

POLITICAL SCIENCE (852)

Aims:

1. To enable candidates to acquire knowledge (including information of facts, terms, concepts, conventions, principles, generalisation, assumption, hypothesis) concerning Political Science.
2. To enable candidates to apply acquired knowledge and understanding of procedures and the practices of governance in unfamiliar situations.
3. To develop an understanding of meanings and implications of the aforesaid items.
4. To develop an interest in the problems related to the structure of governments and political life of the people of one's country and those of the world.
5. To develop positive attitudes necessary for developing a broader outlook.

CLASS XI

*There will be **one** paper of **three** hours duration of 100 marks divided into two parts.*

***Part I (30 marks)** will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions, testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary/ fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.*

***Part II (70 marks)** will be divided into **two** sections A & B. Candidates will be required to answer **three** questions out of **five** from Section A and **two** questions out of **three** from Section B. Each question in this part shall carry 14 marks.*

SECTION A

Political Theory

1. Fundamental Ideas

Meaning of Politics; is Politics a Science? Definition of Political Science; difference between Political Science and Politics; relation of Political Science with other Social Sciences (History, Economics, Ethics and Sociology). Difference between State and Government, State and Society, State and Association, Nation, Nationality and Nationalism.

2. The Origin of the State

Divine Origin Theory; the Force Theory; the Genetic Theory; the Social Contract Theory (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau); the Patriarchal

Theory; the Matriarchal Theory; the Evolutionary Theory. Development of the State.

3. Modern Theories of the State

Socialism; communism; syndicalism; guild socialism; fascism.

4. The Purpose of the State

Divergent views: the state is an end in itself; the greatest happiness of the greatest number; modern view.

5. Sovereignty

Meaning, kinds and characteristics. Is sovereignty absolute and indivisible? A historical analysis.

6. Law

Meaning and nature of law; sources of law; kinds of law.

7. Liberty

Meaning of liberty; kinds of liberty; civil liberty; political liberty; safeguards of liberty. Does law help or hinder liberty?

8. Equality

Meaning of equality; extent of equality in modern states; kinds of equality; equality and liberty.

9. Citizenship

Meaning and types of citizenship.

10. Forms of Government

Monarchy; aristocracy; democracy.

SECTION B

Modern Constitutions

11. India

- (i) Evolution of the Indian Constitution; formation of the Constituent Assembly of India; the Constitution of 1950 - basic

features; the Union Government; the State Government; Legislature, Executive, Judiciary (composition only); relationship between Centre and State (legislative, administrative, financial). Public Services; composition and powers of Union and State Public Service Commissions. Local Self Government.

- (ii) Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy.

CLASS XII

*There will be **one** paper of **three** hours duration of 100 marks divided into two parts.*

***Part I (30 marks)** will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions, testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary/ fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.*

***Part II (70 marks)** will be divided into **two** sections A & B. Candidates will be required to answer **two** questions out of **three** from Section A and **three** questions out of **five** from Section B. Each question in this part shall carry 14 marks.*

SECTION A

1. Classification of States

Early classification. A classification of modern states.

2. Modern States

Totalitarian and Authoritarian States, Unitary and Federal States, Federation and Confederation. Pre-requisites of a Federation. Future of Federalism. Parliamentary and Presidential form of government. Features, merits and demerits of these governments.

3. Constitution

Meaning, kinds, written and unwritten. Rigid and flexible constitutions. Merits and demerits.

SECTION B

4. The Separation of Powers

The theory of separation of powers - its application to modern governments - is separation desirable and practicable?

5. Franchise and Representation

Suffrage - who should be entitled to vote? Adult franchise; duties of a representative; modes of election; constituency; minority representation. Political parties; two party system; multiple party system; functional representation.

6. Organs of the Government

(i) The Legislature

Functions of legislature; structure of legislature. The legislature in India, U.S.A. and U.K. - a comparative study.

(ii) The Executive

Functions; types of executive. The Civil Services. Difference between the political executive and the permanent executive. Executive in India, U.S.A. and U.K. - a comparative study.

(iii) The Judiciary

Organisation of the Judiciary; importance of Judiciary. Functions of Judiciary. Conditions of independence of Judiciary. Relation of the Judiciary, the Legislature and the Executive. Judicial Review. Judiciary in India, U.K. and U.S.A. - a comparative study.

7. Democracy in India – a perspective of the challenges faced

(i) Social and Economic Inequality.

(ii) Regional Imbalance.

(iii) Communalism, Casteism, Separatism, Political Violence.