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FOR UTTARAKHAND CLASS 12 PREPARATION

Uttarakhand Board Class 11-12 Syllabus 2027 Political Science

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Uttarakhand Class 12	2027	Syllabus	Political Science

2026-27
Political Science(121)
CLASS XI

Time : 3 Hours **Theory One Paper** **Marks:80**

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Marks
	PART A **INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK**	
1	Constitution: Why and How?	8
2	Rights in the Indian Constitution	
3	Election and Representation	6
4	Executive	12
5	Legislature	
6	Judiciary	
7	Federalism	6
8	Local Governments	4
9	Constitution as a Living Document	4
10	The Philosophy of the Constitution	
	Marks allotted to Indian Constitution at Work	**40**
	PART B **POLITICAL THEORY**	
1	Political Theory: An Introduction	4
2	Freedom	12
3	Equality	
4	Social Justice	6
5	Rights	4
6	Citizenship	8
7	Nationalism	
8	Secularism	6
	Marks allotted for Political Theory	**40**
	Total	**80**

CLASS XI

COURSE CONTENT

Chapter No. and Name	Learning Outcomes with Specific Competencies
1- Constitution: Why and How? a) Why do we need a Constitution? • 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 b) The authority of a Constitution • Mode of promulgation • The substantive provisions of constitution • Balanced institutional Design c) How was the Indian Constitution made? • Composition of the Constituent Assembly • Procedures • Inheritance of the nationalist movement • Institutional arrangements d) Provisions adapted from Constitutions of different countries	**Students will be able to:** • Appreciate the need fora 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. • Analyse the ways in which the provisions of the Constitution have worked in real political life.
2- Rights in the Indian Constitution a) The importance of rights • Bill of Rights b) Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution • Right to Equality • Right to Freedom • Right against Exploitation • Right to Freedom of Religion • Cultural and Educational Rights • Right to Constitutional Remedies c) Directive principles of state policy • What do the directive principles contain? d) Relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles	**Students will be able to:** • Analyse 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.

3. Election and Representation 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	**Students will be able to:** • 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.
4. Executive a) What is an executive? b) What are the different types of executives? c) Parliamentary executive in India • Power and position of President • Discretionary Powers of the President d) Prime Minister and Council of ministers e) Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy	**Student will be able to:** • Recognise the meaning of Executive. • Compare and contrast the Parliamentary and Presidential Executive. • Analyse the composition and functioning of the executive. • Know the significance of the administrative machinery.
5. Legislature a) Why do we need a parliament? b) Why do we need two houses of parliament? • Rajya Sabha • Lok Sabha c) What does the parliament do? • Powers of Rajya Sabha • Special Powers of Rajya Sabha d) How does the parliament make laws? e) How does the parliament control the executive? f) What do the committees of parliament do? g) How does the parliament regulate itself?	**Students will be able to:** • 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. • Analyse the role of Parliamentary committees for the success of Indian democracy.
6. Judiciary a) Why do we need an independent judiciary? • Independence of Judiciary • Appointment of Judges • Removal of Judges b) Structure of the Judiciary	**Students will be able to:** • Identify the different aspects which makes the Judiciary independent • Compare and contrast the different jurisdictions

c) Jurisdiction of supreme Court • Original Jurisdiction • Writ Jurisdiction • Appellate Jurisdiction • Advisory Jurisdiction • Judicial Activism d) Judiciary and Rights • Judiciary and Parliament	• Analyse the reasons why Judiciary has become proactive. • Examine the reasons for the conflicts between the judiciary and parliament with respect to Constitutional Amendments.
7. Federalism a) What is Federalism? b) Federalism in the Indian Constitution • Division of Powers c) Federalism with a strong central Government d) Conflicts in India's federal system • Centre-State Relations • Demands for Autonomy • Role of Governors and President's Rule • Demands for New States • Interstate Conflicts e) Special provisions • Jammu and Kashmir	**Students will be able to:** • 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.
8. Local Governments a) Why local governments? b) Growth of Local Government in India • Local Governments in Independent India c) 73rd and 74thamendments d) 73rd Amendment • Three Tier Structure • Elections • Reservations • Transfer of Subjects • State Election Commissioners • State Finance Commission e) 74th Amendment • Implementation of 73rdand 74th Amendments	**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 realise the need to empower local government bodies
Constitution as a Living Document a) Are constitutions static? b) How to amend the constitution? c) Why have there been so many amendments?	**Students will be able to:** • Analyse the working of the Constitution. • Know the various amendments that have

