

SYLLABUS 2021-22

Class : XI

Subject : Political Science

Book : ISC Political Science for class 11 by K.K. Ghai

Publisher : Kalyani Publishers

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?

2. 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.

3. End of Cold War and its impact on the World Order: Meaning of Cold War. 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. India's relations with Russia after Cold War (after 1991).

4. The Origin of the State: 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. 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

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kinship, religion, economic factors, wars and conflicts and the need for political power.

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:** Meaning of unilateralism. Case studies of the following (causes, main events and consequences): Iraq - Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom; Afghanistan - Operation Enduring Freedom; India's relations with USA after 1991.
- 4. The Non-Aligned Movement:** Meaning of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); Relevance of NAM in the contemporary World. Role of India in NAM.
- 5. PROJECT WORK – 20 MARKS** Candidates will be required to undertake one project which may be any one of the following:

(i) A case study (ii) Survey study with a questionnaire (iii) Research based project with in depth analysis (iv) Local/ national/ global political issue (v) Book review/ film review/ documentaries/ posters/ newspapers/ advertisements/ cartoons and art.

List of suggested topics for Project Work:

- “The Kingdom of Freedom begins where the Kingdom of Necessity ends”.
- Right to Freedom and role of Media.
- The Right to Information – ensuring political accountability.

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- Citing relevant examples, discuss the relative importance of negative and positive liberty in the Indian context.
- India's response to ASEAN as a dialogue partner.
- Relevance of SAARC as a forum of regional cooperation.
- U.S. dominance in World politics in the Post-Cold War era.
- Civil Society Movements - Role and participation in India.

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– legal, social, political and economic; relationship between Equality and Liberty: How do they complement each other?
4. **Justice:** Meaning of Justice; kinds: Legal, Social, Economic and Political. Theories of Justice – John Rawls and Amartya Sen.

Regional Cooperation: ASEAN and the European Union. Aims, achievements and challenges.

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