

## **22. POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)**

### **(2020-21)**

#### **Rationale**

At the senior secondary level, students who opt for Political Science are given an opportunity to get exposed to the diverse concepts of the discipline helping them to be a global citizen and develop skills to understand, apply and evaluate. At this level, there is a need to enable students to have the skills 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 expose the students to 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 and develop competencies related to Political Science to prepare them for higher education, learning and knowledge.

#### **Competencies and Outcomes:**

##### **1. Indian Constitution at Work:**

**1.1 Competency:** Understanding, identifying and analyzing the key features, historical processes and working of the Constitution of India.

**1.2 Outcomes:** The students will:

- 1.2.1** Understand the historical processes and the circumstances in which the Constitution was drafted.
- 1.2.2** Be familiar with the diverse perspectives that guided the makers of the Indian Constitution.
- 1.2.3** Identify key features of the Constitution and compare these to other constitutions in the world.
- 1.2.4** Analyse the working of the Constitution in real life.

##### **2. Political Theory:**

**2.1 Competency:** Understanding, critically evaluating and applying political theory

**2.2 Outcomes:** After the course the students will:

- 2.2.1** Understand different themes and thinkers associated with the real life.
- 2.2.2** Develop the skills for logical reasoning
- 2.2.3** Meaningfully participate in the issues and concerns of political life surrounding them.

##### **3. Contemporary World Politics:**

**3.1 Competency:** Understanding, analyzing the Contemporary World Politics

**3.2 Outcomes:** After the course the students will:

- 3.2.1** Understand the contemporary world.
- 3.2.2** Understand the key political events and processes in the post-cold war era.
- 3.2.3** Analyze various global institutions, processes and events shaping their lives.

##### **4. Politics in India after Independence:**

**4.1 Competency:** Critically evaluate and understand, analyze politics in India after Independence

**4.2 Outcomes:** After the course the students will:

- 4.2.1** Understand and analyze constitutional institutions, figures and their working in the post-independence period; political events, trends, other facts and figures and contribution of eminent personalities from the post-independence to contemporary India.
- 4.2.2** Develop their capacity to link political policies and processes with contemporary realities.
- 4.2.3** Encourage the students to understand and analyse the challenges for contemporary India.

## **COURSE CONTENTS**

### **Part A: Indian Constitution at Work**

- 1. Constitution 30 Periods**  
Constitution: The Philosophy and Making of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Constitutional Amendments.
- 2. Election and Representation 14 Periods**  
Elections and Democracy, Election System in India, Electoral Reforms.
- 3. Legislature 14 Periods**  
Why do we need a Parliament? Unicameral/Bicameral Legislature, Functions and Power of the Parliament, Parliamentary Committees, Parliamentary Officials: Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretary.
- 4. Executive 12 Periods**  
Parliamentary Executive in India: the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy.
- 5. Judiciary 12 Periods**  
Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure and Jurisdiction of the Judiciary, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Over-reach.
- 6. Federalism 14 Periods**  
Meaning of Federalism, Evolution & Growth of Indian Federalism: Quasi Federalism, Cooperative Federalism, Competitive Federalism.
- 7. Local Governments 14 Periods**  
Why do we need Local Governments? Growth of Local Governments in India, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, Working and Challenges of Local Governments.

## **Part B: Political Theory**

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|---|-------------------|
| <b>8. Political Theory: An Introduction</b>   | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| What is Politics? Politics vs Political Theory, Importance of Political Theory.                                   |                   |
| <b>9. Liberty</b>   | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| Liberty vs Freedom, Negative and Positive Liberty.  |                   |
| <b>10. Equality</b>   | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| What is Equality? Significance of Equality, Various Dimensions of Equality, How can we promote Equality?          |                   |
| <b>11. Justice</b>  | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| What is Justice? Different Dimensions of Justice, Distributive Justice.   |                   |
| <b>12. Rights</b>   | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| What are Rights? History of Rights, Kinds of Rights, Human Rights.  |                   |
| <b>13. Citizenship</b>  | <b>13 Periods</b> |
| Citizen and Citizenship, Citizen and Nation, Global Citizenship.  |                   |
| <b>14. Nationalism</b>  | <b>13 Periods</b> |
| Nation and Nationalism, Variants of Nationalism, Nationalism & Multiculturalism.                                  |                   |
| <b>15. Secularism</b>   | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| What is Secularism? Western and Indian Perspectives of Secularism, Salient Features of Indian Secularism.         |                   |
| <b>16. Development</b>  | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| Growth vs. Development, Different Models of Development – Welfare State Model, Market Model, Developmental Model. |                   |

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Indian Constitution at Work, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Political Theory, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Uploaded Additional Study Material by CBSE

