

## Gujarat Board Political Science Syllabus for Class 11

Political Science  
Class 11

1. The Constitution : Why and How? The authority of a Constituion      12 Periods  
Why do we need 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 of Democracy, Election System in India, Reservation of Constituencies, Free and Fair Elections, Electoral Reforms
  4. Legislature      10 Periods  
What do we need a Parliament? Two Houses of Parliament. Functions and Power of the Parliament, Legislative functions, control over executive. Parliamentary committees. Self-regulation.
  5. Executive      10 Periods  
What is an Executive? Different Types of Executives. Parliament ary Executive in India: Prime Ministers and Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive-Bureaucracy,
  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, 73rd and 74th Amendments, implementation of 73rd and 74th 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  
Significane 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. Secularism      11 Periods  
What is Secularism? What is Secular State? The Western and the Indian approach to Secularism. Criticisms and Rationale of Indian Secularism.
  17. Nationalism      10 Periods  
Nations and Nationalism, National Self-determination, Nationalism and Pluralism
  18. Citizenship      11 Periods  
What is citizenship? Citizen and Nation, Universal Citizenship, Global Citizenship
  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 Challenge of and responses to globalization: new economic policy and its opposition. Rise of OBCs in North Indian politics. Dalit politics in electoral and non-electoral arena.  
Challenge of communalism: Ayodhya dispute, Gujarat riots.