

## SYLLABUS 2024-2025

**Class : XI**

**Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Book : ISC POLITICAL SCIENCE [12] BY K.K. GHAI**

**Publisher : KALYANI PUBLICATIONS**

### **Term 1**

**Introduction to 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?

**Fundamental Concepts of State:** State and its elements; Difference between State and Society, State and Government, State and Association, 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 kinship, religion, economic factors, wars and conflicts and the need for political power.

**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).

**Holiday Homework PROJECT WORK:** 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.

### **Suggestive Topics:**

1. Right to Freedom and role of Media.

### **Contact Us**

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

#### **Term 2:**

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

**Sovereignty:** 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.

**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.

**Unipolar World:** 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.

#### **Term 3:**

**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, frees press and media, vigilance by the people.

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

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**Justice:** 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.

**The Non-Aligned Movement:** Meaning of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); Relevance of NAM in the contemporary World. Role of India in NAM

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