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

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

**1. Weightage of Content**

**Part A: Indian Constitution at Work**

<b>Units</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	Constitution	12
2	Election and Representation	10
3	The Legislature	
4	The Executive	08
5	The Judiciary	
6	Federalism	10
7	Local Governments	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

**Part B: Political Theory**

<b>Units</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Marks</b>
8	Political Theory: An Introduction	06
9	Liberty	08
10	Equality	
11	Justice	08
12	Rights	
13	Citizenship	10
14	Nationalism	
15	Secularism	08
16	Development	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

**Question Paper Design(2020-21)**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE(CODE NO. 028)**  
**CLASS XI**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**Max . Marks : 80**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Competencies</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>% Weightage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding</b> (Knowledge based Simple recall (questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories, Identify, define ,or recite, information) (Comprehension – to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase information)	37	46.25%
<b>2</b>	<b>Knowledge / Conceptual Application</b> (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)	18	22.5%
<b>3</b>	<b>Formulation Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity</b> (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)	20	25%
<b>4.</b>	<b>Map Ques. Picture based interpretation</b>	5	6.25%
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2) Project Work:

### Details of Project Work

1. The Project work will be of 20 marks.
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.
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.

## 3) 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.

- 4) 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.

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**Class XI**

**Paper I: India Constitution at Work**

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Old Contents</b>	<b>New Units</b>	<b>New Contents</b>
1	Constitution Why and How and Philosophy of the Constitution	Constitution: Why and How, The making of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly, Procedural achievements and Philosophy of the Constitution.	Constitution	Constitution: The Philosophy and Making of The Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Constitutional Amendments
2	Rights in the Indian Constitution	The importance of Rights, Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy, Relations between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.	Merged with Unit 1	
3	Election and Representation	Elections and Democracy, Election System in India, Reservation of Constituencies, Free and Fair Elections, Electoral Reforms	Election and Representation	Elections and Democracy, Election System in India, Electoral Reforms.
4	The Legislature	Why do we need a Parliament? Two Houses of Parliament. Functions and Power of the Parliament, Legislative functions, control over Executive. Parliamentary committees.	The Legislature	Why do we need a Parliament? Unicameral/Bicameral Legislature, Functions and Powers of the Parliament, Parliamentary Committees, Parliamentary Officials:

		Self-regulation.		Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretary
5	The Executive	What is an Executive? Different Types of Executive Parliamentary Executive in India, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy.	The Executive	Parliamentary Executive in India, the President, the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy.
6	The Judiciary	Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Activism, Judiciary and Rights, Judiciary and Parliament.	The Judiciary	Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure and Jurisdiction of the Judiciary, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Over-reach.
7	Federalism	What is Federalism? Federalism in the Indian Constitution, Federalism with a strong Central Government, conflicts in India's federal system, Special Provisions.	Federalism	Meaning of Federalism, Evolution and Growth of Federalism: Quasi-Federalism, Cooperative Federalism, Competitive Federalism.
8	Local Governments	Why do we need Local Governments? Growth of Local Government in India, 73rd and 74th Amendments, implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments.	Local Governments	Why do we need Local Governments? Growth of Local Government in India, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, Working and Challenges of Local Governments.
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	Merged with Unit 1	

		Living Document.		
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**Paper II: Political Theory**

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Old Contents</b>	<b>New Units</b>	<b>New Contents</b>
1	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?	Political Theory: An Introduction	What is Politics? Politics vs Political Theory, Importance of Political Theory.
2	Freedom	The Ideal of Freedom. What is Freedom? Why do we need constraints? Harm principle.	Liberty	Liberty vs Freedom, Negative and Positive Liberty.
3	Equality	Significance of Equality. What is Equality? Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality?	Equality	What is Equality? Significance of Equality. Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality?
4	Social Justice	What is Justice? Just Distribution. Justice as fairness. Pursuing Social Justice.	Justice	What is Justice? Different Dimension of Justice, Distributive Justice.
5	Rights	What are Rights? Where do Rights come from? Legal Rights and the State. Kinds of Rights. Rights and Responsibilities.	Rights	What are Rights? History of Rights, Kinds of Rights, Human Rights.
6	Citizenship	What is citizenship? Citizen and Nation, Universal Citizenship, Global Citizenship.	Citizenship	Citizen and Citizenship, Citizen and Nation, Global Citizenship.

7	Nationalism	Nations and Nationalism, National Self-determination, Nationalism and Pluralism	Nationalism	Nation and Nationalism, Variants of Nationalism, Nationalism, Pluralism and Multiculturalism.
8	Secularism	What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian approaches to Secularism. Criticisms and Rationale of Indian Secularism.	Secularism	What is Secularism? Western and Indian Perspectives of Secularism, Salient Features of Indian Secularism.
9	Development	What is development? Dominant, development Model and alternative conceptions of development.	Development	Growth vs Development, Different Models of Development: Welfare State Model, Market Model, Developmental Model.