

CHOITHRAM SCHOOL, MANIK BAGH, INDORE

ANNUAL CURRICULUM PLAN SESSION 2017-18

CLASS: XIth

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Month & Working Days	Theme/ Sub-theme	Learning Objectives		Activities & Resources	Expected Learning Outcomes	Assessment
		Subject Specific (Content Based)	Behavioural (Application based)			
JUNE 15DAYS	Indian Constitution Constitution: Why and how? -Need of Constitution -Aspirations and goals of society -Balanced institutional design -Provisions borrowed from constitutions of different countries	1.Students will able understand that The Constitution of India took good essence of different constitutions around the world. 2.students will come to know about the structure of government ,their composition and division of powers . 3.students will come to know that constitution is a set of written rules that are accepted by all the people living in a state.	1.Students will able to asses that constitution develops a mutual trust and coordination which is necessary for different kinds of people to live harmoniously. 2.Students will be able to indentify that constitution clearly specifies the rights of people guaranteed	Group discussion on effectiveness of Indian constitution and framing of constitution.	1Students learn that The Constitution of India is a good essence of different constitutions around the world. 2. students learn about the structure of government ,their composition and division of powers. 3.students learn that constitution develops a mutual trust and coordination among the people. 4.students learn that for a constitution to be effective it is necessary that it makes a real effect on the lives of the people.	FAQs, Assessing prior knowledge, recall and understanding application

	<p>Political Theory Political Theory: An Introduction -Meaning of Politics -Need to study political theory -Putting political theory</p>	<p>1) Students will understand different ideas about what politics is. 2) Students will understand that politics as an important and integral part of any society. 3) Students identify the Views of political thinkers about politics 4) Students will be able to understand ideas and principles that shape constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner</p>	<p>1) Students will be able to justify the reasons to study political theory. 2) Students will be able to identify the ways to put political theory to practice.</p>	<p>Discussion on Comparative study of political scenario of present and past.</p>	<p>1) Students learn about different ideas about politics. 2) Students learn that politics is an important part of any society. 3) Students learn about ideas and principles that shape constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner of any country. 4) Students learn way to put political theory into practice.</p>	<p>Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs .</p>
<p>JULY 23DAYS</p>	<p>Political Theory Freedom -The ideal of freedom -Meaning of freedom -Need of constraints -Harm principle: Negative and positive liberty</p>	<p>1) Students will understand about the importance of freedom for individuals and societies. 2) Students will understand difference between the negative and positive dimensions of freedom. 3) Students will able to understand the struggle of Nelson Mandela against unjust constraints 4) Students will come to know about Harm Principle of J.S Mill</p>	<p>1) Students will be able to justify that Rights are necessary for freedom. 2) Students will be able to analyze that freedom is all round development of personality.</p>	<p>Panel discussion on need of constraints in present society</p>	<p>1) Students learn about Self-regarding actions and other regarding actions through harm principle. 2) Students learn about Negative and positive liberty. 3) Students learn about struggle of Nelson Mandela. 4) Students learn about theory of John Stuart Mill. 5) Students learn about the importance of rights for freedom.</p>	<p>Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs</p>

