

## SYLLABUS 2020-2021

Class : XI  
Subject : Political Science  
Book : ISC Political Science (11) by K.K. Ghai  
Publisher : Kalyani Publications

### Term 1

#### 1. Introduction to Political Science

(i) Meaning of Political Science; Scope of contemporary Political Science: Political Theory, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Public Administration and Political Economy. Nature of Political Science.

Meaning of Political Science; Scope of contemporary Political Science with reference to Political Theory, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Public Administration and Political Economy. Nature of Political Science - Is Political Science a Science?

(ii) Fundamental Concepts

State and its elements; Difference between State and Society, State and Association, State and Government, State and Nation; Nationality.

Definition of State and elements of the State: (a) Population (b) Territory (c) Government (d) Sovereignty. Definition of Society; Association; Nation and nationality. Differences between – State and Society; State and Association; State and Government; State and Nation.

#### 2. The Origin of the State

Divine Origin Theory; the Social Contract Theory (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau); the Evolutionary Theory.

Various theories of the origin of State:

Divine Theory: brief history of this theory, divine rights of the kings - examples from modern monarchical states like England and Bhutan. Critical evaluation of the theory.

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The Social Contract theory: Views of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau; Critical evaluation of the theory.

Evolutionary Theory: factors for the growth of this theory such as kinship, religion, economic factors, wars and conflicts and the need for political power.

### **3. End of Cold War and its impact on the World Order**

Disintegration of the Soviet Union and its impact on the World Order.

A brief overview of the Cold War (for reference only). Impact of disintegration of the Soviet Union on the World Order – end of Cold War confrontation, change of power equations in world politics, emergence of new countries.

## **Term 2**

### **1. Political Ideologies**

Liberalism, Socialism; Communism and Fascism.

Liberalism, Socialism; Communism and Fascism: Meaning, features with reference to the purpose of the State. Critical evaluation of each ideology.

### **2. Sovereignty**

Meaning, kinds and characteristics. A historical analysis and contemporary issues.

Meaning, definition and characteristics. Kinds: Titular and Real, Legal and Political; de-jure and de-facto Sovereign, Popular Sovereignty. Is Sovereignty absolute and indivisible? Brief study of Austin's Theory and Pluralistic view of Sovereignty with reference to Laski and MacIver. Sovereignty in a globalised World: the role of non-state actors.

### **3. Unipolar World**

U.S. unilateralism: case studies of U.S. intervention in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Meaning of unilateralism.

Case studies of the following:

Iraq - Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom; Afghanistan - Operation Enduring Freedom.

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## **Term 3**

### **1. Law**

Meaning; Sources and Kinds of Law.

Meaning, definition of law. Sources - Customs, Usages, Religion, Judicial Decisions, Scientific Commentaries, Equity, Legislation. Kinds of law – definition and examples of Municipal, National, Constitutional and International Law, Statute Law, Ordinances.

### **2. Liberty**

Meaning; Dimensions and kinds of Liberty; Relationship between Liberty and Law; safeguards of liberty.

Definition and meaning of Liberty; Dimensions - negative and positive; kinds of Liberty - Civil, Political and Economic Liberty. Relationship between Liberty and Law: Does Law help or hinder Liberty? Safeguards of Liberty - fundamental rights. Separation of judiciary from executive, well-knit party system, economic justice for all, free press and media, vigilance by the people.

### **3. Equality**

Meaning and kinds of Equality; Relationship between Equality and Liberty.

Meaning and kinds of Equality– legal, social, political and economic; relationship between Equality and Liberty: How do they complement each other?

### **4. Justice**

Meaning, Kinds and Contemporary theories.

Meaning of Justice; kinds: Legal, Social, Economic and Political. Theories of Justice – John Rawls and Amartya Sen.

## **Term 4**

### **Regional Cooperation**

ASEAN and the European Union,

Aims, achievements and challenges.

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#### **Contact Us**

Seth M.R. Jaipuria School, VineetKhand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow – 226010, U.P., India  
Phone: +91-522-2726502, 8009858887

## **The Non-Aligned Movement**

Relevance of Non-Aligned Movement

Relevance of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in the contemporary World.

### **(PROJECT WORK) – 20 MARKS**

List of suggested topics for Project Work:

1. “The Kingdom of Freedom begins where the Kingdom of Necessity ends”.
2. Right to Freedom and role of Media.
3. The Right to Information – ensuring political accountability.
4. Citing relevant examples, discuss the relative importance of negative and positive liberty in the Indian context.
5. India’s response to ASEAN as a dialogue partner.
6. Relevance of SAARC as a forum of regional cooperation.
7. U.S. dominance in World politics in the Post Cold War era.
8. India’s role in Non-Aligned Movement.
9. Civil Society Movements - Role and participation in India.
10. Relevance of the United Nations in a Unipolar World.

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