

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

MONTH	CHAPTER	LEARNING OUTCOMES	E CONTENT	pedagogically method
April	1- Constitution: Why and How?	Students will be able to: . Develop a deep appreciation for the importance and necessity of a Constitution as the foundational framework that ensures order, justice, and stability in a democratic society. .Gain a comprehensive understanding of the historical background, key events, and sociopolitical circumstances that influenced the drafting of the Indian Constitution. .Critically examine and evaluate how the Constitution systematically distributes and balances power among different organs of the government and levels of society. .Analyze and interpret how various constitutional provisions are	https://sansad.in/ls/about/introduction	The Drafting Consensus (Final 15 Minutes) Action: Select one representative from each group to form a mini "Constituent Assembly" at the front blackboard. Task: The assembly must negotiate and write a single 5-point document that sets authoritative constraints and limits cheating. Debriefing Summary: Connect this experience directly back to the NCERT Chapter text: The need for basic rules: Mirrors the First Function of a constitution (providing coordination and assurance). Deciding who decides: Mirrors the Second Function (specification of decision-making powers). <u>Setting limits on intervention:</u>

		implemented in real political life, and assess their impact on governance and democratic functioning.		<u>Mirrors the Third Function (limiting government power through rights protection)</u>
	2.Rights in the Indian Constitution	.It will Develop a comprehensive understanding of the significance of rights in a democratic society and how they uphold individual liberty, equality, and human dignity. .Identify, explain, and critically examine the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, along with their scope and importance. .Evaluate the significance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies as a vital mechanism for the protection and enforcement of Fundamental Rights. .Distinguish clearly between Fundamental Rights	https://knowindia.india.gov.in/profile/fundamental-rights.php	Case Assignment (First 15 minutes)Divide your classroom into three entities: The Citizen Petitioners, The State Counsel, and The Supreme Court Bench. Handout realistic legal scenarios based on everyday rights struggles: Scenario A: A local citizen is arrested for sharing an online video criticizing a municipal officer's corruption. (Tests Article 19: Freedom of Speech vs. Public Order). Scenario B: A factory owner insists that a 13-year-old high-school drop-out wants to work voluntarily,

		and Directive Principles of State Policy by analyzing their nature, objectives, and enforceability		claiming it violates his right to business if stopped. (Tests Article 24: Right against Exploitation). Scenario C: A state school forces all children to participate in a specific cultural prayer session regardless of faith. (Tests Article 25/28: Freedom of Religion)
	3.Election and representation	After completion of the chapter, students will be able to: .Identify and describe different types of elections and the various electoral methods used in democratic systems across the world. .Develop critical thinking skills to evaluate the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders— such as voters, political parties, media, and institutions—in ensuring free, fair, and transparent elections. .Demonstrate a clear understanding of the vital role played by	https://www.ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keps203	Experiential Learning via Mock Elections The Strategy: Host a classroom voting session with three distinct phases. Execution: Round 1: Run a standard election where the student with the most votes wins, modeling the First Past the Post (FPTP) system. Round 2: Group students into party lists and distribute seats proportionally based on the overall percentage of votes received,

		the Election Commission in conducting impartial elections, maintaining electoral integrity, and upholding democratic values. .Compare and analyze the election systems of different countries, highlighting similarities, differences, and the effectiveness of various electoral practices in strengthening democracy.		modeling Proportional Representation (PR). Outcome: Students observe firsthand how changing systemic rules alters who wins, making abstract mathematics intuitive.
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<u>May</u>	<u>4.Executive</u>	.Develop a clear understanding of the meaning and concept of the Executive as an important organ of government. Compare and contrast the Parliamentary and Presidential systems of executive, highlighting their structure, powers, and functioning. • Analyze the composition and working of the executive, including the roles and responsibilities of key authorities and their coordination in governance.	https://www.google.com/search?q=https://diksha.gov.in/explore	Comparative Analysis Students should create a comparative chart of different executive systems to understand why India chose the Parliamentary model. Method: Contrast the powers of the US President (Presidential) with the Indian Prime Minister (Parliamentary).
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	<u>5.Legislatures</u>	• Demonstrate a clear understanding of the structure and functioning of the Indian Parliament. • Explain the step-by-step law-making process in India and how a bill becomes an act. • Differentiate between the roles, powers, and functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. • Analyze the mechanisms through which Parliament	https://diksha.gov.in/author/realms/sunbird/protocol/openid-connect/auth?client_id=portal&state=2d26fcd b-ad69-497f-99a9-4ca75d393945&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fdiksha.gov.in%2Flearn%3Fauth_callback%3D1&scope=openid&response_type=code&version=4	Comparative Visualization (Bicameralism) Students should analyze why some states have two houses while others have one. Method: Create a map-based chart highlighting the states in India that have a Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) versus those with only a Legislative

		exercises control over the Executive. • Evaluate the role and importance of Parliamentary Committees in ensuring detailed scrutiny and effective law-making. • Develop critical thinking skills by assessing how parliamentary procedures contribute to accountability and transparency in a democracy.		Assembly (Vidhan Sabha).
	UNIT-I EXAMINATION			
<u>June</u>		SUMMER VACATIONS		
July	6. Judiciary	• Develop a clear and critical understanding of the Indian Judiciary, its independence, and its role in maintaining the constitutional balance and protecting fundamental rights: • Identify and explain the various features and safeguards that ensure the independence of the Judiciary in India. • Compare and contrast the different types of jurisdictions, highlighting their scope, functions, and significance. • Analyze the factors that have contributed to	https://edurev.in/t/245561/Judiciary-Class-11-Political-Science	Structural Mapping (The Pyramid) The Indian Judiciary is a unified and integrated system. Method: Draw a pyramid flowchart. Place the Supreme Court at the apex, followed by High Courts, District Courts, and Subordinate Courts. Insight: Explain that unlike Federal systems (like the US), India does not have separate state

