

Political Science (42)

Introduction

Man is a social animal. He lives in a society. Every individual interacts with each other. There are different activities of human beings. Some are social some are related to finances and some are Political activities.

The students of Political Science studily different political institutions. Students have started learning this subject from Std. IX. They have studied the meaning and definitions of Political Science, as well as they have studied the concept of democracy, challenges to the democracy, electoral process, political parties, etc.

Political Science is most influential important social science. Some basic concepts like Liberty, Equality, Justice, Human Rights, State, Nation are subject matter of this subject. It deals even with Governance, which explains how the country is governed International relation is also a part of Political Science. So it deals with problems like world security changing world, Globalization, etc.

Though Political Science is related to mainly political activities, some social activities influence over political activities, so they also are studied in Political Science. Social movements is one of the examples. OBC politics, Regionalism, Communalism also are part of this subject.

Objectives

1. To create and develop interest among students in Political Science as an important Social Science.
2. To introduce to students the relation of Political Science to social life, introduce

Political Science to social life, introduce various concepts from Political Science and their importance.

3. To create awareness about Human Rights and their violations. To introduce to students International organizations and changing context of world politics.
4. To introduce to students the social, cultural economic effects of Globalization in India.
5. To create awareness among students about the Fundamental Rights necessary for all round development of individuals.
6. To introduce to students changing nature of legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
7. To explain to students changing nature of party competition in India and its effects on Indian Politics.
8. To introduce to students various social political movements in India and the new trends in Indian Politics based on caste, religion, language.

Std. XI : Part One

Political Theory

1. State – Meaning, Essential components of the state, State and Society, State and Government
2. Nation – Meaning, Difference between State and Nation.
3. Liberty – Meaning, Types and Importance
4. Equality and Justice – Meaning and Types
5. Human Rights – Declaration of Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission; Composition and functions.



Part Two

Contemporary World Politics

6. Changing World – Cold war, End of Bipolarization, Emergence of Uni - polar system, Multi polar system
7. International Organizations – Need, Different organization 1) International Organizations 2) Regional Organizations
8. World Security – Meaning, Importance, Factors endangering world security – Terrorism, Violation of Human Rights, Poverty in the World, Arms race
1. Globalization – Meaning, Emergence of Globalization, Effects of Globalization, India and Globalization

Std. XII Part One

Indian Constitution

1. Indian Constitution : Characteristics
2. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental duties.
3. Legislature : Parliament.
Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Law making process, Amendment procedure State legislature : Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad
4. Executive : Union Executive :
President – Election, Power and Functions
Vice President – Election, Power and Functions
Prime Minister and Council of Ministers – Election,
Collective Responsibility and Role of Prime Minister
State Executive : Governor, Chief Minister and Council of - Ministers.

5. Judiciary : Introduction, composition
 - A) Supreme Court : Introduction, Composition, power and function
 - B) High Court : Composition, power and function
 - C) Subordinate Court, Lok Nyalaya
 - D) Independence of the judiciary

Part Two

Politics in India

6. Patterns of Party Competition
 - i) One party dominant system
 - ii) Towards multi party system
7. Political and Social Movements
 - i) Nature of social movement
 - ii) Role of movements in democratic system
 - iii) Examples of movements i) Caste ii) Workers iii) Women iv) Farmers etc.
8. New trends in Indian Politics
 - i) Changing relations between caste and politics – OBC Politics
 - ii) Regionalism and Increasing importance of states
 - iii) Rising importance of religion in Indian Politics.

Internal assessment -

- i) Field visit
- ii) Interview
- iii) Seminar
- iv) News paper cutting
- v) Book Review
- vi) Project

