

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)
Class XII (2020-21)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

Units	Contents	Periods	Marks
1	Cold War Era and Non-aligned Movement	18	12
2	The End of Bipolarity	18	
3	New Centers of Power	16	12
4	South Asia and the Contemporary World	16	
5	United Nations and its Organizations	12	08
6	Security in Contemporary World	10	
7	Environment and Natural Resources	10	08
8	Globalization	10	
Total		110	40

Part B: Politics in India Since Independence

Units	Contents	Periods	Marks
9	Challenges of Nation-Building	36	12
10	Planning and Development		
11	India's Foreign Policy	08	06
12	Parties and the Party Systems in India	30	10
13	Democratic Resurgence		
14	Social and New Social Movements in India	36	12
15	Regional Aspirations		
16	Indian Politics: Trends and Developments		
Total		110	40

COURSE CONTENTS

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

1	Cold War and Non-aligned Movement Emergence of two power blocs/Bipolarity, Non-aligned Movement (NAM).	18 Periods
2	The End of Bipolarity Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis – Afghanistan, Gulf War, Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS and the 21st Century (Arab Spring).	18 Periods
3	New Centres of Power Organizations: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations: Russia, China, Israel, India.	16 Periods
4	South Asia and the Contemporary World Conflicts and efforts for Peace and Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.	16 Periods
5	United Nations and its Organizations Principle Organs, Key Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the Need for its Expansion.	12 Periods
6	Security in Contemporary World Security: Meaning and Types; Terrorism.	10 Periods
7	Environment and Natural Resources Environmental Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change, Conservation of Natural Resources.	10 Periods
8	Globalization Globalization: Meaning, Manifestations and Debates.	10 Periods

Part B: Politics in India Since Independence

9	Challenges of Nation- Building Nation and Nation Building, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Integration of States, Legacy of Partition: Challenge of Refugee, Resettlement, Kashmir Issue, Nehru's Approach to Nation – Building, Political Conflicts over Language and Linguistic Organization of States.	20 Periods
10	Planning and Development Changing nature of India's Economic Development, Planning Commission and Five year Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.	16 Periods
11	India's Foreign Policy Principles of Foreign Policy; India's Changing Relations with Other Nations: US, Russia, China, Israel; India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar; India's Nuclear Programme.	08 Periods
12	Parties and the Party Systems in India Congress System, Bi-party System, Multi-party Coalition System.	14 Periods
13	Democratic Resurgence Jayaprakash Narayan and Total Revolution, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay and Integral Humanism, National Emergency, Democratic Upsurges – Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.	16 Periods
14	Social and New Social Movements in India Social vs. New Social Movements, Farmer's movements, Worker's Movements, Women's Movements, Ecological Movements.	10 Periods
15	Regional Aspirations Rise of Regional Parties, Punjab Crisis, The Kashmir issue, Movements for Autonomy.	10 Periods
16	Indian Politics: Trends and Developments Era of Coalitions: National Front, United Front, United Progressive Alliance [UPA] – I & II, National Democratic Alliance [NDA] – I, II, III & IV, Issues of Development and Governance.	16 Periods

Prescribed Books:

1. Contemporary World Politics, Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. Politics in India since Independence, Class XII, Published by NCERT
3. Uploaded Additional Study Materials

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

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

TIME: 3 Hours

Max . Marks : 80

S.No	Competencies	Total Marks	% Weightage
1	Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding (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%
2	Knowledge / Conceptual Application (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)	13	16.25%
3	Formulation Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity (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%
4.	Map Ques. Picture based interpretation	10	6.25%
Total		80	100%

1) Project Work : 20 Marks

Details of Project Work

1. The Project work will be implemented for 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 examiners.
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.

- 2) 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.

Class XII

Paper I: Contemporary World Politics

Unit No.	Units	Old Contents	New Units	New Contents
1	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.	Cold War and Non-aligned Movement	Emergence of two power blocs/Bipolarity, Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
2	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.	The End of Bipolarity	Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis – Afghanistan, Gulf War, Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS and the 21st Century (Arab Spring).
3	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 the USA	Deleted; a part gets added with Unit 2	

4	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.	New Centres of Power	Organizations: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations: Russia, China, Israel, India.
5	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 relations with its neighbours.	South Asia and the Contemporary World	Conflicts and efforts for Peace & Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.
6	International Organizations	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?	United Nations and Its Organizations	Principal Organs, Key Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the Need for its Expansion.
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.	Security in Contemporary World	Security: Meaning and Types. Terrorism.

8	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.	Environment and Natural Resources	Environmental Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change, Conservation of Natural Resources.
9	Globalization	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.	Globalization	Globalization: Meaning, Manifestations and Debates.

Part II: Politics in India Since Independence

Unit No.	Old Units	Old Contents	New Unit	New Contents
1	Challenges of Nation Building	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.	Challenges of Nation Building	Nation and Nation Building, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Integration of States, Legacy of Partition: Challenge of Refugee, Resettlement, Kashmir Issue, Nehru's Approach to Nation – Building, Political Conflicts over Language And Linguistic Organization of States.
2	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.	Merged with Unit 5	
3	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.	Planned Development	Changing nature of India's economic development, Planning Commission and Five year Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.
4	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.	India's Foreign Policy	Principles of Foreign Policy; India's Changing Relations with Other Nations: US, Russia, China, Israel; India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar; India's Nuclear Programme.

5	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'.	Parties and the Party Systems in India	Congress System, Bi-party System, Multi-party Coalition System.
6	Crisis of 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.	Democratic Resurgence	Jayaprakash Narayan and Total Revolution, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay and Integral Humanism, National Emergency, Democratic Upsurges– Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.
7	Popular Movements in India	Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.	Social and New Social Movements in India	Social vs. new social movements, Farmer's movements, Worker's Movements, Women's movements, Ecological Movements.
8	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.	Regional Aspirations	Rise of Regional Parties, Punjab Crisis, The Kashmir issue, Movements for Autonomy.

9	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)	Indian Politics: Trends and Developments	Era of Coalitions: National Front, United Front, United Progressive Alliance [UPA] – I & II, National Democratic Alliance [NDA] – I, II, III & IV, Issues of Development and Governance.
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