

22. POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028) (2016-17)

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 (2016-17)

One Paper

Marks: 100
Time: 3 hrs.

Units		Periods: 220	Marks: 100
Part A: Indian Constitution at work			
1	Constitution Why and How and Philosophy of the Constitution	17	12
2	Rights in the Indian Constitution	16	
3	Election and Representation	11	10
4	The Executive	11	
5	The Legislature	11	10
6	The Judiciary	11	
7	Federalism	11	10
8	Local Governments	11	
9	Constitution as a living document	11	8
Total		110	50
Part B: Political Theory			
10	Political Theory : An Introduction	10	10
11	Freedom	11	
12	Equality	11	10
13	Social Justice	12	
14	Rights	11	10
15	Citizenship	11	
16	Nationalism	11	10
17	Secularism	11	
18	Peace	11	10
19	Development	11	
Total		110	50

COURSE CONTENT

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work

1. Constitution Why and How and Philosophy of the Constitution 17 Periods

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

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|--|-------------------|
| 2. Rights in the Indian Constitution | 16 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. | |
| 9. Constitution as a Living Document | 11 Periods |
| 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. | |

Part B: Political Theory

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|---|-------------------|
| 10. 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? | |
| 11. Freedom | 11 Periods |
| The Ideal of Freedom. What is Freedom? Why do we need constraints? Harm principle. Negative and Positive Liberty. | |
| 12. Equality | 11 Periods |
| Significance of Equality. What is Equality? Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality? | |
| 13. Social Justice | 12 Periods |
| What is Justice? Just Distribution. Justice as fairness. Pursuing Social Justice. | |

14. Rights	11 Periods
What are Rights? Where do Rights come from? Legal Rights and the State. Kinds of Rights. Rights and Responsibilities.	
15. Citizenship	11 Periods
What is citizenship? Citizen and Nation, Universal Citizenship, Global Citizenship	
16. Nationalism	11 Periods
Nations and Nationalism, National Self-determination, Nationalism and Pluralism	
17. Secularism	11 Periods
What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian approaches to Secularism. Criticisms and Rationale of Indian Secularism.	
18. 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.	
19. 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 2016-17										
POLITICAL SCIENCE			Code No. 028				CLASS-XI			
Time: 3 Hours					Max. Marks: 100					
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 I (5 Marks) based on Passages	Map Question Picture based interpretation (5 Marks)	Long Answer II (6 Marks)	Marks	% weightage
1	Remembering- (Knowledge based Simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; Identify, define, or recite, information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasoning ● Analytical Skills ● Critical thinking 		1	2		-	2	22	22%
2	Understanding- (Comprehension -to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase information)		2		2	1		1	21	21%
3	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)		1	1		1	1	2	25	25%
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)		1	2	1	1		1	20	20%
5	Evaluation - (Appraise, judge, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)		1	1	1	-	1	-	12	12%
Total			1x5=5	2x5=10	4x6=24	5x3=15	5x2=10	6x6=36	100	100%

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)
Class - XI (2016-17)
Question Paper Design

One Paper

100 Marks
Time: 3 hrs.

Units		Periods	Marks
1	Constitution Why and How and Philosophy of the Constitution	17	12
2	Rights of the Indian Constitution	16	
3	Election and Representation	11	10
4	Executive	11	
5	Legislature	11	10
6	Judiciary	11	
7	Federalism	11	10
8	Local Governments	11	
9	Constitution as a Living Document	11	08
	Total	110	50
10	Political Theory : An Introduction	10	10
11	Freedom	11	
12	Equality	11	10
13	Social Justice	12	
14	Rights	11	10
15	Citizenship	11	
16	Nationalism	11	10
17	Secularism	11	
18	Peace	11	10
19	Development	11	
	Total	110	50

3. Weightage of Difficulty Level

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

4. 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.

5. 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 - XI (2016-17)

One Paper

Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Units		Periods	Marks
Part A: Contemporary World Politics			
1	Cold War Era	14	14
2	The End of bipolarity	13	
3	US Hegemony in World Politics	13	16
4	Alternative centres of Power	11	
5	Contemporary South Asia	13	
6	International Organizations	13	10
7	Security in Contemporary World	11	
8	Environment and Natural Resources	11	10
9	Globalisation	11	
	Total	110	50
Part B: Politics in India since Independence			
10	Challenges of Nation-Building	13	16
11	Era 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	12
15	Crisis of the Democratic Order	13	
16	Rise of Popular Movements	11	16
17	Regional aspirations	11	
18	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	13	
	Total	110	50

COURSE CONTENTS

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

1	<p>Cold War Era</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	13 Periods
4	<p>Alternative Centres of Power</p> <p>Rise of China as an economic power in post-Maoera, 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</p> <p>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.</p>	13 Periods
6	<p>International Organizations</p> <p>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?</p>	13 Periods
7	<p>Security in Contemporary World</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>Globalisation</p> <p>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.</p>	11 Periods

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. Organisation 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 organisations.	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) NDA (2014 onwards)	13 Periods

Prescribed Books:

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

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QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2016-17										
POLITICAL SCIENCE			Code No. 028				CLASS-XII			
Time: 3 Hours			Max. Marks: 100							
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 I (5 Marks) based on Passages and Pictures	Map Question Picture based interpretation (5 Marks)	Long Answer II (6 Marks)	Marks	% weight age
1	Remembering- (Knowledge based Simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; Identify, define, or recite, information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasoning Analytical Skills Critical thinking 	-	1	2	-	-	2	22	22%
2	Understanding- (Comprehension -to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase information)		2	-	2	1	-	1	21	21%
3	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)		1	1	-	1	1	2	25	25%
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)		1	2	1	1	-	1	20	20%
5	Evaluation- (Appraise, judge, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)		1	1	1	-	1	-	12	12%
Total			1x5=5	2x5=10	4x6=24	5x3=15	5x2=10	6x6=36	100	100%

Note: Care is to be taken to cover all chapters.

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

1. Weightage of Content

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

Units		Marks
1	Cold War Era	14
2	The End of Bipolarity	
3	US Hegemony in World Politics	16
4	Alternative Centres of Power	
5	Contemporary South Asia	
6	International Organizations	10
7	Security in Contemporary World	
8	Environment and Natural Resources	10
9	Globalization	
Total		50

Part B: Politics in India since Independence

Units		Marks
10	Challenges of Nation-Building	16
11	Era of One-Party Dominance	
12	Politics of Planned Development	
13	India's External Relations	6
14	Challenges to the Congress System	12
15	Crisis of the Democratic Order	
16	Rise of Popular Movements	16
17	Regional Aspirations	
18	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	
Total		50

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. 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.