9. Contents of amendments made so far • Differing Interpretations • Amendments through Political Consensus • Controversial Amendments e) Basic structure and evolution of the constitution f) Constitution as a Living Document • Contribution of the Judiciary • Maturity of the Political Leadership	• taken place and the controversies raised. • Appreciate why the Constitution is called a Living Document.
10. The Philosophy of the Constitution a) What is meant by philosophy of the constitution? • Constitution as Means of Democratic Transformation b) Why do we need to go back to the Constituent Assembly? c) What is the political philosophy of our constitution? • Individual freedom • Social Justice • Respect for diversity and minority Rights • Secularism • Universal franchise • Federalism • National identity d) Procedural Achievements e) Criticisms • Limitations	**Students will be able to:** • Appreciate the philosophical vision ofour Constitution. • Recognise the core features of the Indian Constitution. • Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the Constitution.
PART B **POLITICAL THEORY**	
1. Political Theory: An Introduction a) What is politics? b) What do we study in political theory? c) Putting Political theory into practice d) Why should we study political theory?	**Students will be able to:** • Define the term politics and identify various political principles. • Explain the innate ideas of various Political theories. • Appreciate the contribution of Political Thinkers

2. Freedom a) The Ideal of freedom b) The sources of Constraints-Why do we need constraints? c) The Harm Principle d) Negative and Positive liberty	**Students will be able to:** • 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. Millin Harm Principle. • Assess the possible limitations on freedom resulting from the social and economic structures of society.
3. Equality a) Why does equality matter? • Equality of opportunities • Natural and Social Inequalities b) Three dimensions of equality c) Feminism, Socialism d) How can we promote equality?	**Students will be able to:** • Understand the moral and political ideals of equality. • Assess how equality is perceived through different ideologies • Recognise the means and methods to promote equality. • Evaluate the possible solutions to minimise inequality.
4. Social Justice a) What is Justice? • Equal Treatment for Equals • Proportionate Justice • Recognition of Special Needs b) Just distribution c) John Rawls Theory of Justice d) Pursuing Social Justice e) Free Markets versus State Intervention	**Students will be able to:** • 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.
5. Rights a) What are Rights? b) Where do rights come from? c) Legal rights and the state d) Kinds of rights e) Rights and responsibilities	**Students will be able to:** • Define rights • Identify the need for rights and its importance to mankind. • why rights needto be sanctioned by law. • Describe the features of different kinds of rights.
6. Citizenship a) Introduction b) Full and equal membership c) Equal Rights d) Citizen and Nation e) Universal Citizenship f) Global Citizenship	**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 • Analyse the problems to be surmounted to strengthen links between the people and governments

7. Nationalism

a) Introducing Nationalism
b) Nations and Nationalism
- Shared Beliefs and History
- Shared National Identity

c) National self-determination

d) Nationalism and Pluralism

Students will be able to:

- 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

8. Secularism

a) What is Secularism?
b) Inter-religious Domination
c) Intra-religious Domination
d) Secular State
- The western model of secularism
- The Indian model of secularism

e) Criticisms of Indian secularism
- Western Import and Minoritism
- Interventionist
- Vote Bank Politics

Student will be able to:

- Define Secularism.
- Differentiate between Inter-religious and Intra-Religious Domination.
- Recognise the concept of a Secular State.
- Compare Western and Indian Model of Secularism.
- Make an appraisal of Indian Secularism.

Prescribed Textbooks:

1. Indian Constitution at Work, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Political Theory, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Added Reference Material available with the document in the Annexure

Note: The above textbooks are also available in Hindi and Urdu versions.

2026-27
Political Science(121)
CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours **Theory One Paper** **Marks:80**

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Marks Allotted
	PART A-CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS	
1	The End of Bipolarity	6
2	Contemporary Centres of Power	6
3	Contemporary South Asia	6
4	International Organizations	6
5	Security in the Contemporary World	6
6	Environment and Natural Resources	6
7	Globalisation	4
	PART A - Total	**40**
	PART B-POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE	
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	6
2	Era of One-Party Dominance	4
3	Politics of Planned Development	2
4	India’s External Relations	6
5	Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System	4
6	The Crisis of Democratic Order	4
7	Regional Aspirations	6
8	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	8
	PART B - Total	**40**
	TOTAL	**80**

