

**INTERMEDIATE FIRST YEAR**  
**CIVICS**  
**(PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE)**

- Unit – I Introduction;
- a) Meaning – Definition – Scope and importance of Political Science
  - b) Political Science and its relation with other social science – a) History b) Economics c) Sociology d) Ethic
- Unit – II State;
- a) Meaning and Definition – Essential elements of state i) Population ii) Territory iii) Government iv) Sovereignty – International recognition of State
  - b) Nation and State i) Nation ii) Nationality iii) Nationalism
  - c) Role of State; i) State and Society ii) State and Government iii) State and Association
- Unit – III Political Concept;
- a) Sovereignty i) Meaning – Definition – Characteristics and kinds of sovereignty
  - b) Law; i) Meaning, Definition and Characteristics ii) Sources of Law iii) Kinds of Law iv) Law and Morality
  - c) Liberty; i) Meaning, Definition and Characteristics ii) Types of Liberty iii) Safeguards of Liberty iv) Law and Liberty
  - d) Equality; i) Meaning and Definition ii) Types of Equality and Liberty
  - e) Justice; i) Meaning of Justice ii) Kinds of Justice – Social, Economic, Political and Legal
- Unit – IV Contemporary Political Theory;
- i) Marxism - Basic Principles
  - ii) Gandhism – Basic Principles
  - iii) Secularism – Basic Principles
  - iv) Welfare State – Basic Principles
- Unit – V Rights and Duties;
- i) Meaning and kinds of Rights – Natural Rights – Moral Rights – Legal Rights – Civil and Political Rights
  - ii) Human Rights – Origin – Meaning – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - iii) Duties – Meaning and kinds of duties – Moral – Legal – Civil and Political.
- Unit – VI Democracy;
- i) Meaning – Definition – features and requisites of democracy
  - ii) Types of Democracy – Direct democracy – Its devices – Referendum – Initiative – Plebiscite and Recall – Indirect / Representative democracy
  - iii) Future of democracy
- Unit – VII Constitution and Government;
- i) Constitution – Meaning and Definition – Importance
  - ii) Classification of Constitution – Written and Un-written, Rigid and Flexible - merits and de-merits

- iii) Government – Unitary and Federal– Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government of – Meaning – Characteristics – Merits De-merits

Unit – VIII      Organs of Government;

- i)      Legislature – Types of Legislature – Uni-cameral and Bi- cameral – functions
- ii)     Executive – Types of Executive – Nominal and Real – Singular and Plural.
- iii)    Judiciary – Functions and importance – Rule of Law – Independence of the Judiciary – Judicial Review

Unit IX            Public Opinion;

- i)      Agencies of Public Opinion – Press and Media – Political Parties – Pressure Groups.