

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**  
Class XI, 2017-18

One Paper

Max Marks : 100  
Time: 3 hrs.

Units		Periods: 220	Marks: 100
<b>Part A: Indian Constitution at work</b>			
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	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Part B: Political Theory</b>			
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	
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>

**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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|--|-------------------|
| <b>2. Rights in the Indian Constitution</b>  | <b>16 Periods</b> |
| The importance of Rights, Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy, Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles                  |                   |
| <b>3. Election and Representation</b>  | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| Elections and Democracy, Election System in India, Reservation of Constituencies, Free and Fair Elections, Electoral Reforms   |                   |
| <b>4. Legislature</b>  | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| 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.          |                   |
| <b>5. Executive</b>  | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| What is an Executive? Different Types of Executive. Parliamentary Executive in India, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy.                                 |                   |
| <b>6. Judiciary</b>  | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Activism, Judiciary and Rights, Judiciary and Parliament.  |                   |
| <b>7. Federalism</b>   | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| What is Federalism? Federalism in the Indian Constitution, Federalism with a strong Central Government, conflicts in India's federal system, Special Provisions.                                 |                   |
| <b>8. Local Governments</b>  | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| Why do we need Local Governments? Growth of Local Government in India, 73rd and 74th Amendments, implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments.   |                   |
| <b>9. Constitution as a Living Document</b>  | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| 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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|---|-------------------|
| <b>10. Political Theory: An Introduction</b>  | <b>10 Periods</b> |
| What is Politics? What do we study in Political Theory? Putting Political Theory to practice. Why should we study Political Theory? |                   |
| <b>11. Freedom</b>  | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| The Ideal of Freedom. What is Freedom? Why do we need constraints? Harm principle. Negative and Positive Liberty.                   |                   |
| <b>12. Equality</b>   | <b>11 Periods</b> |
| Significance of Equality. What is Equality? Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality?                            |                   |
| <b>13. Social Justice</b>   | <b>12 Periods</b> |
| What is Justice? Just Distribution. Justice as fairness. Pursuing Social Justice.   |                   |

<b>14. Rights</b>	<b>11 Periods</b>
What are Rights? Where do Rights come from? Legal Rights and the State. Kinds of Rights. Rights and Responsibilities.	
<b>15. Citizenship</b>	<b>11 Periods</b>
What is citizenship? Citizen and Nation, Universal Citizenship, Global Citizenship	
<b>16. Nationalism</b>	<b>11 Periods</b>
Nations and Nationalism, National Self-determination, Nationalism and Pluralism	
<b>17. Secularism</b>	<b>11 Periods</b>
What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian approaches to Secularism. Criticisms and Rationale of Indian Secularism.	
<b>18. Peace</b>	<b>11 Periods</b>
What is Peace? Can violence ever promote peace? Peace and the State. Different Approaches to the pursuit of peace. Contemporary challenges to peace.	
<b>19. Development</b>	<b>11 Periods</b>
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 2017-18**

**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	<b>Remembering-</b> (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"> <li>● Reasoning</li> <li>● Analytical Skills</li> <li>● Critical thinking</li> </ul>		1	2		-	2	22	22%
2	<b>Understanding-</b> (Comprehension -to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase information)		2		2	1		1	21	21%
3	<b>Application</b> (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	<b>High Order Thinking Skills</b> (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	<b>Evaluation -</b> (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%
<b>Total</b>			<b>1x5=5</b>	<b>2x5=10</b>	<b>4x6=24</b>	<b>5x3=15</b>	<b>5x2=10</b>	<b>6x6=36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)**  
**CLASS XI (2017-18)**  
**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	
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8	Local Governments	11	
9	Constitution as a Living Document	11	08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>
10	Political Theory : An Introduction	10	10
11	Freedom	11	
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	<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>

**3. Weightage of Difficulty Level**

Estimated difficulty level

Percentage

Difficult

20%

Average

50%

Easy

30%