CLASS XII
COURSE CONTENT

Chapter No. and Name	Learning Outcomes with Specific Competencies
1. The End of Bipolarity Topics to be focused: a) The Soviet System b) Gorbachev and the disintegration c) Causes and Consequences of disintegration of Soviet Union d) Shock Therapy and its Consequences e) New entities in world politics • Russia • Balkan States • Central Asian States f) India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries	**Students will be able to:** • Identify the basic features of the Soviet System. • Discuss the background and outcome of disintegration of the Soviet Union. • Examine the consequences of unipolar world • Assess the features of Shock Therapy • Probe into the recent happenings in the Post-Communist Countries. • Trace the developments between India & Russia
2. Contemporary Centres of Power Topics to be focused: a) European Union b) Association of Southeast Asian Nations c) Rise of China as an economic power d) Japan and South Korea as emerging powers	**Students will be able to:** • Compare and contrast the importance of European Union and ASEAN. • Evaluate the extent of rise of Chinese economy and its impact on world politics. • Summarise India's relations with China.
3. Contemporary South Asia Topics to be focused: a) Military and Democracy in Pakistan and Bangladesh b) Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal c) Ethnic Conflict and Democracy in Sri Lanka d) India-Pakistan Conflicts e) India and its Neighbours f) Peace and Cooperation	**Students will be able to:** • Identify & locate the seven countries of the South Asian region. • Appreciate the mixed record of democracy in the South Asian region. • Examine the role of Political leaders • Reflect upon the causes of various conflicts and movements in this region. • Justify the creation of SAARC • Understand the involvement of US and China in South Asia.
4. International Organizations Topics to be focused: a) Meaning and importance of International Organisations b) Evolution of the UN c) Structure and function of International Organisations d) Principal Organs of UN	**Students will beable to:** • Define International Organisation • Appreciate the role of United Nations and its agencies • Reflect on the events taking place in the post-cold war era • Understand the need for reforms in the United Nations

e) Reform of the UN after ColdWar f) Reform of Structures, Processes and Jurisdiction of the UN h) India and the UN Reforms i) Key Agencies: IMF, World Bank, WTO, ILO, IAEA. j) NGO: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch. g) Implications and Future of International Organisations	
5. Security in the Contemporary World Topics to be focused: a) Meaning and Type of Security. b) Traditional concept of Security c) Non-tradition notions of Security. d) New Sources of Threats e) Cooperative Security f) India's Security strategy	**Students will be able to:** • Recognise the causes of security threats • Enhance analytical skills to provide solutions to security concerns. • Develop critical thinking about the role of various stakeholders in ensuring security today.
6. Environment and Natural Resources Topics to be focused: a) Environmental Concerns b) Global Commons c) Common but differentiated responsibilities d) India's Stand on Environment Issues f) Environmental Movements g) Resource Geopolitics e) Rights of Indigenous peoples	**Students will be able to:** • Enlist and explain the facts related to global environmental issues • Recognise and understand the need to conserve critical resources Demonstrate knowledge and appreciation towards India's responsibility in protecting environment • Realise the need to conserve resources and exhibitresponsibility towards prudential use to facilitate sustainable development • Know about the nature of concerns of indigenous communities and understand how the governments of different countries respond to their plea
7. Globalisation Topics to be focused: a) Concept of globalisation b) Causes and Consequences of globalisation c) India and globalization d) Resistance to globalisation e) India and resistance to globalization	**Students will be able to:** • Appreciate the significance of Globalisation • Elucidate the political, economic, and cultural dimensions of Globalisation. • Critically evaluate the impact of globalisation on India. • Draw attention to resistance movements to Globalisation and envisage its future trends.

PART B-POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE	
1. Challenges of Nation Building Topics to be focused: a) Challenges for the new Nation. • Three Challenges. b) Partition: Displacement and Rehabilitation. • Consequences of Partition. c) Integration of Princely States. • The problem • Government's approach • Hyderabad • Manipur d) Reorganisation of States.	**Students will be able to:** • Analyse the challenges which Independent India faced. • Describe the factors that led to the partition of India. • Explain the circumstances under which different princely states signed the Instrument of Accession. • Assess how language became the basis of reorganisation of the states. • Evaluate the role played by leaders in Nation Building.
2. Era of One-Party Dominance Topics to be focussed: a) Challenge of building democracy. b) Congress dominance in the first three general elect ions. • Nature of Congress dominance • Congress as social and ideological coalition. • Tolerance and management of Factions c) Emergence of opposition parties.	**Students will be able to:** • Appreciate the sustenance of democratic politics in the country. • Evaluate the electoral politics post-Independence • Assess the dominance of the Indian National Congress from 1952 to1967. • Evaluate the role of Opposition parties
3. Politics of Planned Development Topics to be focussed: a) Political contestation. • Ideas of Development. • Planning • Planning Commission b) The Early Initiatives • The First Five Year Plan. • Rapid Industrialisation.	**Students will be able to:** • Identify the varied option considered by the government to balance growth and socio-economic justice. • Know the difference between Left and Right Ideology • Understand the need for the formation of the Planning Commission. • Appreciate the need for strategic long-term development programme and policies
4. India's External Relations Topics to be focussed: a) International Context b) The Policy of Non-Alignment.	**Students will be able to:** • Recognise the significance of NAM • Interpret, compare and contrast multi-lateral aspects of Indo-China relationship • Demonstrate knowledge on Indo-Pak wars

