

Bhartiya Vidya Mandir Sen. Sec. School, Sector 39, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana

CLASS - XI Subject: Political Science

Session 2025-2026

**BOOKS: 1. Indian constitution at work
2. Political Theory**

Month	Unit/Chapter/Topic	Learning Objective	Resources/Art-Integrated Pedagogy Tools Used/E-Resources	Learning Outcomes/Skills Learnt by Students	
	<p>Constitution: Why and How?</p> <p>a) Why do we need a Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution allows coordination and assurance • Specification of decision- making powers • Limitations on the powers of government • Aspirations and goals of a society • Fundamental identity of a people <p>b) The authority of a Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode of promulgation • The substantive provisions of a constitution • Balanced institutional design <p>c) How was the Indian Constitution made?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of the Constituent Assembly • Procedures • Inheritance of the nationalist movement • Institutional arrangements <p>d) Provisions adapted from Constitutions of different countries</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key aspects of the working of the Constitution. • Various Institutions of the government in the country and their relationship with each other. • Conditions and circumstances in which the Constitution of India was made. • Key features of the Indian Constitution and other Constitutions of the world. 	<p>Comparative Analysis: Different constitutions</p> <p>Reading of the Preamble</p> <p>Group Discussions and Debates:</p> <p>What happens in an organization in the absence of a set of rules and regulations to run it?</p> <p>How far our National Movement influenced the framing of our Constitution?</p> <p>Timeline/Flowchart</p> <p>Question strategy</p> <p>Quiz</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_31316930290866585611748?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate the need for a Constitution. • Understand the historical processes and the circumstances in which the Indian Constitution was drafted. • Critically evaluate how constitutions, govern the distribution of power in society. • Analyze the ways in which the provisions of the Constitution have worked in real political life.

April

<p>Rights in the Indian Constitution</p> <p>a) The importance of rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill of Rights <p>b) Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Equality • Right to Freedom • Right against Exploitation • Right to Freedom of Religion • Cultural and Educational Rights • Right to Constitutional Remedies <p>c) Directive principles of state policy • what do the directive principles contain?</p> <p>d) Relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution of India • Manner of protection of rights • Role of the Judiciary in protecting and interpreting these rights • Comparison between Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. 	<p>Discussion: Rights, the type of rights, why some rights are considered as fundamental?</p> <p>Lecture method</p> <p>Comparative analysis: Rights guaranteed in India and other countries</p> <p>Brain storming: Whether directive principles should take precedence over fundamental rights?</p> <p>Drama production Collage-Making: Violations of rights</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3130893210479411201688?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the working of the Constitution in real life • Learn to respect others, think critically, and make informed decisions • Identify violations of the rights to equality and freedom in the society around them • Justify the need for reasonable restrictions on the rights guaranteed. • Use freedom of expression to advocate for ensuring rights is given to people around them.
<p>Political Theory: An Introduction</p> <p>a) What is politics?</p> <p>b) What do we study in political theory?</p> <p>c) Putting Political theory into practice</p> <p>d) Why should we study political theory?</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and importance of political theory in Political Science. • Various political concepts • Contribution of Political Thinkers • Basic questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How should society be organized? b. Why do we need a government? 	<p>Collecting political cartoons from various newspapers and magazines and discussing the issues raised</p> <p>Reading the works of great thinkers</p> <p>Quiz</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/collection/do_31312343538697011211021?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content&contentId=do_31308584039994163211801</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the term politics and identify various political principles. • Explain the innate ideas of various Political theories. • Appreciate the contribution of Political Thinkers (example: Jean Jacques Rousseau).

