POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028) (2022-23)

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 postindependence 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.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) Class XI (2022-23)

Total Marks = 100(80+20)

A.Theory

Max Marks: 80 Time: 3 hrs.

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work

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

Part B: Political Theory

Units	Contents	Marks	
8	Political Theory: An Introduction	04	
9	Liberty	- 10	
10	Equality		
11	Justice	- 08	
12	Rights		
13	Citizenship	10	
14	Nationalism	10	
15	Secularism	08	
	Total	40	

B. Project Work:

COURSE CONTENT

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work

1. Constitution

Constitution: Why and How, The Making of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, constitutional Amendments.

2. Election and Representation

Elections and Democracy, Election System in India, Electoral Reforms.

3. Legislature

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

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

5. Judiciary

Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Overreach.

6. Federalism

What is Federalism? Evolution & Growth of the Indian Federalism: Quasi Federalism, Cooperative Federalism & Competitive Federalism.

7. Local Governments

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

Part B: Political Theory

8. Political Theory: An Introduction What is Politics? Politics V/s Political Theory, Importance of Political Theory.	08 Periods
9. Liberty Liberty V.s Freedom, Negative and Positive Liberty.	12 Periods
10. Equality What is Equality? Significance of Equality. Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equ	12 Periods ality?
11. Justice What is Justice? Different dimensions of Justice, Distributive Justice.	14 Periods
12. Rights What are Rights? Where do Rights come from? Legal Rights and the State. Kinds of Rights. Human Rights.	14 Periods
13. Citizenship	12 Periods

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

28 Periods

12 Periods

16 Periods

16 Periods

16 Periods

14 Periods

12 Periods

14. Nationalism

15. Secularism

What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian perspectives to Secularism. Salient Features of Indian Secularism.

Prescribed Books:

- 1. Indian Constitution at work, Class XI, Published by NCERT
- 2. Political Theory, Class XI, Published by NCERT
- 3. Reference Material available with the document

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

16 Periods

18 Periods

Question Paper Design (2022-23) POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 028) CLASS XI

TIME: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80 S.No. Competencies Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding (Knowledge based simple recall questions, to 1 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) 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) 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

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 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.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028) Class XII (2022-23)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

Units	Contents	Marks
1	The End of Bipolarity	8
2	New Centres of Power	12
3	Contemporary South Asia	12
4	United Nations and its Organizations	10
5	Security in Contemporary World	10
6	Environment and Natural Resources	10
7	Globalization	10
	Total	40

Part B: Politics in India since Independence

Units	Contents	Marks
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	
2	Planned Development	
3	India's Foreign Policy	08
4	Parties and Party System in India	
5	Democratic Resurgence	12
6	Regional Aspirations	12
7	Indian Politics: Recent Trends and Development	12
	Total	40

COURSE CONTENTS

Part	A: Contemporary World Politics	
1.	The End of Bipolarity	
1.	Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis – Afghanistan, Gulf	22 Periods
	War, Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS and the 21 st Century (Arab Spring).	
2	New Centres of Power	
_	Organizations: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations: Russia, China, Israel,	18 Periods
	India, Japan and South Korea.	
3	Contemporary South Asia	
	Conflicts and efforts for Peace Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal,	18 Periods
	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.	
4	United Nations and its Organizations	
	Principal Organs, Key Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the	10 Periods
	Need for its Expansion.	
5	Security in Contemporary World	12 Daviada
	Security: Meaning and Type; Terrorism.	12 Periods
6	Environment and Natural Resources	
	Environmental Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change, Conservation of	12 Periods
	Natural Resources.	
7	Globalization	12 Periods
	Globalization: Meaning, Manifestation and Debates.	12 Ferious
Part	B: Politics in India since Independence	
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	
	Nation and Nation Building. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Integration of States. Nehru's	
	approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' Resettlement,	16 Periods
	the Kashmir problem. Political conflicts over language. Linguistic Organisation of	
	States.	
2	Planned Development	
	Changing nature of India's Economic Development Planning Commission and Five Year	08 Periods
	Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.	
3	India's Foreign Policy	
	Principles of Foreign Policy; India's Changing Relations with Other Nations: US, Russia,	20 Periods
	China, Israel; India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan,	
	Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar; India's Nuclear Programme.	
4	Parties and Party System in India	
-	One Party Dominance, Bi-Party System, Multi-Party Coalition System.	20 Doriodo
5	Democratic Resurgence	30 Periods
	Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Pandit	
	Deendayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism, National Emergency, Democratic Upsurges – Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.	
6	Regional Aspirations	
0	Rise of regional parties. Punjab Crisis. The Kashmir Issue, Movements for Autonomy.	
7	Indian Politics: Recent Trends and Development	
'	Era of Coalitions, National Front, United Front, United Progressive Alliance (UPA) – I &	36 Periods
	II, National Democratic Alliance (NDA) I, II, III & IV, Issues of Development and	
	Governance.	
	ibed Books	<u> </u>