	<p>Indian Constitution</p> <p>Rights in the Indian Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Importance of rights -Fundamental Rights in the Indian constitution -Directive principles of state policy -Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles 	<p>1)Students will come to know about the importance of rights and actual implementation of Rights</p> <p>2)students will indentify Fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian constitution</p> <p>3)students will be able to do Comparative study of bill of rights in the South African constitution with fundamental rights in the Indian constitution</p>	<p>1)students will be able to assess Judiciary as an important protector of fundamental rights- Orders and directives given by Supreme Court and High Courts for the enforcement of rights in case of their violation</p> <p>2)students will be able to examine the role of National Human Rights Commission</p> <p>3)students will be able to difference between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.</p>	<p>*Make a list of public religious activities that take place in your city.</p> <p>*Discuss what could have happened if these right was not available to people in your locality.</p>	<p>1)Students learn about the importance of rights and actual implementation of Rights.</p> <p>2)students learn about the bill of rights in the South African constitution .</p> <p>3)students learn role of Judiciary as an important protector of fundamental rights in Indian constitution.</p> <p>4)students learn the difference between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.</p>	<p>FAQs, Assessing prior knowledge, recall and understanding application</p>
	<p>Political Theory</p> <p>Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Significance of Equality -Various dimensions of Equality -Ways to promote Equality 	<p>1) Students will understand that equality means that all people are entitled to same rights and opportunities to develop their skills and talents and to pursue their goals and ambitions.</p> <p>2) Students will able to understand difference between Natural and Social Inequalities</p> <p>3) Students will come to know about three dimensions of Equality- Political, Social and economic equality in reference with India</p> <p>4) Students will come to know about theories of Marxism, Liberalism and Socialism.</p>	<p>1) Students will be able to formulate the ways to promote Equality like affirmative actions, establishing formal society, equality through different treatment.</p>	<p>Discussion on views of great thinkers on equality</p>	<p>1) Students learn about the meaning of equality.</p> <p>2) Students will learn about difference between Natural and Social Inequalities</p> <p>3) Students learn about dimensions of Equality</p> <p>4)Students learn about theories of Marxism, Liberalism and Socialism</p>	<p>Assessing concept and application through Probing Questions by worksheet</p>

	<p>Constitution</p> <p>Election and Representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Elections in Democracy -Election system in India -Reservation of constituencies -Free and fair elections -Electoral Reforms 	<p>Students will be able to understand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Different methods of election in India Different methods of election in India i) First past the Post system for Lok Sabha elections ii) Proportional Representation for Rajya Sabha and Single transferable vote system -Reservation of constituencies -Proposals for electoral reforms 	<p>Students will be able to examine the Mechanism to make Free and elections in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -students will get awareness about Universal adult franchise and qualification need right to contest. - Students will be able to analyze role of Independent election commission in India 	<p>Discussion on suggestions for electoral reforms in India, and analyzing lok sabha elections conducted in 2014</p>	<p>1 Students learn about Different methods of election in India-</p> <p>2. students learn about - Reservation of constituencies</p> <p>3. students learn Mechanism to make Free and elections in India</p> <p>4. students learn that role of Independent election commission in India</p>	<p>Assessing concept and application through Probing Questions by worksheet</p>
<p>AUGUST 15 DAYS</p>	<p>Political Theory</p> <p>Social Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Meaning of Justice -Just Distribution -Justice as fairness -Pursuing Social Justice 	<p>Students will be able to understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Views on Justice as Plato discussed in his book- The Republic 2)-Three principles of Justice <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Equal Treatment for Equals ii) Proportionate Justice iii) Recognition of Special Needs 2) Just distribution of Goods and Services in the society. 3) John Rawls's theory of Justice 4) Pursuing Social Justice by providing people with basic minimum conditions 	<p>Students will be able to justify That Social Justice means providing people with basic minimum conditions for survival.</p> <p>2) students will be able to analyze that state tries to maintain legal justice in society by implementing laws.</p>	<p>Debate on just distribution of goods and services and Need of State intervention for development of all.</p>	<p>1) Students learn Views of Plato on Justice.</p> <p>2) Students learn about John Rawls's theory of Justice.</p> <p>3) Students learn Just distribution of Goods and Services in the society.</p> <p>4) Students learn that the state tries to maintain legal justice in society by implementing laws.</p> <p>5) Students learn about three principles of Justice</p>	<p>Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs</p>