		the Judiciary becoming more proactive in protecting rights and ensuring justice. • Examine the reasons behind conflicts between the Judiciary and Parliament, particularly in relation to constitutional amendments. • Evaluate the role of the Judiciary in upholding constitutional values and maintaining the balance of power in a democracy		and federal court hierarchies.
	7.Federalism	• It will ignite a deeper understanding of the federal structure and the distribution of powers in India, enabling students to analyze how governance functions across different levels. • It will foster critical insight into the functioning of the federal system and how power is shared between the Union and State governments. • It will enhance analytical thinking by helping students explore the principles and working of federalism in the Indian context. • It will promote a strong conceptual understanding of how the federal structure balances authority, responsibilities, and	https://edurev.in/t/245564/	Concept Mapping Students create visual diagrams showing the three-fold division of powers (Union List, State List, Concurrent List) to understand federal structure clearly. Map Work Activity Compare political maps of India (1947 vs. 2017) to show state reorganization and formation of new states over time

		governance across multiple levels. • It will encourage students to examine and interpret the distribution of powers and the significance of a strong Centre in India. • It will develop an informed perspective on how federalism operates as a key feature of the Indian Constitution.		
	8. Local Governments	• Facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the Panchayati Raj system in India, including its emergence, structure, and significance in strengthening grassroots democracy. • Identify and explain the objectives, functions, and sources of income of rural and urban local government bodies. • Justify the importance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in promoting local self-governance and democratic decentralization. • Analyze and evaluate the role of decentralization in facilitating effective governance, participation, and accountability	https://gcgldh.org/downloads/e-Content/Learning-Material/Public-Administration/Meaning-Definition-and-Significance-of-Local-Governments	Interactive & Peer-Based Learning Group discussions on "Nursery of democracy" concept Role-play exercises simulating Gram Sabha or Municipal Council meetings

		• Develop an appreciation for and recognize the importance of empowering local government bodies for inclusive and sustainable development.		
	9. Constitution as a Living Document	• It will deepen students' understanding of how the Constitution functions as a dynamic and evolving framework of governance. • It will enable students to critically explore the working nature of the Constitution in real political scenarios. • It will foster analytical insight into the evolving nature of the Constitution and its role in a changing society. • It will strengthen conceptual clarity about the Constitution as a flexible and adaptive "living document." • It will encourage students to examine how constitutional amendments shape and redefine the democratic framework • It will help students appreciate the Constitution as a progressive document	https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/constitution-as-a-living-documentpptx/265533301	Collaborative learning: Small-group debate and peer explanation work well for this chapter because the concept is abstract and value-based. Concept mapping: A flowchart of amendment procedures, flexibility, and constitutional evolution helps students retain the structure of the chapter

		that responds to social, political, and legal changes over time.		
	10. The Philosophy of the Constitution	• This unit aims to help students to: Develop an appreciation for the philosophical vision and foundational ideals of the Indian Constitution, including justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. • Identify and explain the core features of the Indian Constitution, highlighting its unique characteristics and guiding principles. • Critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of the Constitution in addressing the needs and challenges of a diverse society. • Analyze how the Constitution reflects the values and aspirations of the people of India and supports democratic governance.	https://sathee.iitk.ac.in/sathee-clat/student-corner/ncert-books/class-11/political-science/indian-constitution-at-work/chapter-10-the-philosophy-of-the-constitution/	1. Engage with students' lived experience Write on the board: "Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity". Ask: "Where have you seen or not seen these in daily life? Give one example each." Collect a few responses, then show the Preamble and ask students to match their examples with the words in it, highlighting that the Constitution tries to turn these moral ideas into public rules. This makes the "philosophy" feel relevant instead of abstract.

August	11. Political Theory: An Introduction • Upon completion of this chapter, learners will be able to: students will be able to: • Develop a clear understanding of the concept of politics and identify its key principles and dimensions. • Explain the fundamental ideas and concepts underlying various political theories. • Appreciate the contributions of prominent political thinkers in shaping political thought and understanding. • Analyze and interpret political ideas in a broader theoretical and practical context.	https://forumias.com/blog/chapter-1-political-theory-an-introduction/	Case Study Analysis: Real-world examples (e.g., separate counters for disabled people justify special treatment) Systematic Thinking: Encouraging students to examine their own opinions/arguments carefully Current Events Connection: Linking theory to contemporary issues, judicial interpretations, and government policies
	12. Freedom • Develop a comprehensive understanding of the concept of freedom and its foundational importance in a democratic framework. • Explain and differentiate between various dimensions of freedom, including political, civil, and personal liberty • Analyze the role of freedom in safeguarding individual rights, dignity, and democratic values.	https://edurev.in/t/245594/Freedom-Class-11-Political-Science	Conceptual Analysis Approach Distinguish between "freedom from" (negative) vs "freedom to" (positive) Analyze ordinary language understanding vs political theory definitions 2. Case-Based Learning Study real-world examples

		• Examine the interplay between freedom and responsibility in maintaining social harmony and order. • Critically evaluate the need for reasonable restrictions on freedom in the interest of public order, security, and societal welfare. • Appreciate the significance of freedom in promoting justice, equality, and participatory governance.		(Mandela, Aung San Suu Kyi) Analyze constitutional cases on reasonable restrictions Connect theory to contemporary issues
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