

**CIVICS
CLASS VIII**

Rule of Law and Social Justice

<i>Unit No</i>	<i>Title of the Unit</i>
Unit I	The Constitution: meaning; need for laws; Rule of Law in India The Constitution – As the basic fundamental/highest law of the land The Constitution – As the source of all other laws Vision set forth in the Indian Constitution with a focus on secularism Fundamental Rights and Duties
Unit II	Parliamentary Government: Reason why parliamentary form chosen in India; features Parliament: Composition, powers and functions. President: Powers, functions and position/role. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Unit III	Judicial Structure/Process/System in India. The Supreme Court; The High Courts and Subordinate Courts. Difference between civil and criminal cases Difference between the roles of the police and that of the Courts. F.I.R. – Meaning
Unit IV	Social Justice and the Marginalised Groups. Meaning of ‘Marginalised Groups’ (SC,ST, OBC, Untouchability). On Reservations. Constitutional Provisions relating to Social Justice. Forms of social inequality.
Unit V	Economic Presence of the Government. Role of the Government in the economic sphere.

Suggested Readings:

- S.Chand’s Social Sciences Class X
by N.K.Chowdhry
Published by S.Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
- A Complete Course In Social Sciences Vol. I & II
Pitambar Publishing Company (P) Ltd.
- Any other suitable published/to be published NCERT textbooks/materials.

**CIVICS
CLASS IX**

Democratic Politics – I

- I Democracy in the contemporary world.
Definition of Democracy.
Historical processes and forces/development of Democracy
(change over from monarchies and dictatorship to democracy).
Democratisation of the world in recent times and its impact.
- II Democracy in India: Historical development of democracy in India.
Framing of the Indian Constitution.
Salient features of the Indian Constitution.
Amendment to the Indian Constitution.
- III Electoral Politics in India.
Universal Adult Franchise.
Role of Political Parties in a representative democracy.
The Election Commission.
- IV Institution of Parliamentary Democracy:
The Parliament – Composition, powers and functions.
The President – Powers and role.
The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers – Powers and position.
The principle of Collective Responsibility.
- V Citizens Rights in Democracy.
Importance of Rights/need for rights.
Fundamental Rights, Duties and Value Education
Role of the Judiciary in safeguarding Rights.
The Supreme Court, the High Courts and the National Human Rights Commission.
Independence of the Judiciary.
Women and Child Welfare

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**CIVICS
CLASS X**

Democratic Politics – II

1. Role of Caste in Indian Politics and of Politics on Caste.
Communalism: Meaning and Causes of Communalism.
2. Federal Provision in the Indian Constitution - Division of Powers in India.
3. Decentralisation: Panchayati Raj institutions in the rural and urban areas.
4. The Party System – Features and role of Political Parties.
Major Political Parties in India – National and Regional.
Role of Pressure Groups.
5. Conditions necessary for the success and strengthening of democracy.
Role of ordinary citizens in strengthening democracy through active and participatory citizenship.
6. Challenges to Democracy:
Inequality: Social and Economic.
Illiteracy, unemployment, communalism, casteism.

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