	<p>Indian Constitution</p> <p>-Executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Meaning of an executive -Different types of executives -Parliamentary executive in India -Prime Minister and council of ministers -Permanent executive-Bureaucracy 	<p>Students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) understand meaning of executive and types of executives- presidential and parliamentary executives 2) understand about Parliamentary executive in India 3) Make a distinction between the parliamentary and the presidential system 4) understand Power and position of president 5) recognise Discretionary powers of the president 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) students will be able analyze President's role in choosing the prime minister and the vice president of India. 2) students will be able to justify the role of permanent executive-Bureaucracy-Classification of civil services 	<p>PPT on working of Executive in India</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Students learn about meaning of executive and types of executives. 2) Students learn to difference between parliamentary and the presidential system. 3) Students learn President's role in choosing the prime minister and the vice president of India. 4) Students learn about role of Prime minister and council of ministers in India. 5) Students permanent executive-Bureaucracy-Classification of civil services 	<p>FAQs, Assessing prior knowledge, recall and understanding application</p>
	<p>Indian Constitution at work</p> <p>Legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Need of Parliament -Two houses of Parliament -Functions and powers of Parliament -Prime Minister and council of ministers 	<p>Students will be able to understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Need of Parliament 2) Composition of Parliament Lok - Sabha and Rajya Sabha 3) Powers of Loksabha and Rajyasabha 4) Importance of legislature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Student will be able to understand ways through which parliament control the executive. 2) Students will be able to identify the Instruments of parliamentary controls= Deliberations and discussions, Approval or refusal of laws, Financial controls, No confidence motion. 	<p>Panel Discussion on current legislature- Loksabha and Rajyasabha.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Students learn about the Need of Parliament 2) students learn about the Composition of Parliament Lok - Sabha and Rajya Sabha 3) students learn about Powers of Loksabha and Rajyasabha 4) students learn Importance of legislature. 	<p>FAQs, Assessing prior knowledge, recall and understanding application</p>

<p>SEPTEMBER 15 DAYS</p>	<p>Political Theory Rights -Meaning of Rights -Origin of Rights -Legal Rights and State -Kinds of Rights -Rights and Responsibilities</p>	<p>1) Students will be able to understand that Rights as a justified claims 2) Students will know about the Arguments of political theorists that rights are given by god. 3) Students will know about relationship between Rights and responsibilities</p>	<p>1) Students will recognize that rights are necessary for leading a decent life. 2) Students will able to analyze that rights are not selfish claim .They are available to all without any discrimination</p>	<p>Discussion on Proposals for new kinds of rights</p>	<p>1) Students will learn Rights as a justified claim. 2) Students will learn about the Arguments of political theorists given in favor and against rights. 3) Students will learn about relationship between Rights and responsibilities. 4) Students will learn about Kinds of rights those are necessary for leading a decent life. 5) Students will learn that rights are not selfish claim.</p>	<p>Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs</p>
<p>October</p>	<p>Indian Constitution at work Judiciary -Need of an independent judiciary -Structure of the judiciary -Judicial Activism -Judiciary and Rights -Judiciary and Parliament</p>	<p>Students will understand Importance Independence of Judiciary- Other organs of the government should not interfere with the decision of the judiciary Procedure of Appointment and removal of judges -Structure of the judiciary-Supreme Court, High Court, District Court, Subordinate courts -Jurisdiction of Supreme Court-Original, Appellate and Advisory, Special Powers</p>	<p>Students will be able to explore Judicial Activism-PIL (Public interest litigation) . Students will to identify relation between Judiciary and Rights . Students will be able to analyze that Supreme Court as the protector of fundamental rights and interpreter of constitution. -students will be able to judge that through judiciary almost all the conflicts and disputes are solved.</p>	<p>Debate on necessity of time consuming legal procedures of judiciary</p>	<p>1. Students will learn about the Importance Independence of Judiciary- 2. Students learn that other organs of the government should not interfere with the decision of the judiciary 3. Student learn the procedure of Appointment and removal of judges 4. Students learn about Structure of the judiciary-Supreme Court, High Court, District Court, Subordinate courts 5. Students learn about Judicial Activism-PIL (Public interest litigation) 6. Students learn that through courts or judiciary almost all the conflicts and disputes are solved.</p>	

