

2023-24
POLITICAL SCIENCE(121)
CLASS XI
COURSE STRUCTURE

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Marks Allotted
1	Constitution: Why and How?	8
2	Rights in the Indian Constitution	
3	Election and Representation	6
4	Executive	12
5	Legislature	
6	Judiciary	
7	Federalism	6
8	Local Governments	4
9	Constitution as a Living Document	4
10	The Philosophy of the Constitution	
	Marks allotted to Indian Constitution at Work	40
1	Political Theory: An Introduction	4
2	Freedom	12
3	Equality	
4	Social Justice	6
5	Rights	4
6	Citizenship	8
7	Nationalism	
8	Secularism	6
	Marks allotted for Political Theory	40
	Total	80

CLASS XI
COURSE CONTENT

Chapter No. and Name
<p>1 Constitution: Why and How?</p> <p>a) Why do we need a Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution allows coordination and assurance• Specification of decision- making powers• Limitations on the powers of government• Aspirations and goals of a society• Fundamental identity of a people <p>b) The authority of a Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mode of promulgation• The substantive provisions of a constitution• Balanced institutional Design
<p>c) How was the Indian Constitution made?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Composition of the Constituent Assembly• Procedures• Inheritance of the nationalist movement• Institutional arrangements <p>d) Provisions adapted from Constitutions of different countries</p>

2 Rights in the Indian Constitution

- a) The importance of rights
 - Bill of Rights
- b) Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right against Exploitation
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Cultural and Educational Rights
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies
- c) Directive principles of state policy
 - what do the directive principles contain?
- d) Relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles

3 Election and Representation

- a) Elections and democracy
- b) Election system in India
 - First Past the Post System
 - Proportional Representation
- c) Why did India adopt the FPTP system?
- d) Reservation of constituencies
- e) Free and fair elections
 - Universal franchise and right to contest
 - Independent Election Commission
- f) Electoral Reforms

4 Executive

- a) What is an executive?
- b) What are the different types of executives?
- c) Parliamentary executive in India
 - Power and position of President
 - Discretionary Powers of the President
- d) Prime Minister and Council of ministers
- e) Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy

5. Legislature

- a) Why do we need a parliament?
- b) Why do we need two houses of parliament?
 - Rajya Sabha
 - Lok Sabha
- c) What does the parliament do?
 - Powers of Rajya Sabha
 - Special Powers of Rajya Sabha
- d) How does the parliament make laws?
- e) How does the parliament control the executive?
- f) What do the committees of parliament do?
- g) How does the parliament regulate itself?

6 Judiciary

- a) Why do we need an independent judiciary?
 - Independence of Judiciary
 - Appointment of Judges
 - Removal of Judges
- b) Structure of the Judiciary
- c) Jurisdiction of supreme Court
 - Original Jurisdiction
 - Writ Jurisdiction
 - Appellate Jurisdiction
 - Advisory Jurisdiction
- d) Judicial Activism
- e) Judiciary and Rights
- f) Judiciary and Parliament

7 Federalism

- a) What is Federalism?
- b) Federalism in the Indian Constitution
 - Division of Powers
- c) Federalism with a strong central government
- d) Conflicts in India's federal system
 - Centre-State Relations
 - Demands for Autonomy
 - Role of Governors and President's Rule
 - Demands for New States
 - Interstate Conflicts
- e) Special provisions
 - Jammu and Kashmir

Local Governments

- a) Why local governments?
- b) Growth of Local Government in India
 - Local Governments in Independent India
- c) 73rd and 74th amendments
- d) 73rd Amendment
 - Three Tier Structure
 - Elections
 - Reservations
 - Transfer of Subjects
 - State Election Commissioners
 - State Finance Commission
- f) 74th Amendment
- g) Implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments

9 Constitution as a Living Document

- a) Are constitutions static?
- b) How to amend the constitution?
- c) Why have there been so many amendments?
- d) Contents of amendments made so far
 - Differing Interpretations
 - Amendments through Political Consensus
 - Controversial Amendments
- e) Basic structure and evolution of the constitution
- f) Constitution as a Living Document
 - Contribution of the Judiciary
 - Maturity of the Political Leadership

