

22. POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 028)

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 historical processes and circumstances in which the Constitution was drafted.
- Provide opportunity for students to be familiar with the diverse visions that guided the makers of the Indian Constitution.
- Enable students to identify the 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 a concern of current 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 be familiar with some of the key political events and figures in the post- independence period.
- Develop skills of political analysis through 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 the contemporary India.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Class XI, 2013-14

One Paper

Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

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

Course Content:

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work

1. **Philosophy of the Constitution** **17 Periods**
The making of the Constitution, the constituent Assembly, Procedural achievements and Philosophy of the Constitution.
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

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.

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| 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? Criticism of the dominant. Development Model. 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.

POLITICAL SCIENCE		QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2013-14							CLASS-XI	
Time: 3 Hours		Code No.028							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 based on Passages (5 Marks)	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 and Multi-Disciplinary- (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	5x2=10	6x4=24	3x5=15	2x5=10	6x6=36	100	100%

Note: Care to be taken to cover all chapters.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code 028)
CLASS XI (2013-14)
Question Paper Design

One Paper

100 Marks
Time: 3 hrs.

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

3. Weightage of Difficulty Level

Estimated difficult 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.