

There will be two papers in the subject:  
Paper I: Theory 3 hours ----- 80 marks  
Paper II: Project Work ----- 20 marks

**PAPER I (THEORY) – 80 Marks**  
**SECTION A**  
**Constitution and Government**

**1. Forms of Government**

Totalitarian and Authoritarian States, Liberal Democratic State, Unitary and Federal States, Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government.

*Meaning and features of Totalitarian State, Authoritarian State and Liberal Democratic State.*

*Comparison between Totalitarian and Authoritarian States. Historic and contemporary examples of each.*

*Meaning and features of Unitary and Federal States with reference to U.K. as a Unitary state, U.S.A. as a Federal State and India as a federal state with subsidiary unitary features, comparison between unitary and federal state.*

*Meaning and features of Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government (U.K. and U.S.A.). Comparison between Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government.*

**2. Constitution**

Meaning; kinds of Constitutions: Written and Unwritten, Rigid and Flexible, Enacted and Evolved: merits and demerits. Amending procedures; Conventions.

*Meaning; kinds: Written and Unwritten, Rigid and Flexible, Enacted and Evolved: merits, demerits of each. Is the difference between Written and Unwritten, Rigid and Flexible a real one?*

*Amending procedures of the Constitutions of U.K., U.S.A and India.*

*Conventions: meaning and examples with reference to U.K., U.S.A. and India. The importance of Conventions in U.K.*

**3. Franchise and Representation**

Universal Adult Franchise; Methods of Election; Constituency; Minority Representation. Political Parties; Party System.

*Universal Adult Franchise - meaning, reasons for widespread acceptance.*

*Methods of Election: Direct and Indirect –meaning with examples.*

*Meaning of Constituency, Single member and Multi-member with examples.*

*First Past the Post System – meaning, merits and demerits.*

*Minority Representation - meaning, rationale (Why is it important for minorities to be represented properly).*

*Methods of Minority Representation: Proportional Representation (List system and single transferable vote system), Cumulative Vote System, Nomination and Reservation.*

*Political Parties - meaning, definition and functions. Kinds – Single party, Bi-party, Multiparty system - meaning, merits and demerits.*

## **Organs of the Government**

### **4. The Legislature**

Functions of Legislature; Unicameral and Bicameral legislatures. The legislature in India and U.S.A. - a comparative study.

*Meaning and functions of Legislature. Meaning of Unicameral and Bi-cameral legislature. The legislatures in India and U.S.A.- Composition (strength, method of election and tenure) and functions: legislative, constituent, executive (ways in which the legislature controls the executive), judicial, electoral and financial.*

*Composition and powers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (including special powers).*

*Unique powers of the Senate, why is the Senate considered the world's most powerful second chamber?*

*Comparison of the Rajya Sabha and the U.S. Senate; Lok Sabha with the U.S. House of Representatives.*

### **5. The Executive**

Functions; The Civil Services. Difference between the Political Executive and the Permanent Executive. Political Executive in India and U.S.A. - a comparative study.

*Meaning, and functions of the Executive. Meaning and role of Civil Services.*

*Difference between the Political and Permanent Executive in India. Political Executive in India and U.S.A. - a comparative study. Powers and functions of executive heads of India (President and Prime Minister), and U.S.A. (President). Constitutional limitations on the powers of the President of the USA.*

*Changing role of the Indian Prime Minister with reference to the past two decades.*

### **6. The Judiciary**

Meaning and functions of Judiciary. Conditions of Independence of Judiciary. Judiciary in India and U.S.A. - a comparative study. Judicial Review.

*Meaning and functions of judiciary; conditions of independence of judiciary with reference to India and U.S.A. The Judiciary in India and U.S.A. – composition and powers of Indian Supreme Court and American Supreme Court. Judicial Review – meaning, principles (maxims) and critical evaluation with special reference to U.S.A. and India. Meaning of Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint. Comparative study of Indian and US Supreme Courts - Which is most powerful and Why?*

## SECTION B Indian Democracy

### 7. Indian Constitution

- (i) Preamble

*Preamble and its importance. Meaning of the key words contained in the Preamble.*

- (ii) Salient features of the Indian Constitution.

*Written and Comprehensive; a Constitution drawn from several sources; Federal structure with Unitary spirit; Partly rigid and Partly flexible; Fundamental Rights and Duties; Directive Principles of State Policy; Parliamentary form of Government; Single Citizenship; Bi-cameral legislature; Universal Adult Franchise; Single Integrated and Independent Judiciary; Judicial Review; Emergency powers; Special provisions for Schedule castes and Schedule tribes.*

### 8. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

*Fundamental Rights: meaning and importance of Fundamental Rights; detailed study of all Fundamental Rights in India.*

*Directive Principles of State Policy: meaning and purpose; classification, importance and implementation.*

*Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.*

### 9. Local self-government

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

*Key features of the 73rd and 74th Amendments. 11th and 12th schedules in brief.*

*Three tier systems of Panchayati Raj: Rural and Urban local bodies - their composition. Challenges and solutions.*

### 10. Democracy in India – a perspective of the challenges faced

- (i) Challenges faced by the Indian Democracy: Caste, Communalism, Regionalism and Political Violence. Strengthening Indian Democracy.

*Caste: meaning, role of caste in Indian Politics.*

*Communalism: meaning and effects on the functioning of Indian democracy.*

*Regionalism: meaning and causes; kinds of regional aspirations (language issues, sons-of-the-soil policies, river water disputes, demand for new states, secessionist demands); responding to regionalism.*

*Political Violence: meaning, forms, causes and effects.*

*Strengthening Indian Democracy: measures to overcome the challenges faced by Indian Democracy.*

**PAPER II (PROJECT WORK) – 20 MARKS**

**Candidates will be required to undertake one project.**

