

22. POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)

(2019-20)

Rationale

At the senior secondary level, students who opt Political Science are given an opportunity to get introduced to the diverse concerns of a Political Scientist. At this level, there is a need to enable students to engage with political processes that surround them and provide them with an understanding of the historical context that has shaped the present. The different courses introduce the students to the various streams of the discipline of Political Science: Political Theory, Indian Politics and International Politics. Concerns of the other two streams - Comparative Politics and Public Administration- are accommodated at different places in these courses. In introducing these streams, special care has been taken not to burden the students with the current jargon of the discipline. The basic idea here is to lay the foundations for a serious engagement with the discipline at the under graduation stage.

Objectives:

Indian Constitution at Work

- Enable students to understand the historical processes and the circumstances in which the Constitution was drafted.
- Provide opportunity for students to become familiar with the diverse visions that guided the makers of the Indian Constitution.
- Enable students to identify certain key features of the Constitution and compare these to other constitutions in the world.
- Analyse the ways in which the provisions of the Constitution have worked in real political life.

Political Theory

- Develop the skills for logical reasoning and abstraction.
- Inculcate attention to and respect for viewpoints other than one's own.
- Introduce students to the different political thinkers in relation to a concept and in everyday social life.
- Enable students to meaningfully participate in and develop internal concerns of the political life that surrounds them.
- Encourage the students to analyse any unexamined prejudices that one may have inherited.

Contemporary World Politics

- Enable the students to expand their horizons beyond India and make sense of the political map of contemporary world.
- Familiarise the students with some of the key political events and processes in the post cold war era.
- Equip students to be conscious of the way in which global events and processes shape our everyday lives.
- Strengthen their capacity for political analysis by thinking of contemporary developments in a historical perspective.

Politics in India after Independence

- Enable students to become familiar with some of the key political events and figures in the post-independence period.
- Develop skills of political analysis through an understanding of events and processes of recent history.
- Develop their capacity to link macro processes with micro situations and their own life.
- Encourage the students to take a historical perspective of making sense of contemporary India

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
Class XI (2019-20)

Total Marks = 100(80+20)

A.Theory

Max Marks: 80
Time: 3 hrs.

Units		Periods: 220	Marks : 80
Part A: Indian Constitution at work			
1	Constitution : Why and How, Philosophy of the Constitution, Constitution as a living document	26	10+6=16
2	Rights and Duties in the Indian Constitution	18	
3	Election and Representation	11	8
4	The Executive	11	
5	The legislature	11	8
6	The judiciary	11	
7	Federalism	11	8
8	Local Governments	11	
Total		110	40
Part B: Political Theory			
9	Political Theory: An Introduction	10	8
10	Freedom	11	
11	Equality	11	8
12	Justice with special reference to Social Justice	12	
13	Rights	11	8
14	Citizenship	11	
15	Nationalism	11	8
16	Secularism	11	
17	Peace	11	8
18	Development	11	
Total		110	40

B. Project Work:

20 Marks

Grand Total = 100

Marks

COURSE CONTENT

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work

1. Constitution Why and How and Philosophy of the Constitution 26 Periods

Constitution: Why and How, The making of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly, Procedural achievements and Philosophy of the Constitution.

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.

2. Rights and Duties in the Indian Constitution 18 Periods

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 11 Periods

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

4. Legislature 11 Periods

Why 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 11 Periods

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

6. Judiciary 11 Periods

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

7. Federalism 11 Periods

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 11 Periods

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

Part B: Political Theory

9. Political Theory: An Introduction 10 Periods

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

Why should we study Political Theory?

10. Freedom**11 Periods**

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

11. Equality**11 Periods**

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

12. Justice with special reference to Social Justice**12 Periods**

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

13. Rights**11 Periods**

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

Rights and Responsibilities.

14. Citizenship**11 Periods**

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

15. Nationalism**11 Periods**

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

16. Secularism**11 Periods**

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

17. Peace**11 Periods**

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

18. Development**11 Periods**

What is development? Dominant, development Model and alternative conceptions of development.

Prescribed Books:

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

Note: The above textbooks are also available in Hindi and Urdu versions.