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- 3. Reference Material available with this document.

Note:

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

	POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 028)		
CLASS XII			
S. No.	Competencies		
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- 5. The suggestive list of activities for project work is as follows: -

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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.

Guidelines for Subject having Project Work: 20 Marks

(Political Science)

One Project to be done throughout the session, as per the existing scheme.

1. The objectives of the project work:

Objectives of project work are to enable learners to:

² probe deeper into personal enquiry, initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills, views etc. acquired during the course of class XI-XII.

2 analyse and evaluate real world scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments

I demonstrate the application of critical and creative thinking skills and abilities to produce an independent and extended piece of work

2 follow up aspects in which learners have interest

I develop the communication skills to argue logically

2. Role of the teacher:

The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

Delp each learner select the topic after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic;

I play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions;

2 guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data;

I ensure that students must understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects and duly acknowledge the same;

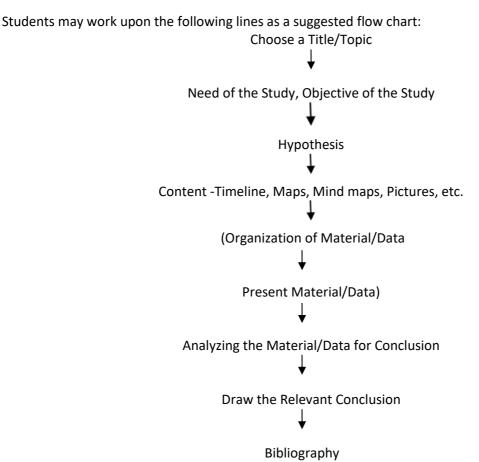
² ensure that the students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work.

2 educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work.

² prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work.

☑ arrange a presentation of the project file.

3. Steps involved in the conduct of the project:



4. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:

Introduction of topic/title

Identifying the causes, events, consequences and/or remedies

I Various stakeholders and effect on each of them

Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified

2 Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research

2 Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file

2 Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file

D Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

5. Assessment of Project Work:

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the academic year.
- 20 marks assigned for Project Work can be divided in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
	Instructions about Project	Introduction, Statement of Purpose/Need and	6
	Guidelines, Background reading	objectives of the study, Hypothesis/Research	
April -July	Discussions on Theme and	Question, Review of Literature, Presentation	
	Selection of the Final Topic,	of Evidence, Methodology, Questionnaire,	
	Initiation/ Synopsis	Data Collection.	
	Planning and organization:	Significance and relevance of the topic;	5
	forming an action plan, feasibility,	challenges encountered while conducting the	
August -	or baseline study,	research.	
October	Updating/modifying the action		
	plan, Data Collection		
	Content/data analysis and	Content analysis and its relevance in the	
	interpretation.	current scenario.	
November -			5
January	Conclusion, Limitations,	Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography,	
	Suggestions, Bibliography,	Annexures and Overall Presentation.	
	Annexures and overall		
	presentation of the project.		
	Final Assessment and VIVA by	External/ Internal Viva based on the project	
January/	both Internal and External		
February	Examiners		4
		TOTAL	20

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the following manner:

6. Suggestive Topics:

Students can choose any topic related to the syllabus.

Assessment will be done by external examiner in coordination with internal examiner and the date of Project Assessment will be fixed by CBSE in the month of February/March 2023.

7. Viva-Voce

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☑ At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner.

² The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.

² The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work.

In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.