• Nehru's role • Distance from two camps. • Afro Asian Unity c) Peace and conflict with China • The Chinese Invasion1962 • War and Peace with Pakistan • Bangladesh War 1971 d) India's Nuclear Policy.	• Appreciate the steps taken by Indian government to develop military capacity • Reflect and introspect on the choices that the country must consider for the cause of development and peace Building
5. Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System Topics to be focused: a) Challenge of Political Succession • From Nehru to Shastri • From Shastri to Indira Gandhi b) Fourth General Election1967 • Context of the Election. • Non Congressism • Electoral Verdict • Coalitions • Defections c) Split in the Congress • Indira vs the Syndicate • Presidential Election 1969 d) The 1971 Election and Restoration of Congress • The outcome and after Restoration	**Students will be able to:** • Understand the challenges of political succession after Nehru. Evaluate the opposition unity and the Congress split as a challenge to Congress dominance. • Compare and contrast the new Congress and the old Congress. • Summarise the initiatives taken by Indira Gandhi to overcome the challenges faced by her • Analyse the process of restoration of the Congress system
6. The Crisis of Democratic Order Topics to be focused: a) Background to Emergency. • Economic Context. • Gujarat and Bihar Movements • Conflict with Judiciary c) Declaration of Emergency • Crisis and response • Consequences c) Lessons of the Emergency. d) Politics after Emergency. • Lok Sabha Elections 1977 • Janata Government d) Legacy	**Students will be able to:** • Understand the causes and consequences of Emergency • Examine the lessons of Emergency • Evaluate the rule of Janata Government

7. Regional Aspirations Topics to be focused: a) Region and the Nation • Indian Approach • Areas of Tension • Jammu and Kashmir • Roots of the Problem • External and Internal disputes • Politics since 1948 • Insurgency and After • 2022 and Beyond b) Punjab • Political Context • Cycle of Violence • Road to Peace c) The Northeast • Demand for autonomy • Secessionist Movements • Movements against outsiders • Assam and National Integration	**Students will be able to:** • Discuss the implications of regional demands. • Analyse the importance of integrity in India. • Appreciate the initiatives taken by the government in dealing with regional aspirations
8. Recent Developments in Indian Politics Topics to be focused a) Context of 1990s b) Era of Coalition • Alliance Politics c) Political rise if the Backward Classes • Mandal Implemented • Political Fallouts d) Communalism, Secularism and Democracy. • Ayodhya Dispute • Demolition and after e) Emergence of New Consensus f) Lok Sabha Elections 2004 g) Growing Consensus	**Students will be able to:** • Understand momentous changes taking place in the nation since 1989 • Trace the rise and growth of BJP. • Identify the areas of growing consensus

Prescribed Books:

1. Contemporary World Politics, Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. Politics in India since Independence, Class XII, Published by NCERT
3. Added Reference Material available with the document in the Annexure

Project Work (Class XI and XII)

The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

S.No.	Components	Marks Allotted
1.	Introduction/Overview	2
2.	Variety Of Contents	3
3.	Presentation	3
4.	Conclusion	1
5.	Bibliography	1
6.	Viva-Voce	5
7.	Continuousl Assessment (Unit Test)	5
	TOTAL	**20**

Note:- Assessment of project will be done by internal examiner in both classes XI and XII

SUGGESTED TOPICS

CLASS XI

1. Making of the Constitution.
2. Elections in India.
3. Working of the Indian Judiciary System.
4. Social Justice: Are ethics followed in Indian Politics
5. Human Rights Act and its gratification in India.
6. Political impact on Indian Legislation.

CLASSXII

1. NAM- 1961 to present times.
2. Division of Germany with special focus on the construction and dismantling of the Berlin Wall.
3. CIS-Central Asian Republics
4. Disintegration of USSR with special focus on Gorbachev.
5. Arab Spring
6. Cover the negative as well as positive aspects of relationship between India and the following countries.

Focus on any one of the following (current updates should be highlighted):

a) Relationship between India and Russia
b) Relationship between India and China
c) Relationship between India and Pakistan
d) Relationship between India and Bangladesh

7. ASEAN
8. European Union and BREXIT
9. BRICS
10. SAARC
11. India's Nuclear Policy
12. United Nations with focus on India's candidature in Security Council.
13. UN Agencies – UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO
14. Pandemics: Covid 19- Its global impact (focus on worldwide cooperation and preparedness along with controversies (please collect newspaper clippings for the same)
15. Partition of India-Theory behind it and its legacy
16. Comparison between NITI AAYOG and Planning Commission and their contribution in India's Development.
17. Election 2019- Rise of BJP and Downfall of Congress (1989-2019).
18. Imposition of Emergency in India
19. NDA III and NDA IV – Social and Economic welfare programmes.