Political Science Class 12 Syllabus

Exam Structure

**Part A: Contemporary World-Politics (50 Marks)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Topic** | **Marks** |
| 1 | Cold War Era | 14 |
| 2 | The End of bipolarity |
| 3 | US Hegemony in World Politics | 16 |
| 4 | Alternative centres of Power |
| 5 | Contemporary South Asia |
| 6 | International Organizations | 10 |
| 7 | Security in Contemporary World |
| 8 | Environment and Natural Resources | 10 |
| 9 | Globalisation |
|  | **Total** | **50** |

**Part B: Politics in India since Independence**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Topic** | **Marks** |
| 10 | Challenges of Nation-Building | 16 |
| 11 | Era of One-Party Dominance |
| 12 | Politics of Planned Development |
| 13 | India’s External Relations | 6 |
| 14 | Challenges to the Congress System | 12 |
| 15 | Crisis of the Democratic order |
| 16 | Rise of Popular Movements | 16 |
| 17 | Regional Aspirations |
| 18 | Recent Developments in Indian Politics |
|  | **Total** | **50** |

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

**1. Cold War Era**

Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non Aligned Movement, quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.

**2. The End of Bipolarity**

New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states and Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.

**3. US Hegemony in World Politics**

Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.

**4. Alternative Centres of Power**

Rise of China as an economic power in post-Maoera, creation and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.

**5. Contemporary South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era**

Democratisation in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.

**6. International Organizations**

Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organisations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?

**7. Security in Contemporary World**

Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health and education. Issues of human rights and migration.

**8. Environment and Natural Resources**

Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand in global environmental debates.

**9. Globalisation**

Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalisation. Anti-globalisation movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggle against it.

Part B: Politics in India since Independence

**10. Challenges of Nation-Building**

Nehru's approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organisation and reorganization of states; Political conflicts over language.

**11. Era of One-Party Dominance**

First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.

**12. Politics of Planned Development**

Five year plans, expansion of state sector and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.

**13. India's External Relations**

Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme. Shifting alliance in world politics.

**14. Challenges to the Congress System**

Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.

**15. Crisis of the Democratic Order**

Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organisations.

**16. Popular Movements in India**

Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.

**17. Regional Aspirations**

Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.

**18. Recent Developments in Indian Politics**

Participatory upsurge in1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. Increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. Coalition governments: NDA (1998 - 2004), UPA (2004 - 2014), NDA (2014 onwards)

Prescribed Books:

1. Contemporary World Politics, Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. Politics in India since Independence, Class XII, Published by NCERT