May	<p>Freedom</p> <p>a) The Ideal of freedom b) The sources of Constraints-Why do we need constraints? c) The Harm Principle d) Negative and Positive liberty</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Struggle of Nelson Mandela and Aung San Suu Kyi against the unjust Political System. • Concept of 'Freedom'. • Sources of Constraints and need for Constraints • Importance of freedom for Individuals and the society in general. • Differentiate between the Negative and Positive liberty. • Harm Principle as advocated by J. S Mill 	<p>Discussion: Individual freedom</p> <p>Debate: Does dress code curtail individual freedom?</p> <p>Comparative Analysis: Negative and positive liberty Examine current case studies related to the topic.</p> <p>Quiz</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3130893073919016961686?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate the ideal of freedom. • Critically evaluate the dimensions of negative and positive liberty. • Demonstrate spirit of enquiry • Explain the ideas introduced by J.S. Mill in Harm Principle. • Assess the possible limitations on freedom resulting from the social and economic structures of society.
	<p>Election and Representation</p> <p>a) Elections and democracy b) Election system in India • First Past the Post System • Proportional Representation c) Why did India adopt the FPTP system? d) Reservation of constituencies e) Free and fair elections • Universal franchise and right to contest • Independent Election Commission f) Electoral Reforms</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election process in India • Structure and functions of the Election Commission of India • Rationale of Free and Fair elections. • Need for electoral reforms. 	<p>Conducting mock elections Comparative analysis: Election processes of different countries Reflecting on cartoons/ caricatures</p> <p>Group discussion: Challenges and reforms</p> <p>Reflective inquiry: Recapitulating known facts</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3130908829312122881481?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different types and methods of election • Develop critical thinking about the role of various stakeholders in ensuring free and fair elections. • Demonstrate the innate role played by Election Commission • Compare election systems of different countries of the world.
June	SUMMER VACATIONS				

July	<p>Executive</p> <p>a) What is an executive?</p> <p>b) What are the different types of executives?</p> <p>c) Parliamentary executive in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power and position of President • Discretionary Powers of the President <p>d) Prime Minister and Council of ministers</p> <p>e) Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Executive • Distinction between Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Executive • Power and position of the President of India. • Composition, powers and functioning of the Council of Ministers and the importance of the Prime Minister • Importance and functioning of the administrative machinery. 	<p>Comparative Analysis: Different forms of Executive</p> <p>Interpretation of Cartoons/ caricatures</p> <p>Discussion and Debate: Powers and functions of the Real and Nominal Executive</p> <p>Quiz</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3131313174659727361383?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the meaning of Executive. • Compare and contrast the Parliamentary and Presidential Executive. • Analyze the composition and functioning of the executive. • Know the significance of the administrative machinery.
	<p>Legislature</p> <p>a) Why do we need a parliament?</p> <p>b) Why do we need two houses of parliament?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajya Sabha • Lok Sabha <p>c) What does the parliament do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers of Rajya Sabha • Special Powers of Rajya Sabha <p>d) How does the parliament make laws?</p> <p>e) How does the parliament control the executive?</p> <p>f) What do the committees of parliament do?</p> <p>g) How does the parliament regulate itself?</p>	<p>Familiarize the students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Legislature. • Types of Legislatures- Unicameral and Bicameral. • Powers and functions of the Indian Parliament • Law-making process and the different types of bills in India • Instruments of parliamentary control over the executive. • Composition, powers and functions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 	<p>Comparative Analysis: Powers and functions of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha</p> <p>Passing of a Bill-Class activity/Mock Parliament</p> <p>Map activity: Identification of states with bicameral legislatures</p> <p>Cartoon Interpretation</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3130957824327761921962?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the law- making process in India. • Differentiate between the powers and functions of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. • Examine the parliamentary control over the Executive. • Analyze the role of Parliamentary committees for the success of Indian democracy.

Aug	<p>Equality</p> <p>a) Why does equality matter?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality of opportunities • Natural and Social Inequalities <p>b) Three dimensions of equality</p> <p>c) Feminism, Socialism</p> <p>d) How can we promote equality?</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Equality. • Different dimensions of equality— political, economic, and social • Various ideologies of Socialism, Marxism, Liberalism and Feminism. • Different methods to promote equality. 	<p>Discussion and debate: Promotion of equality</p> <p>Reading the works of great thinkers.</p> <p>Reflective Enquiry and Recapitulation</p> <p>Skit on Equality Role play</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_31329676350273945614239?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the moral and political ideals of equality. • Assess how equality is perceived through different ideologies • Recognize the means and methods to promote equality. • Evaluate the possible solutions to minimize inequality.
	<p>Social Justice</p> <p>a) What is Justice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal Treatment for Equals • Proportionate Justice • Recognition of Special Needs <p>b) Just distribution</p> <p>c) John Rawls Theory of Justice</p> <p>d) Pursuing Social Justice</p> <p>e) Free Markets versus State Intervention</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Justice • Principles of justice followed in different societies • Concept of distributive and proportionate justice • Arguments of John Rawls 'on fair and just society. • Advantages and limitations of free market 	<p>Debate: Free Markets versus State Intervention</p> <p>Quiz</p> <p>Comparative Analysis: Dimensions of justice</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3131313174033203201184?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify the different dimensions of justice. • Appreciate the measures taken by the government of India to secure social justice. • Enlist the basic minimum requirements of people for living a healthy and productive life. • State John Rawls' theory of veil of ignorance.
SEPTEMBER	TERM EXAMINATION				