Question Paper Design(2019-20)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CODE NO. 028

CLASS XI

TIME: 3 Hours

Max . Marks : 80

S. No	Typology of Questions	Learning Outcomes & Testing Skills	Very Short Answer(1 Mark)	Very Short Answer(2 Marks)	Short Answer (4 Marks)	Long Answer (5 Marks) based on Passage	Map Ques. Picture Based interpretation (5 Marks)	Long Answer II (6 Marks)	Marks
1	Remembering - (Knowledge based Simple recall (questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories, Identify, define ,or recite, information)	Reasoning Analytical Skills Critical thinking	6	1	1			1	18
2	Understanding- (Comprehension – to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase information)		2		1	1		1	17
3	Application (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an		7	1		1		1	20

	example, or solve a problem)								
4	High Order Thinking Skills (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information; Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)(includes Map interpretation)		4	1	1	1			15
5	Evaluation – (Appraise, judge, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes)		1		1		1		10
Total			1x20=20	2x3=6	4x4=16	5x3=15	5x1=5	6x3=18	80

1) **Weightage of Difficulty Level**

Estimated difficulty level

Percentage

Difficult

20%

Average

50%

Easy

30%

2) Project Work: 20 Marks

Details of Project Work

1. The Project work will be implemented in class XI from the session i.e. 2019-20.
2. Out of 20 marks, 10 marks are to be allotted to viva voce and 10 marks for project work.
3. For class XI, only internal assessment is to be done.
4. 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.
5. The suggestive list of activities for project work is as follows:-
 - Role Play, Skit, Presentation, Model, Field Survey, Mock Drills/Mock Event etc.
6. 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

5. **Scheme of Options:**

There is internal choice for long answer questions of 6 marks.

There are three passage - based questions of 5 marks each. No questions from plus (+) boxes.

6. In order to assess different mental abilities of learners, question paper is likely to include questions based on passages, visuals such as maps, cartoons, etc. No factual question will be asked on the information given in the plus (+) boxes in the textbooks.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)
Class XII (2019-20)

Total Marks = 100(80+20)

A.Theory

Max Marks: 80

Time: 3 hrs.

Units		Periods	Marks
Part A: Contemporary World Politics			
1	Cold War Era	14	12
2	The End of bipolarity	13	
3	US Hegemony in World Politics	13	12
4	Alternative centres of power	11	
5	Contemporary South Asia	13	
6	International Organizations	13	8
7	Security in Contemporary World	11	
8	Environment and Natural Resources	11	8
9	Globalization	11	
	Total	110	40
Part B: Politics in India since Independence			
10	Challenges of Nation Building	13	12
11	Er of One-Party Dominance	12	
12	Politics of Planned Development	11	
13	India's External relations	13	6
14	Challenges to the Congress System	13	10
15	Crisis of the Democatitic Order	13	
16	Rise of Popular Movements	11	12
17	Regional aspirations	11	
18	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	13	
	Total	110	40

B. Project Work

20 Marks

Grand Total - 100 Marks

COURSE CONTENTS

Part A: Contemporary World Politics		
1	<p>Cold War Era 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.</p>	14 Periods
2.	<p>The End 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.</p>	13 Periods
3	<p>US Hegemony 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 USA.</p>	13 Periods
4	<p>Alternative Centres of 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.</p>	11 Periods
5	<p>Contemporary South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era Democratisation 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 relation with its neighbours.</p>	13 Periods
6	<p>International Organizations Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organizations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?</p>	13 Periods
7	<p>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.</p>	11 Periods
8	<p>Environment and Natural Resources 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.</p>	11 Periods
9	<p>Globalization Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the</p>	11 Periods

	nature of consequences of globalization. Anti-globalization movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggle against it.	
Part B: Politics in India since Independence		
10	Challenges of Nation-Building Nehru's approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organization and reorganization of states; Political conflicts over language.	13 Periods
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 Periods
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.	11 Periods
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. Shifting alliance in world politics.	13 Periods
14	Challenges to the 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'	13 Periods
15	Crisis of the Democratic 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 organizations.	13 Periods
16	Popular Movements in India Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.	11 Periods
17	Regional Aspirations Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.	11 Periods
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. Coalition governments: NDA (1998-2004) UPA (2004-2014) NDS (2014 onwards)	13 Periods

Prescribed Books:

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

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The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions paper shall be as follows:-

1. Weightage of Content

Units		Periods	Marks
Part A : Contemporary World Politics			
1	Cold War Era	14	12
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Total		110	40

2. Weightage of Difficulty Level

Estimated difficulty level	Percentage
Difficult	20%
Average	50%
Easy	30%

3. Scheme of Options:

There is internal choice for long answer questions. Map question has choice only with another map.

There are three passage-based or picture-based Questions.

4. **Project Work: 20 Marks**

Details of Project Work

1. The Project work will be implemented in class XII from the session ie 2019-20.
2. Out of 20 marks, 10 marks are to be allotted to viva voce and 10 marks for project work.
3. For class XII, the evaluation for 20 marks project work should be done jointly by the internal as well as the external examiner.
4. 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.
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	provide an example, or solve a problem)								
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