	<p>Political Theory Citizenship -Citizen and Nation -Universal Citizenship -Global citizenship</p>	<p>Students will be able to understand 1. Citizenship as full and equal membership of a political community 2 Citizen and Nation-allows all citizens to identify themselves as part of the nation 3 Universal citizenship-linking people across national boundaries through means of transport and communication</p>	<p>1.Students will be able to analyze the concept of global citizenship reminds that national citizenship might need to be supplemented by an awareness that we live in an interconnected world. 2.students will be able to justify that citizenship has a set of interrelated rights and duties.</p>	<p>Discussion on freedom of movement and occupation throughout the country and globally</p>	<p>1. students learn that Citizenship is full and equal membership of a political community 2students will learn about Citizen and Nation-allows all citizens to identify themselves as part of the nation. 3 students learn about Universal citizenship-linking people across national boundaries through means of transport and communication</p>	<p>Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs</p>
	<p>Political Theory Nationalism -Nations and Nationalism -Self determination -Nationalism and pluralism</p>	<p>Students will able to 1.Understanding the concept of Nation and Nationalism 2.Unification of small kingdoms into large nation states 3 understand about common Assumptions which people make about the nation- shared beliefs, history, territory, shared political ideals, Common Political identity 4.Undersand about National self-determination- one culture-one state</p>	<p>1. students will able to differentiate different cultures and communities with other cultures and flourish within a country. 2. students will be able to evaluate that the Indian constitution has an elaborate set of provisions for the protection of religious, linguistic and cultural minorities</p>	<p>Discussion on development of Nation building process and nationalism in various countries</p>	<p>1.students learn the concept of Nation and Nationalism 2.students learn about Unification of small kingdoms into large nation states 3 students learn about common Assumptions which people make about the nation- shared beliefs, history, territory, shared political ideals, Common Political identity 4.students learn about National self-determination- one culture-one state .</p>	<p>Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs</p>

November	Political theory Secularism -Meaning of secularism and secular state -Western and Indian approach to secularism -Criticisms and rationale of Indian secularism	Students will be able to understand 1.meaning of secularism 2.Secularism as opposition to intra-religious domination 3.In Western model of Secularism there is no interference of state in religion and no interference of religion in state affairs 4. In Indian model of secularism there is equal respect and dignity for all 5.Criticisms of Indian secularism-Anti religious, Western import, Minorities, Interventionist, Vote bank politics, Impossible project	1.Students will be able to justify that Secular state is a way of preventing religious discrimination and to work together for mutual understanding 2.students will appreciate secularism in a democratic society like India.	Discussion on views of Jawaharlal Nehru on secularism	1.students learn the meaning of secularism 2.students learn that Secularism as opposition to intra-religious domination 3.students learn that In Western model of Secularism there is no interference of state in religion and no interference of religion in state affairs 4. students learn that In Indian model of secularism there is equal respect and dignity for all. 5.Students learn that Secular state is a way of preventing religious discrimination and to work together for mutual understanding	Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs
	Political Theory Peace -Meaning of peace -Peace and the state -Different approaches to the pursuit of peace	Students will be able to understand -Peace as a absence of war or structural violence -Forms of structural violence-caste system, Patriarchy, colonialism -Peace and the state-Struggle for democracy and human rights closely linked to the safeguarding of peace -Different approaches to the pursuit of peace -Contemporary challenges	1.Students will be able to identify the main reasons for the growing violence in our society 2.students will come to recognize that pursuit of peace involves a constant effort to create and sustain harmonious social relations conducive to human well-being and flourishing	Discussion on views of Mahatma Gandhi on nonviolence and need of international organization for promoting global peace	1.students learn Peace as a absence of war or structural violence 2.students learn about Forms of structural violence-caste system, Patriarchy, colonialism 3.students learn that Peace and the state-Struggle for democracy and human rights closely linked to the safeguarding of peace 4. students learn about the Different approaches to the pursuit of peace 5.Students learn about the main reasons for the growing violence in our society	Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs

