

POLITICAL SCIENCE (POLS)

Class - XI

Full Marks 100

Theory Marks – 80+20 (Project)

1. Political Science : The Subject and its Evolution

Evolution of Political Science as a discipline — Meaning of Politics — Definition and Subject matter of Political Science

2. State

Definition and characteristics of State — State and other Associations — Theories of the origin of State (Divine Origin Theory, Force Theory, Social Contract Theory, Evolutionary Theory)

3. Nationality, Nation and State

Nationality: Definition and factors behind its emergence – The Right to Self Determination – Nationalism and internationalism – Meaning and Relationship – Tagore's Concept of Nationalism

4. Fundamental concepts of Modern Politics

- a) i) Law: Meaning, Sources and classification (National Law/ Municipal Law and International Law)
- ii) Liberty: Definition and safeguards
- iii) Equality and Justice – meaning and relationship
- b) i) Democracy – meaning and forms (Direct and Representative)
- ii) Dictatorship – meaning and forms (party dictatorship, military dictatorship, individual dictatorship)

5. Citizenship

Definition, acquisition and loss of citizenship (with special reference to India)

6. Constitution

- a) Definition and modern classification of constitution (Rigid, Flexible, Written and Unwritten)
- b) Framing of India's constitution – a brief outline – The Philosophy of Constitution – Preamble – Salient features of the constitution

7. Forms of Government

- a) Unitary and Federal – Definition, basic features and difference between the two – Nature of Indian federalism
- b) Presidential and Parliamentary – Definition, features and difference between the two – Nature of parliamentary government in India

8. Fundamental Rights and Duties

- a) Rights – meaning and types (civil, social, political and economic) – Distinction between rights and human rights – U.N. Declaration of Human Rights
- b) Fundamental Rights and Duties of an Indian Citizen – Directive Principles of State Policy – significance and distinction between fundamental rights and directive principles – Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens

9. Political Party and Pressure Groups

Definition of Political Party – Meaning of National and Regional Party – Meaning of Pressure Group – Difference between Political Party and Pressure Group – Basic features of party system in India

10. Universal Adult Franchise

Meaning – Universal Adult Franchise in India – Its success and limitations – Election Commission – Election Commission of India – composition and functions

11. Project (some suggested areas) 20 Marks

Some suggested topics on which projects can be carried out

- a) Level of political awareness of
 - i) Your neighbourhood
 - ii) Your friend (not having political science as subjects)
- b) Success and problems of the application of universal adult franchise (local area study)
- c) Right to education and actual implementation – problem of drop-out (area of survey should be your village/ward etc.)

POLITICAL SCIENCE (POLS)

Class - XII

Full Marks 100

Theory Marks- 80 +20 (Project)

1. International Relations

- a) Meaning of International Relations – Development of International Relations as a discipline
- b) Some key concepts in International Relations:
 - i) Power – Meaning and components
 - ii) National Interest – Meaning and its role in the making of foreign policy
 - iii) Globalisation – Meaning and its impact on state sovereignty

2. International Relations in the post-second world war period

Cold war – Meaning and causes of its origin – Evolution – Challenges to Bipolarity: Non-Aligned Movement – its present relevance – From bipolarity to unipolarity

3. Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy – Meaning – Basic features of India's foreign policy- India and SAARC

4. U.N.O.

- a) Origin – Objectives and principles- major organs of U.N.O. (with special reference to General Assembly, Security Council and ECOSOC)
- b) The U.N. and peace keeping operations

5. Some Major Political Doctrines

- a) Liberalism – Basic Features
- b) Marxism – Basic Tenets
- c) Gandhism- Non-violence and Satyagraha

6. Organs of Government

- a) Separation of Power
- b) i) Executive: Functions – political and permanent executive (Bureaucracy)
- ii) Legislature: Functions and Structure – Unicameral and bi-cameral legislature – Arguments for and against

iii) Judiciary: Functions – Independence of judiciary

7. Executive in India

- i) The President – Election, powers and position
- ii) The Prime Minister – Power and position
- iii) The Governor of a state – Powers and position
- iv) The Chief Minister of a state- Powers and position

8. Legislature in India

- i) The Parliament – Composition and functions – Relation between Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha– Role of the Speaker
- ii) State Legislative Assembly (with special reference to West Bengal) – Composition and function
- iii) Parliamentary procedure – Zero hour, No- confidence, Cut and adjournment motion, Calling Attention Motion (meaning)

9. Judiciary in India

- i) Supreme Court – Composition, Functions and role
- ii) High Court – Composition and Functions
- iii) Subordinate judiciary – Structure
- iv) Lok Adalat and Consumer Court

10. Local Self- Government

- a) Rural- 3-tier panchayat system-composition, functions and source of income
- b) Urban- Municipality and corporation- Composition and functions and sources of income

11. Project (some suggested areas) (20 Marks)

- i) Survey and observation on the functioning of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zilla Parishad, Municipality, Borough Committee, Ward Committee etc.
- ii) Women's participation at local level politics
- iii) Functioning of legislative Assembly (If possible)

(N.B. Teachers are at Liberty to carry out project work on any relevant topic included in the syllabus)