Oct	<p>Judiciary</p> <p>a) Why do we need an independent judiciary?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Independence of Judiciary •Appointment of Judges •Removal of Judges <p>b)Structure of the Judiciary</p> <p>c)Jurisdiction of supreme Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Original Jurisdiction •Writ Jurisdiction •Appellate Jurisdiction •Advisory Jurisdiction <p>d)Judicial Activism</p> <p>e)Judiciary and Rights</p> <p>f)Judiciary and Parliament</p>	<p>Familiarize the students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Need of an independent Judiciary. •Different jurisdictions of the Supreme Court •Distinction between Judicial Activism, Judicial Review and Judicial Over-reach •Conflicts between Judiciary and Parliament. 	<p>Constructivist approach: The importance of India's Judicial System.</p> <p>Moot Courts</p> <p>Discussion: Enhancing assertiveness of the Indian Judiciary.</p> <p>Debates: How far separation of Powers is practiced?</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_31311908278865920012341?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identify the different aspects which makes the Judiciary independent •Compare and contrast the different jurisdictions •Analyze the reasons why Judiciary has become proactive. •Examine the reasons for the conflicts between the judiciary and parliament with respect to Constitutional Amendments.
	<p>Federalism</p> <p>a) What is Federalism?</p> <p>b) Federalism in the Indian Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Division of Powers <p>c) Federalism with a strong central government</p> <p>d) Conflicts in India's federal system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Centre-State Relations •Demands for Autonomy •Role of Governors and President's Rule •Demands for New States •Interstate Conflicts <p>e) Special provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Jammu and Kashmir 	<p>Familiarize the students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Key ideas & basic concepts of federalism. •Provisions of the Indian Constitution regarding federalism. •Need to have a strong central government in India owing to its diversity and size. •Issues involving relations between Centre and States. 	<p>Cartoon interpretation</p> <p>Textual reading</p> <p>Group Discussion/Debate: Prevailing issues in Centre-state relations. Map activity</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_31319835319817011211414?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Explain the basic features of a federation. •Identify the different levels of the government & subjects on which the union and state governments can make laws. •Discuss the various constitutional provisions that led to a strong Centre in India.
	<p>Rights</p> <p>a) What are Rights?</p> <p>b) Where do rights come from?</p> <p>c) Legal rights and the state</p> <p>d) Kinds of rights</p> <p>e) Rights and responsibilities</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and significance of rights. • Rights as guaranteed to all the citizens • Importance of Human Rights • Different kinds of rights- Political, Civil, Socio- Economic, Cultural and Educational. 	<p>Discussion: Importance of rights</p> <p>Collaborative Learning- Assigning task for acquiring information on different types of rights.</p> <p>Comparative analysis: Different type of rights</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_313081746428821504110962?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Define rights •Identify the need for rights and its importance to mankind. •Explain why rights need to be sanctioned by law. •Describe the features of different kinds of rights

<p style="text-align: center;">Nov</p>	<p>Local Governments a) Why local governments? b) Growth of Local Government in India • Local Governments in Independent India c) 73rd and 74th amendments d) 73rd Amendment • Three Tier Structure • Elections • Reservations • Transfer of Subjects • State Election Commissioners • State Finance Commission e) 74th Amendment f) Implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments</p>	<p>Familiarize the students with the: • Importance and need for local government. • Functions and responsibilities of local government bodies • Significance of the 73rd and 74th Amendments • Merits and demerits of decentralization • Challenges faced by local government bodies</p>	<p>Recapitulation of definitions Timeline: Depicting the emergence of local government. Flowcharts: On the structural arrangement of Panchayati Raj. Concept maps: The functions of local government bodies at the rural and urban level Group presentation: Amendments Debate/group discussion: The merits and demerits of decentralization</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_313178475565531136133?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, students will be able to: • Understand the Panchayati Raj system of local government in India, its emergence and significance • Identify the objectives, functions and sources of income of rural and urban local government bodies • Justify the significance of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments • Acknowledge and examine the significance of decentralization • Introspect and realize the need to empower local government bodies</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nov</p>	<p>Citizenship a) Introduction b) Full and equal membership c) Equal Rights d) Citizen and Nation e) Universal Citizenship f) Global Citizenship</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the: • Debates associated with citizenship • Relationship between the citizen and the nation; and different criteria of citizenship adopted by various countries. • Issues about refugees or illegal migrants • Concept of Global Citizenship</p>	<p>Discussion: Norms of granting citizenship put forth by different countries Debate: Should India grant dual citizenship? Interpretation of newspaper articles</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_313178467091324928153?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to: • Explain the meaning of citizenship. • Contribute to meaningful discussion on ways of granting citizenship. • Discuss the probable solutions or alternatives to solve citizenship issue. • Analyze the problems to be surmounted to strengthen links between the people and governments</p>