	<p>Indian constitution at work Federalism -Federalism in the Indian constitution -Federalism with a strong central government -Conflicts in India's federal system -Special provisions</p>	<p>Students will be able to understand 1. Federalism as an institutional mechanism to accommodate two levels of government 2. The powers involved in the relations between the centre and the States;-Union list, State list, concurrent list and residuary powers 3. The federal provisions in the Indian Constitution -4.The special provisions for certain States having a distinct composition and Historical features</p>	<p>1.Students will come to recognize about the Conflicts in India's federal system- Centre state relations, Demands for autonomy, Role of Governor's and president's rule, Demands for new states, Interstate conflicts, Special provisions- Jammu and Kashmir (article 370)</p>	<p>Discussion on creation of Telangana, and article 370</p>	<p>1 students learn that Federalism as an institutional mechanism to accommodate two levels of government 2. Students learn about the powers involved in the relations between the centre and the States;-Union list, State list, concurrent list and residuary powers 3. Students learn the federal provisions in the Indian Constitution 4. Students learn about the special provisions for certain States having a distinct composition and Historical features. 5. Students learn about the Conflicts in India's federal system- Centre state relations, Demands for autonomy, Role of Governor's and president's rule, Demands for new states, Interstate conflicts, Special provisions- Jammu and Kashmir (article 370)</p>	<p>Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs</p>
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December	Indian constitution at work Local Government -Need of local government -Growth of local government in India -73 rd and 74 th amendments and their implementation -	Students will learn about the 1. Importance of local governing bodies in India 2. Involvement of common citizens in decision making 3.73 rd and 74 th amendments aimed at strengthening local governments and ensuring uniformity 4. Three tier structure-Gram panchayats, janpad and Zila panchayats-	1. Students will be able to analyse the problems faced by the panchayats before 73 rd and 74 th amendment. 2. Students will be able to relate the Elections with Reservations, and Transfer of subjects system followed in local self government. 3. Students will come to identify powers State election commissioners and State finance commission	Power point presentation on structure of local self-governing bodies	1. Students learn about Importance of local governing bodies in India 2. Students learn Involvement of common citizens in decision making 3. students learn about 73 rd and 74 th amendments aimed at strengthening local governments and ensuring uniformity 4. Students learn about three tier structure-Gram panchayats, janpad and Zila panchayats- 5. Students come to learn about the problems faced by the panchayats before 73 rd and 74 th amendment.	Assessing prior knowledge, Recall and understanding, FAQs
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	<p>Constitution at work Constitution as a living Document -Basic structure and evolution of the constitution -Amendments in Indian constitution -Constitution: an object of respect and authority</p>	<p>Students will be able to understand 1.Ways through which India has managed to be governed by the same constitution from last 65 years 2.how Indian constitution can be amended according to the needs of the time 3.Ways of amending constitution i) Simple majority ii) Special majority iii) Ratification by state</p>	<p>1.Students will be able to identify. Though many amendments had taken place, the constitution has remained intact and its basic premises have not changed 2.students will be able to judge that how Judiciary in protecting the constitution and also in interpreting the constitution. 3.students will analyze that Indian Constitution is a document that keeps evolving and responding to changing situations</p>	<p>Comparative study of features of other countries constitution and amendments.</p>	<p>1.students learn Ways through which India has managed to be governed by the same constitution from last 65 years 2.students learn how Indian constitution can be amended according to the needs of the time 3.students learn about the Ways of amending constitution. 4.Students learn to identify. Though many amendments had taken place, the constitution has remained intact and its basic premises have not changed 5.students learn how Judiciary in protecting the constitution and also in interpreting the constitution. 6.students learn that Indian Constitution is a document that keeps evolving and responding to changing</p>	
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	<p>Constitution at Work The philosophy the constitution -Political philosophy of our constitution -Procedural achievements -Criticisms of constitution</p>	<p>Students will be able to understand 1. Importance of studying the philosophy of constitution 2.Core features of Indian constitution i) liberal ii) Democratic iii) Egalitarian iv) Secular v) federal and open to community values vi) sensitive to the needs of all groups vii) Commitment to build a common national identity viii) Universal Franchise 3.Constitution as means of democratic transformations.</p>	<p>1) Students will be able to analyze that the Indian Constitution reflects a faith in political deliberation, a spirit of compromise and accommodation. 2)students will be able judge that Today, keeping alive the philosophical vision of Constitution is our important achievement</p>	<p>Discussion on current legislature-Loksabha and Rajyasabha</p>	<p>1. students learn about Importance of studying the philosophy of constitution 2.students learn about Core features of Indian constitution 3) students learn that the Indian Constitution reflects a faith in political deliberation 4) students learn that It reflects a spirit of compromise and accommodation 5students learn that Today, keeping alive the philosophical vision of that Constitution is our important achievement</p>	
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