

- Strengthen their capacity for political analysis by thinking of contemporary developments in a historical perspective.

POLITICS IN INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- Enable students to be familiar with some of the key political events and figures in the post-independence period.
- Develop skills of political analysis through events and processes of recent history.
- Develop their capacity to link macro processes with micro situations and their own life.
- Encourage the students to take a historical perspective of making sense of the contemporary India.

Class XI			
One Paper	Time 3hrs.	Marks 100	
Units	Periods	Marks	
Part A: Indian Constitution at work			
1. Constitution : Why & How?	12	}	10
2. Rights in the Indian Constitution	12		
3. Election and Representation	10	}	10
4. Executive	10		
5. Legislature	10	}	10
6. Judiciary	10		
7. Federalism	10	}	10
8. Local Governments	10		
9. Constitution as a living document.	10	}	10
10. The Philosophy of the constitution	10		
	104		50
Part B: Political Theory			
11. Political Theory : An Introduction	10	}	10
12. Freedom	10		
13. Equality	10	}	10
14. Social Justice	12		
15. Rights	10	}	10
16. Citizenship	10		
17. Nationalism	10	}	10
18. Secularism	10		
19. Peace	10	}	10
20. Development	10		
	102		50

Course Content:

Part A: Indian Constitution at work

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. The Constitution : Why and How? | 12 Periods |
| Why do we need a constitution?
The authority of a Constitution | |
| 2. Rights in the Indian Constitution | 12 Periods |
| The Importance of Rights, Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy, Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles | |
| 3. Election and Representation | 10 Periods |
| Elections and Democracy, Election System in India, Reservation of Constituencies, Free and Fair Elections, Electoral Reforms | |
| 4. Executive | 10 Periods |
| What is an Executive? Different Types of Executive. Parliamentary Executive in India, Prime Ministers and Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive : Bureaucracy, | |
| 5. Legislature | 10 Periods |
| 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. | |
| 6. Judiciary | 10 Periods |
| Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Activism, Judiciary and Rights, Judiciary and Parliament | |
| 7. Federalism | 10 Periods |
| What is Federalism? Federalism in the Indian Constitution, Federalism with a strong Central Government, conflicts in India's federal system, Special Provisions. | |
| 8. Local Governments | 10 Periods |
| Why do we need Local Governments? Growth of Local Government in India, 73 rd and 74 th Amendments, implementation of 73 rd and 74 th Amendments | |
| 9. Constitution as a Living Document | 10 Periods |
| 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 | |
| 10. The Philosophy of the Constitution | 10 Periods |
| What is meant by Philosophy of the Constitution? The Political philosophy of our Constitution, Procedural Achievements, Criticisms | |

Part B: Political Theory

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 11. Political Theory: An Introduction | 10 Periods |
| What is Politics? What do we study in Political Theory? Putting Political Theory to practice. Why should we study Political Theory? | |
| 12. Freedom | 10 Periods |
| The Ideal of Freedom. What is Freedom? Why do we need constraints? Harm principle. Negative and Positive Liberty | |
| 13. Equality | 10 Periods |
| Significance of Equality. What is Equality? Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality? | |
| 14. Social Justice | 12 Periods |
| What is Justice? Just Distribution. Justice as fairness. Pursuing Social Justice | |
| 15. Rights | 10 Periods |
| What are Rights? Where do Rights come from? Legal Rights and the State. Kinds of Rights. Rights and Responsibilities | |
| 16. Citizenship | 10 Periods |
| What is citizenship? Citizen and Nation, Universal Citizenship, Global Citizenship | |
| 17. Nationalism | 10 Periods |
| Nations and Nationalism, National Self-determination, Nationalism and Pluralism | |
| 18. Secularism | 10 Periods |
| What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian approaches to Secularism. Criticisms and Rationale of Indian Secularism. | |
| 19. Peace | 10 Periods |
| What is Peace? Can violence ever promote peace? Peace and the State. Different Approaches to the pursuit of peace. Contemporary challenges to peace. | |
| 20. Development | 10 Periods |
| What is development? Criticism of the dominant. Development Model. Alternative conceptions of development. | |