



Civics (नागरिक शास्त्र)

[Pre+ Mains Topics]

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Political Science- Meaning, definitions, nature and scope.

Difference among Politics, Political Science, Political Theory, and Political-Philosophy.

Relationship of Political Science with Science, Sociology, Economics, History, Geography, Psychology and Ethics.

Definition of Civics, its nature and scope.

Citizenship- Meaning, Methods of achieving and loosing citizenship, Merits of an ideal citizen, Impediments in the path of ideal citizenship, Responsibility of a citizen toward environmental protection and conservation.

Concept of state, elements and Theories of origin-Social Contract, Evolutionary and Marxist.

Theories of the functions of state- Liberal, Socialist, and Welfare,

Sovereignty- Power, authority and influence.

Law, Liberty and Equality and Justice.

Constitution Meaning, finds and classification

Concept of Government.

Modern Governments- Federal and Unitary, Parliament and Presidential.

Organs of government- Legislature, Executive and judiciary: Organizations, functions and significance and relationship among them.

Concept of democracy - its meaning, types and theories.

Party system, Pressure Groups, Public opinion,

Methods of election and Franchise.

Concept of Nation, Nationality, Internationality and Non Alignment.

Factional elements of Political System Caste, Language, Communalism and Region.

Recent trends in Political Science- Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, Libertarianism, Equalitarianism, Concept of governance, State -Market Debates, Panchayati Raj and New Social Movement.

Indian Political Thinkers - Manu, Kautilya, Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar.



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(Section-B)

History of National Movement in India and the 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;
Composition of Federal Government and its functioning. Federal Executive: President-Election, Powers and function's, Emergency-powers.
Vice-President-Election and functions
Federal Council of Ministers and the Cabinet: Composition and functioning;
Appointment of Prime Minister-Functions and importance;
Federal Legislature: Parliament-Composition, Powers and importance of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; Relationship between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
Federal Judiciary: Supreme Court; Composition and Jurisdiction; Judicial Review; Public Interest Litigation Cases
Composition and functioning of State Government with special. reference to UP.
State Executive: Governor- Appointment, Powers, Function Privileged and Roles.
Council of Ministers-Composition and functions
Chief Minister: Appointment; Powers, and Relationship the Council of Ministers and the Governor; State Legislature: Composition, Powers and Function Relationship between State Assembly and the Legislative Council
State Judiciary: High Court- Composition; Functions and Jurisdiction
Local Government and Local Self-government
Powers, Functions and Role of District Magistrate
District Courts: Composition and Functions; Lok Adalat Concept of Local Self-government with special reference the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
Public Corporations and Commissions, in India: Planning Commission, Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission, Inter-state Council, Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.