

**2022-23**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (121)**

**Class XI**  
**Time 3hrs.**

**One Paper** **Marks 80**

<b>Units</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Part A: Indian Constitution at work</b>	
1. Constitution : Why & How?      }	<b>08</b>
2. Rights in the Indian Constitution    }	
3. Election and Representation          }	<b>08</b>
4. Legislature                                }	
5. Executive                                 }	<b>08</b>
6. Judiciary                                 }	<b>08</b>
7. Federalism                                }	
8. Local Governments                    }	<b>08</b>
9. Constitution as a living document.   }	
10. The Philosophy of the constitution   }	<b>08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Part B: Political Theory</b>	
11. Political Theory : An Introduction   }	<b>08</b>
12. Freedom                                 }	
13. Equality                                 }	<b>08</b>
14. Social Justice                         }	
15. Rights                                    }	<b>08</b>
16. Secularism                             }	<b>08</b>
17. Nationalism                            }	
18. Citizenship                            }	<b>08</b>
19. Peace                                    }	
20. Development                         }	<b>08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

**C. Project Work**

**20 Marks**

**Course Content:**

**Part A: Indian Constitution at work**

1. **The Constitution : Why and How? The authority of a Constituion** Why do we need a constitution?

## **2. Rights in the Indian Constitution**

The Importance of Rights, Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy, Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

## **3. Election and Representation**

Elections of Democracy, Election System in India, Reservation of Constituencies, Free and Fair Elections, Electoral Reforms

## **4. Legislature**

What do we need a Parliament? Two Houses of Parliament. Functions and Power of the Parliament, Legislative functions, control over executive. Parliamentary committees. Self-regulation.

## **5. Executive**

What is an Executive? Different Types of Executives. Parliamentary Executive in India: Prime Ministers and Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive-Bureaucracy,

## **6. Judiciary**

Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Activism, Judiciary and Rights, Judiciary and Parliament

## **7. Federalism**

What is Federalism Federalism in the Indian Constitution, Federalism with a strong Central Government, conflicts in India's federal system, Special Provisions.

## **8. Local Governments**

Why do we need Local Governments? Growth of Local Government in India, 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments, implementation of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments

## **9. Constitution as a Living Document**

Are Constitutions static? The procedure to amend the Constitution. Why have there been so many amendments? Basic Structure and Evolution of the Constitution. Constitution as a Living Document

## **10. The Philosophy of the Constitution**

What is meant by Philosophy of the Constitution? The Political philosophy of our Constitution? Procedural Achievements, Criticisms

## **Part B: Political Theory**

### **11. Political Theory: An Introduction**

What is Politics? What do we study in Political Theory? Putting Political Theory to practice.

Why should we study Political Theory?

### **12. Freedom**

The Ideal of Freedom. What is Freedom? Why do we need constraints? Harm principle. Negative and Positive Liberty

### **13. Equality**

Significance of Equality. What is Equality? Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality?

**14. Social Justice**

What is Justice? Just Distribution. Justice as fairness. Pursuing Social Justice

**15. Rights**

What are Rights? Where do Rights come from? Legal Rights and the State. Kinds of Rights. Rights and Responsibilities

**16. Secularism**

What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian approach to Secularism. Criticisms and Rationale of Indian Secularism.

**17. Nationalism**

Nations and Nationalism, National Self-determination, Nationalism and Pluralism

**18. Citizenship**

What is citizenship? Citizen and Nation, Universal Citizenship, Global Citizenship

**19. Peace**

What is Peace? Can violence ever promote peace? Peace and the State. Different Approaches to the pursuit of peace. Contemporary challenges to peace.

**20. Development**

What is development? Criticism of the dominant. Development Model. Alternative conceptions of development

**PART C: PROJECT WORK MARKING SCHEME**

<b>1-Project Work</b>	<b>Marks</b>
a) Relevance of the topic	3
b) Knowledge content /Research Work	3
c) Presentation Technique	3
d) Viva based on project	6
<b>2- Continuous assessment (Unit Test)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

