



**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**COMMON ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-2025)**

**SYLLABUS**

CLASS: XI SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

**TEXTBOOKS:**

1. INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK
2. POLITICAL THEORY

**BOOK 1: INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK**

S.NO.	UNIT/CHAPTER /TOPIC	SUBTOPICS	WEIGHTAGE
1	Constitution: Why and How?	Constitution: Why and How? a) Why do we need a Constitution? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The constitution allows coordination and assurance</li><li>● Specification of decision-making powers</li><li>● Limitations on the powers of government</li><li>● Aspirations and goals of a society</li><li>● The fundamental identity of a people</li></ul> b) The authority of a Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Mode of promulgation</li><li>● The substantive provisions of a constitution</li><li>● Balanced institutional design</li><li>● c) How was the Indian Constitution made?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Composition of the Constituent Assembly</li><li>● Procedures</li><li>● Inheritance of the nationalist movement</li><li>● Institutional arrangements</li></ul></li></ul> d) Provisions adapted from the Constitutions of different countries	8
2	Rights in the Indian Constitution	a) The importance of rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Bill of Rights</li></ul> b) Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Right to Equality</li><li>● Right to Freedom</li><li>● Right against Exploitation</li><li>● Right to Freedom of Religion</li><li>● Cultural and Educational Rights</li><li>● Right to Constitutional Remedies</li></ul> c) Directive principles of state policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● What do the directive principles contain?</li></ul> d) Relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles	

3	Election and Representation	a) Elections and democracy b) Election system in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Past the Post System</li> <li>• Proportional Representation</li> </ul> c) Why did India adopt the FPTP system? d) Reservation of constituencies e) Free and fair elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal franchise and right to contest</li> <li>• Independent Election Commission</li> </ul> f) Electoral Reforms	6
4	Executive	a) What is an executive? b) What are the different types of executives? c) Parliamentary executive in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power and position of President</li> <li>• Discretionary Powers of the President</li> </ul> d) Prime Minister and Council of ministers e) Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy	12
5	Legislature	a) Why do we need a parliament? b) Why do we need two houses of parliament? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rajya Sabha</li> <li>• Lok Sabha</li> </ul> c) What does the parliament do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powers of Rajya Sabha</li> <li>• Special Powers of Rajya Sabha</li> </ul> d) How does the parliament make laws? e) How does the parliament control the executive? f) What do the committees of parliament do? g) How does the parliament regulate itself?	
6	Judiciary	a) Why do we need an independent judiciary? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independence of Judiciary</li> <li>• Appointment of Judges</li> <li>• Removal of Judges</li> </ul> b) Structure of the Judiciary c) Jurisdiction of Supreme Court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original Jurisdiction</li> <li>• Writ Jurisdiction</li> <li>• Appellate Jurisdiction</li> <li>• Advisory Jurisdiction</li> </ul> d) Judicial Activism e) Judiciary and Rights f) Judiciary and Parliament	
7	Federalism	a) What is Federalism? b) Federalism in the Indian Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Division of Powers</li> </ul> c) Federalism with a strong central government d) Conflicts in India's federal system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre-State Relations</li> <li>• Demands for Autonomy</li> <li>• Role of Governors and President's Rule</li> <li>• Demands for New States</li> </ul>	6

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interstate Conflicts</li> </ul> <p>e) Special provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Jammu and Kashmir</li> </ul>	
8	Local Governments	<p>a) Why local governments?</p> <p>b) Growth of Local Government in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Local Governments in Independent India</li> </ul> <p>c) 73rd and 74th amendments</p> <p>d) 73rd Amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Three Tier Structure</li> <li>● Elections Reservations</li> <li>● Transfer of Subjects</li> <li>● State Election Commissioners</li> <li>● State Finance Commission</li> </ul> <p>e) 74th Amendment</p> <p>f) Implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments</p>	4
9	Constitution as a Living Document	<p>a) Are constitutions static?</p> <p>b) How to amend the constitution?</p> <p>c) Why have there been so many amendments?</p> <p>d) Contents of amendments made so far</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Differing Interpretations</li> <li>● Amendments through Political Consensus</li> <li>● Controversial Amendments</li> </ul> <p>e) Basic structure and evolution of the constitution</p> <p>f) Constitution as a Living Document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Contribution of the Judiciary</li> <li>● Maturity of the Political Leadership</li> </ul>	4
10	The Philosophy of the Constitution	<p>a) What is meant by philosophy of the constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Constitution as Means of Democratic Transformation</li> </ul> <p>b) Why do we need to go back to the Constituent Assembly?</p> <p>c) What is the political philosophy of our constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Individual freedom</li> <li>● Social Justice</li> <li>● Respect for diversity and minority rights</li> <li>● Secularism</li> <li>● Universal franchise</li> <li>● Federalism</li> <li>● National identity</li> </ul> <p>d) Procedural Achievements</p> <p>e) Criticisms</p> <p>f) Limitations</p>	
			<b>TOTAL MARKS=40</b>

**BOOK 2: POLITICAL THEORY**

<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>UNIT/CHAPTER /TOPIC</b>	<b>SUBTOPICS</b>	<b>WEIGHTAGE</b>
1	Political Theory: An Introduction	a) What is politics? b) What do we study in political theory? c) Putting Political theory into practice d) Why should we study political theory?	4
2	Freedom	a) The Ideal of freedom b) The sources of Constraints- • Why do we need constraints? c) The Harm Principle d) Negative and Positive liberty	12
3	Equality	a) Why does equality matter? • Equality of opportunities • Natural and Social Inequalities b) Three dimensions of equality c) Feminism, Socialism d) How can we promote equality?	
4	Social Justice	a) What is Justice? • Equal Treatment for Equals • Proportionate Justice • Recognition of Special Needs b) Just distribution c) John Rawls Theory of Justice d) Pursuing Social Justice e) Free Markets versus State Intervention	6
5	Rights	a) What are Rights? b) Where do rights come from? c) Legal rights and the state d) Kinds of rights e) Rights and responsibilities	4
6	Citizenship	a) Introduction b) Full and equal membership c) Equal Rights d) Citizen and Nation e) Universal Citizenship f) Global Citizenship	8
7	Nationalism	a) Introducing Nationalism b) Nations and Nationalism	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Shared Beliefs</li> <li>● History</li> <li>● Shared National Identity</li> </ul> c) National self-determination d) Nationalism and Pluralism	
8	Secularism	a) What is Secularism? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inter-religious Domination</li> <li>● Intra-religious Domination</li> </ul> b) Secular State c) The western model of secularism d) The Indian model of secularism e) Criticisms of Indian secularism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Western Import</li> <li>● Minoritism</li> <li>● Interventionist</li> <li>● Vote Bank Politics</li> </ul>	6
			<b>TOTAL MARKS =40</b>

**FOR CLASSES 6-8:**

**THEORY (Pen and Paper Test):60 marks**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:40 marks**

**FOR CLASS 9:**

**THEORY (Pen and Paper Test):80 marks**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:20 marks**

**FOR CLASS 11:**

**THEORY (Subject Specific as per CBSE): 80 / 70 / 60 / 30 marks**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT (Subject Specific as per CBSE) (Practical/Project Work/Viva): 20 / 30 / 40 / 70 marks**