

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

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

Part B: Political Theory

Units	Contents	Marks
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	
	Total	40

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

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)	18	22.5%
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	5	6.25%
Total		80	100%

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.

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

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22. POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)
(2020-21)

Class XI

Paper I: India Constitution at Work

Unit No.	Units	Old Contents	New Units	New Contents
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

Unit No.	Units	Old Contents	New Units	New Contents
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.

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	Democratization 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	Principle 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.

<p>9</p>	<p>Recent Developments in Indian Politics</p>	<p>Participatory upsurge in 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. Increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. Coalition governments: NDA (1998 - 2004)</p>	<p>Indian Politics: Trends and Developments</p>	<p>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.</p>
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