**2022-23**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (121)**  
**CLASS XII**  
Time : 3 Hours

**One Paper**

**Marks : 80**

**Conten Marks**

**Part A: Contemporary World-Politics**

**Units**

1.	Cold War Era in World Politics		
2.	Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity	} }	11
3.	US Dominance in World Politics		
4.	Alternative centres of Economic and Political Power	} }	13
5.	South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era		
6.	International organizations in a unipolar world	} }	08
7.	Security in Contemporary World		
8.	Environment and Natural Resources	} }	08
9.	Globalisation and its Critics	} }	

40

**Part B: Politics in India since independence**

10.	Nation-Building and its Problems		
11.	Era of One-Party Dominance	} }	13
12.	Politics of Planned Development		
13.	India's External relations		05
14.	Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System	} }	09
15.	Crisis of the Constitutional order		
16.	Regional aspirations and conflicts		
17.	Rise of New Social Movements	} }	13
18.	Recent Developments in Indian Politics		

40

**COURSE CONTENTS**

**Part A: Contemporary world Politics**

**Course Content:**

**1. Cold War Era in World Politics**

Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non Aligned Movement, quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.

**2. Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity.**

New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states and Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.

**3. US Dominance in World Politics:**

Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq.

- Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.
4. **Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power:**  
Rise of China as an economic power in post-Mao era, creation and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.
  5. **South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era:**  
Democratisation and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.
  6. **International Organizations in a unipolar World:**  
Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organisations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?
  7. **Security in Contemporary World:**  
Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health and education. Issues of human rights and migration.
  8. **Environment and Natural Resources in Global Politics:**  
Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand in global environmental debates.
  9. **Globalisation and Its Critics.**  
Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalisation. Anti-globalisation movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggle against it.

## **Part B: Politics of India Since Independence**

10. **Nation-Building and Its Problems:**  
Nehru's approach to nation-building: Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organisation and reorganization of states; Political conflicts over language.
11. **Era of One-Party Dominance:**  
First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.
12. **Politics of Planned Development**  
Five year plans, expansion of state sector and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.
13. **India's External Relations**  
Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme and shifting alliances in world politics.
14. **Challenge to and Restoration of Congress System:**  
Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.
15. **Crisis of the Constitutional Order:**  
Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organisations.

**16. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts**

Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.

**17. Rise of New Social Movements:**

Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.

**18. Recent Developments in Indian politics:**

Participatory upsurge in 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. Increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. UF and NDA governments. Elections 2004 and UPA government. Challenge of and responses to globalization: new economic policy and its opposition. Rise of OBCs in North Indian politics. Dalit politics in electoral and non-electoral arena. Challenge of communalism: Ayodhya dispute, Gujarat riots.

PART C:

**PROJECT WORK MARKING SCHEME**

<b>1-Project Work</b>	<b>Marks</b>
a) Relevance of the topic	3
b) Knowledge content /Research Work	3
c) Presentation Technique	3
d) Viva based on project	6
<b>2- Continuous assessment (Unit Test)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

**Guidelines for Subject having Project Work:**

**1. The objectives of the project work:**

Objectives of project work are to enable learners to:

- ☐ probe deeper into personal enquiry, initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills, views etc. acquired during the course of class XI-XII.
- ☐ analyse and evaluate real world scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments
- ☐ demonstrate the application of critical and creative thinking skills and abilities to produce an independent and extended piece of work
- ☐ follow up aspects in which learners have interest
- ☐ develop the communication skills to argue logically

**2. Role of the teacher:**

The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

- ☐ help each learner select the topic 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 must understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects and duly acknowledge the same;
- ☐ ensure that the 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.

- ☐ prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work.
- ☐ arrange a presentation of the project file.

### **3. Steps involved in the conduct of the project:**

Students may work upon the following lines –

1. Choose a Title/Topic
2. Need of the Study, Objective of the Study
3. Hypothesis
4. Content -Timeline, Maps, Mind maps, Pictures, etc
5. Organization of Material/Data
6. Present Material/Data
7. Analyzing the Material/Data for Conclusion
8. Draw the Relevant Conclusion
9. Bibliography

### **4. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:**

- ☐ Introduction of topic/title
- ☐ Identifying the causes, events, consequences and/or remedies
- ☐ Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
- ☐ Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- ☐ Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research
- ☐ Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
- ☐ Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
- ☐ Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

### **5. Assessment of Project Work:**

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the academic year.

### **6. Suggestive Topics:**

Students can choose any topic related to the syllabus.

- Assessment will be done by internal examiner

### **7. Viva-Voce**

☐ In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the 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 own original work.