10. The Philosophy of the Constitution

- a) What is meant by philosophy of the constitution?
- Constitution as Means of Democratic Transformation
- b) Why do we need to go back to the Constituent Assembly?
- c) What is the political philosophy of our constitution?
- Individual freedom
 - Social Justice
 - Respect for diversity and minority rights
 - Secularism

- Universal franchise
 - Federalism
 - National identity
- d) Procedural Achievements
- e) Criticisms
- f) Limitations

Political Theory

1 Political Theory: An Introduction

- a) What is politics?
- b) What do we study in political theory?
- c) Putting Political theory into practice
- d) Why should we study political theory?

2 Freedom

- a) The Ideal of freedom

- b) The sources of Constraints-Why do we need constraints?
- c) The Harm Principle
- d) Negative and Positive liberty

3 Equality

- a) Why does equality matter?
 - Equality of opportunities
 - Natural and Social Inequalities
- b) Three dimensions of equality
- c) Feminism, Socialism
- d) How can we promote equality?

4 Social Justice

- a) What is Justice?
 - Equal Treatment for Equals
 - Proportionate Justice
 - Recognition of Special Needs
- b) Just distribution
- c) John Rawls Theory of Justice
- d) Pursuing Social Justice
- e) Free Markets versus State Intervention

5 Rights

- a) What are Rights?
- b) Where do rights come from?
- c) Legal rights and the state
- d) Kinds of rights
- e) Rights and responsibilities

6 Citizenship

- a) Introduction
- b) Full and equal membership
- c) Equal Rights
- d) Citizen and Nation
- e) Universal Citizenship
- f) Global Citizenship

7 Nationalism

- a) Introducing Nationalism
- b) Nations and Nationalism
 - Shared Beliefs
 - History
 - Shared National Identity
- c) National self-determination
- d) Nationalism and Pluralism

8 Secularism

- a) What is Secularism?
 - Inter-religious Domination
 - Intra-religious Domination
- b) Secular State
- c) The western model of secularism
- d) The Indian model of Secularism
- e) Criticisms of Indian secularism
 - Western Import
 - Minoritism
 - Interventionist
 - Vote Bank Politics

Prescribed Textbooks:

1. Indian Constitution at Work, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Political Theory, Class XI, Published by NCERT

POLITICAL SCIENCE(121)

CLASS XII

COURSE STRUCTURE

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Marks Allotted
1	The End of Bipolarity	6
2	Contemporary Centres of Power	6
3	Contemporary South Asia	6
4	International Organizations	6
5	Security in the Contemporary World	6
6	Environment and Natural Resources	6
7	Globalisation	4
	Total	40
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	6
2	Era of One-Party Dominance	4
3	Politics of Planned Development	2
4	India's External Relations	6
5	Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System	4
6	The Crisis of Democratic Order	4
7	Regional Aspirations	6
8	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	8
		40
	TOTAL	80

CLASS XII
COURSE CONTENT

Chapter No. and Name

1. The End of Bipolarity

Topics to be focused:

- a) The Soviet System
- b) Gorbachev and the disintegration
- c) Causes and Consequences of disintegration of Soviet Union
- d) Shock Therapy and its Consequences
- e) New entities in world politics
 - Russia
 - Balkan States
 - Central Asian States
- f) India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries

2

Contemporary Centres of Power

Topics to be focused:

- a) European Union
- b) Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- c) Rise of China as an economic power
- d) Japan and South Korea as emerging powers

3

Contemporary South Asia

Topics to be focused:

- a) Military and Democracy in Pakistan and Bangladesh
- b) Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal
- c) Ethnic Conflict and Democracy in Sri Lanka
- d) India-Pakistan Conflicts
- e) India and its Neighbours

4. International Organizations

Topics to be focused:

- a) Meaning and importance of International Organisations
- b) Evolution of the UN
- c) Structure and function of International Organisations
- d) Principal Organs of UN
- e) Reform of the UN after Cold War
- f) Reform of Structures, Processes and Jurisdiction of the UN
- g) India and the UN Reforms
- h) Key Agencies: IMF, World Bank, WTO, ILO, IAEA.
- i) NGO: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch.
- j) Implications and Future of International Organizations

5

Security in the Contemporary World

Topics to be focused:

- a) Meaning and Type of Security.
- b) Traditional concept of security
- c) Non-tradition notions of Security.
- d) New Sources of Threats
- e) Cooperative Security
- f) India's Security strategy

6

Environment and Natural Resources

Topics to be focused:

- a) Environmental Concerns
- b) Global Commons
- c) Common but differentiated Responsibilities
- d) India's Stand on Environment Issues
- e) Environmental Movements
- f) Resource Geopolitics
- g) Rights of Indigenous peoples

7

Globalisation

Topics to be focused:

- a) Concept of globalisation
- b) Causes and Consequences of globalisation
- c) India and globalization
- d) Resistance to globalization
- e) India and resistance to globalization

1

Challenges of Nation Building

Topics to be focused:

- a) Challenges for the new Nation.
 - Three Challenges.
- b) Partition: Displacement and Rehabilitation.
 - Consequences of Partition.
- c) Integration of Princely States.
 - The problem
 - Government's approach
 - Hyderabad
 - Manipur
- d) Reorganisation of States.

2

Era of One-Party Dominance

Topics to be focussed:

- a) Challenge of building democracy.

b) Congress dominance in the first three general elections.

- Nature of Congress dominance
- Congress as social and ideological coalition.
- Tolerance and management of Factions

c) Emergence of opposition parties.

3

Politics of Planned Development

Topics to be focussed:

a) Political contestation.

- Ideas of Development.
- Planning
- Planning Commission

b) The Early Initiatives

- The First Five Year Plan.
- Rapid Industrialisation.

4

India's External Relations

Topics to be focussed:

- a) International Context
- b) The Policy of Non-Alignment.
 - Nehru's role
 - Distance from two camps.
 - Afro Asian Unity
- c) Peace and conflict withChina
 - The Chinese Invasion1962
 - War and Peace withPakistan
 - Bangladesh War 1971
- d) India's Nuclear Policy.

5

Challenges to and Restoration of the CongressSystem

Topics to be focused:

- a) Challenge of PoliticalSuccession
 - From Nehru to Shastri

- From Shastri to Indira Gandhi
- b) Fourth General Election 1967
 - Context of the Election.
 - Non Congressism
 - Electoral Verdict
 - Coalitions
 - Defections
- c) Split in the Congress
 - Indira vs the Syndicate
 - Presidential Election 1969
- d) The 1971 Election and Restoration of Congress
 - The outcome and after
 - Restoration?

6

The Crisis of Democratic Order

Topics to be focused:

- a) Background to Emergency.
 - Economic Context.
 - Gujarat and Bihar Movements
 - Conflict with Judiciary
- b) Declaration of Emergency

- Crisis and response
- Consequences
- c) Lessons of the Emergency.
- d) Politics after Emergency.
 - Lok Sabha Elections 1977
 - Janata Government
 - Legacy

7. Regional Aspirations

Topics to be focused:

- a) Region and the Nation
 - Indian Approach
 - Areas of Tension
 - Jammu and Kashmir
 - Roots of the Problem
 - External and Internal disputes
 - Politics since 1948
 - Insurgency and After
 - 2022 and Beyond
- b) Punjab
 - Political Context
 - Cycle of Violence
 - Road to Peace
- c) The Northeast
 - Demand for autonomy
 - Secessionist Movements
 - Movements against outsiders
 - Assam and National Integration.

8. Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Topics to be focused

- a) Context of 1990s
- b) Era of Coalition
 - Alliance Politics
- c) Political rise of the Backward Classes
 - Mandal Implemented
 - Political Fallout
- d) Communalism, Secularism and Democracy.
 - Ayodhya Dispute
 - Demolition and after
- e) Emergence of New Consensus
- f) Lok Sabha Elections 2004
- g) Growing Consensus

Prescribed Books:

1. Contemporary World Politics, Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. Politics in India since Independence, Class XII, Published by NCERT

Prescribed Books:

3. Contemporary World Politics, Class XII, Published by NCERT
4. Politics in India since Independence, Class XII, Published by NCERT

CLASS XI & XII
GUIDELINES FOR
PROJECT WORK

Project Work: 20 Marks

Objectives of project work:

- To enable learners to probe deeper, initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills acquired during the course of class XI and XII
- To analyze and evaluate real world scenarios using social constructivism, a theory based on observation and scientific study
- To become independent and empowered to choose their topic and gather data from a variety of source, investigate varied viewpoints acquired during the course XI-XII and arrive at logical deductions.
- To enquire into, and reflect on, issues independently /in collaboration with others and identify the limitations
- To develop 21st century skills of communication, cooperation, coordination, critical thinking, creativity and collaboration to produce an extended and independent work.

Role of the teacher:

A teacher should:

- help each learner select the topic based on recently published extracts from the news media, government policies, RBI bulletin, NITI Aayog reports, IMF/World Bank reports etc., after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic.
- play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions.
- guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data
- ensure that students understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects ensure

that students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work

- educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work

Project overview:

- The Project work will be implemented for 20 Marks.
- The evaluation for 20 marks project work should be done by the internal examiner.
- The project can be individual/pair/group of 4-5 each. The Project can be made on any of the topics given in the syllabus of a particular class or any contemporary issues.
- The project work can be culminated in the form of films, albums, songs, storytelling, debate, Role Play, Skit, Presentation, Model, Field Survey, Mock Drills/Mock Event etc.
- The teacher should give enough time for preparation of the Project Work. The topics for Project Work taken up by the student must be discussed by the teacher in classroom.
- Students can use primary sources available in city archives, Primary sources can also include newspaper cuttings, photographs, film footage and recorded written/speeches. Secondary sources may also be used after proper authentication.
- At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to Internal examiner.
- The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.
- The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her original work.
- In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

SL.NO.	COMPONENTS	MARKS ALLOTTED
1.	INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW	2
2.	VARIETY OF CONTENTS	3
3.	PRESENTATION	3
4.	CONCLUSION	1
5.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	1
6.	VIVA-VOCE	5
7.	CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST)	5
	TOTAL	20

Class XII: In class XIIth One Project Will be Assigned that will be assessed at the end of the year.

Class XI: In class XIth Two Projects Will be Assigned. First Project will be assessed in Half Yearly Examination and Second will be Assessed in Annual Examination.

Suggested Topics

CLASS XI

1. Making of the Constitution.
2. Elections in India.
3. Working of the Indian Judiciary System.
4. Social Justice: Are ethics followed in Indian Politics
5. Human Rights Act and its gratification in India.
6. Political impact on Indian Legislation.

CLASSXII

1. NAM- 1961 to present times.
2. Division of Germany with special focus on the construction and dismantling of the Berlin Wall.
3. CIS-Central Asian Republics
4. Disintegration of USSR with special focus on Gorbachev.
5. Arab Spring
6. Cover the negative as well as positive aspects of relationship between India and the following countries.

Focus on any one of the following (current updates should be highlighted):

- a) Relationship between India and Russia
- b) Relationship between India and China
- c) Relationship between India and Pakistan
- d) Relationship between India and Bangladesh

7.ASEAN

8. European Union and BREXIT
9. BRICS
10. SAARC
11. India's Nuclear Policy
12. United Nations with focus on India's candidature in Security Council.
13. UN Agencies – UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO
14. Pandemics: Covid 19- Its global impact (focus on worldwide cooperation and preparedness along with controversies
(please collect newspaper clippings for the same)
15. Partition of India-Theory behind it and its legacy
16. Comparison between NITI AAYOG and Planning Commission and their contribution in India's Development.
17. Election 2019- Rise of BJP and Downfall of Congress (1989-2019).
18. Emergency – A blot on Indian Democracy
19. NDA III and NDA IV – Social and Economic welfare programmes.