DEC	<p>Nationalism</p> <p>a) Introducing Nationalism b) Nations and Nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared Beliefs • History • Shared National Identity <p>c) National self-determination d) Nationalism and Pluralism</p>	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence and phases of nationalism • Distinction between state, nation, and nationalism • Concept of National self-determination • Difference between Nationalism and Pluralism 	<p>Recapitulation of definitions.</p> <p>Group interaction: The factors that help in creating the sense of collective identity</p> <p>Textual explanation</p> <p>Debate: Can identity claims lead to social divisions or will it strengthen and recognize multiple identities?</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3132097405832560641385?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concepts of nation and nationalism • Assess the strengths and limitations of nationalism. • Identify and build an understanding on the factors related to creation of collective identities • Examine the concept of national self-determination • Acknowledge the need to make nations more democratic and inclusive
	<p>Secularism</p> <p>a) What is Secularism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-religious Domination • Intra-religious Domination <p>b) Secular State c) The western model of secularism d) The Indian model of secularism</p> <p>Criticisms of Indian secularism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Import • Minoritism • Interventionist • Vote Bank Politics 	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Secularism • Inter-religious and Intra- Religious Domination. • Characteristics of a Secular State <p>Western and Indian Model of Secularism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of Indian Secularism 	<p>Discussion and Debate: On Indian Secularism</p> <p>Inquiry based learning</p> <p>Comparative Study: The Western model and the Indian model of secularism.</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_31315881560972492813296?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Secularism. • Differentiate between Inter-religious and Intra-Religious Domination. • Recognize the concept of a Secular State. • Compare Western and Indian Model of Secularism. • Make an appraisal of Indian Secularism.

Jan

<p>Constitution as a Living Document</p> <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">• Differing Interpretations• Amendments through Political Consensus• Controversial Amendments <p>e) Basic structure and evolution of the constitution</p> <p>f) Constitution as a Living Document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contribution of the Judiciary• Maturity of the Political Leadership	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working of the Indian Constitution• Response of the Indian Constitution to the changing circumstances• Process of amending the Indian Constitution• Different types of amendments• Role of the Judiciary in protecting and interpreting the Constitution	<p>Brainstorming: To assess the achievements and drawbacks of our Constitution</p> <p>Debate: Should the Judiciary have the power to determine the validity of amendments?</p> <p>Discussion: Are the amendments in the Constitution as per the needs and circumstances or guided by the whims and fancies of the ruling party?</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_31321431532461260811110?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>After completion of the chapter, Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analyze the working of the Constitution.• Know the various amendments that have taken place and the controversies raised.• Appreciate why the Constitution is called a Living Document.
<p>The Philosophy of the Constitution</p> <p>a) What is meant by philosophy of the constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution as Means of Democratic Transformation <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">• Individual freedom• Social Justice• Respect for diversity and minority rights• Secularism	<p>Familiarize students with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning and need for a political philosophy approach to the Constitution.• Intentions and concerns of those who framed the Constitution.• Philosophy of Indian Constitution.• Strengths and limitations of the Constitution.	<p>Group discussion: Guiding philosophy of the Indian Constitution</p> <p>Question Strategy Quiz</p> <p>Reading the work of Great thinkers</p>	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3132143102382080001793?referrer=utm_source%3Dmobile%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content</p>	<p>At the completion of the chapter, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appreciate the philosophical vision of our Constitution.• Recognize the core features of the Indian Constitution.• Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the Constitution.