Composition ii) Appointment of Judges iii) Qualifications iv) Pay and Allowances
 - v) Tenure vi) Removal.
 2. Powers and Functions of the High Court:
 - i) Original Jurisdiction ii) Appellate jurisdiction (both Civil & Criminal)
 - iii) Judicial Review iv) Court of Record v) Control over sub-ordinate court vi) Advisory Functions.

IX. UNION TERRITORIES: 04 Periods

1. Difference between a State and a Union Territory
2. Administration of Union Territories
3. Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies and Metropolitan Councils.

X. UNION-STATE RELATIONS : 08 Periods

1. Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations.
2. 1) Division of powers between the union and States
 - a) Union List b) State List and c) Concurrent List.
3. Working of the Indian Federation.
 - a) Role of the Governor with special reference to Art.356
 - b) Role of the Finance Commission
 - c) Recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

XI. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS : 12 Periods

- A. Rural Government
 - a) Zilla Parishad b) Mandal Parishad and c) Gram Panchayat.
- B. Urban Government

- a) Municipal Corporations b) Municipalities and c) Cantonment Boards.
- C. a) Structure, Powers and Functions, Financial Resources of the Local Bodies.
b) Control Exercised by State and Union Governments on Local Bodies.
- D. District Administration
 - a) Role and Importance of the District Collector
 - b) Powers and Functions, Co-ordination with other District Officers.
 - c) Judiciary at District level.

XII. POLITICAL PARTIES : 10 Periods

- A. Party System in India:
 - i) All India Parties ii) Regional Parties.
- B. Interest Groups
- C. Public Opinion.

XIII. ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN INDIA : 06 Periods

Election Commission – Functions and the Role – Reforms suggested.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES : 06 Periods

- 1. Structure of Public Services
- 2. Composition & Functions of Public Service Commissions.

XV. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REVIEW OF CONSTITUTION : 06 Periods

- 1. Composition & Objectives
- 2. Recommendations.

XVI. INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY : 04 Periods

- 1. Determining factors of Foreign Policy
- 2. Basic features of Indian Foreign Policy

XVII. UNITED NATIONS : 04 Periods

- a) Origin b) Functions c) Achievements and d) Failures.

Revision: 20 Periods

Total : 160 Periods