



THE CAMFORD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
GRADE 12 - POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

ANNUAL LESSON PLAN (2025 -26)

Month	Chap. No. And Name	Sub topics	Learning Objective
March	I- Contemporary World Politics 1. End of Bi-polarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disintegration of Soviet Union, • Unipolar World • Middle East Crisis Gulf War and the Global war of Terror • Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS • The 21st Century (Arab Spring). 	To understand the circumstances under which the USSR dis-integrated.
	I- Contemporary World Politics 2. Alternative Centres of Power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Union 2. ASEAN 3. The rise of the Chinese economy 4. India-China Relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To understand the rise of alternative centres of power like the European Union and the ASEAN to limit the power of the USA. ➤ The initial process of the formation of the EU as the European Economic Community. ➤ The rise of the Chinese economy after 1972 when it established its relation with the USA. ➤ It has emerged as a great economic and political power.
April	I- Contemporary World Politics 3. Contemporary South Asia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is South Asia? 2. Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal 3. Ethnic Conflict and Democracy in Sri Lanka 4. India-Pakistan conflicts 5. India and its Neighbours 6. Peace and Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What is South Asia? The countries that make up South Asia. ➤ The type of governments that these countries have had. ➤ Pakistan- a democracy or is it under the control of the military. ➤ The formation of Bangladesh and democracy. ➤ Nepal, a Himalayan nation. Its transformation from a

			<p>monarchical government to a democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. The civil war between the Sinhalese and the Sri Lankan Tamils. ➤ India's relation with Pakistan and their conflict over Kashmir. ➤ India's relation with her neighbours. <p>The formation of the SAARC</p>
May	II-Politics in India Since Independence: 2. Era of one party domination	1. Challenge of building democracy 2. Congress dominance in the first three general elections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of Congress dominance • Congress as social and ideological coalition • Tolerance and management of factions 3. Emergence of opposition parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The challenges faced during the process of making India a democracy. ➤ To understand the evolution of the voting process. ➤ The reasons for the dominance of Congress in the first three general elections. ➤ The rise of coalitions. ➤ The rise of regional parties and some of them that became opposition parties.
June	II-Politics in India Since Independence: 3. Politics of Planned Development	1. Political contestation 2. Ideas of planned development 3. Planning 4. The early initiatives 5. Key Controversies 6. Major Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nature of conflict in achieving the twin objectives of economic growth and socio- economic justice. ➤ Two models of development ➤ Design or plan of development. ➤ Emergence aims and objectives of the first two five-year plans. ➤ Replacement of Planning Commission by National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
	4. India's External Relations	1. International Context 2. The Policy of Non-Alignment 3. Peace and Conflict with China 4. Wars and peace with Pakistan 5. India's nuclear policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objectives and Principles of India's foreign policy India's role as a founder of NAM and in forging Afro-Asian unity. ➤ Sino-Indian relationship –Pre and post 1962 invasion and its profound impact on Indian politics. ➤ India-Pakistan relationship since independence Components of India's nuclear policy ➤ Shifting alliances in World Politics. ➤ The various treaties and Agreements signed by India

			with her neighbours and their significance.
	5. Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress system	1 Challenge of Political Succession 2. Fourth General Election 3. Split in the Congress 4. The 1971 election and the restoration of the Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Privy purse issue ➤ Congress Syndicate ➤ defection ➤ the Presidential elections of 1969 ➤ Congress' victory in 1971 ➤ Challenges faced by India during Lal Bahadur Shastri's Government ➤ Assess the role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad towards maintaining communal harmony in India ➤ Describe the organization of the Congress Party as a social and ideological coalition, ➤ Examine the factors which helped in the restoration of the Congress party after its split in 1969

July	II-Politics in India Since Independence: 6. The Crisis Of Democratic Order	1. Background to Emergency 2. Declaration of emergency 3. Controversies regarding emergency 4. Politics after emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The social and economic condition of the country even after the elections of 1971 did not improve. ➤ The main reason for the defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1977. ➤ The role played by Jay Prakash Narayan in mobilising student movement in Bihar. ➤ What was the main demand of the railway men during the railway strike led by George Fernandes in 1974? ➤ What was the Naxalite movement? ➤ Outcomes of the Naxalite movements ➤ The conflict between the Judiciary and the Congress under Indira Gandhi led to the declaration of Emergency. ➤ The outcomes of the emergency ➤ What was Shah Commission of Inquiry? How did the government react to it? ➤ Mention reasons due to which Janata Party won the election of 1977?
July	I- Contemporary World Politics 6. International Organizations	1. Why International Organisations? 2. Evolution of the UN 3. Reform of the UN after the Cold War 4. Reform of structures and processes 5. Jurisdiction of the UN 6. India and the UN reforms 7. The UN in a unipolar world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The students will understand the significance of an international Organisation that will help to monitor and prevent disharmony and war between nations. ➤ The League of Nations- the first international Organisation to be formed after the First World War ➤ The major idea was to prevent future wars. However the organisation was unsuccessful in preventing World War-II. ➤ The organs of the UN and their functions ➤ The need to reform the UN with the changing world scenario. ➤ The need to reform the structures and the processes. ➤ The jurisdiction of the UN. ➤ The role of India in the UN and the Reforms.

July	I- Contemporary World Politics 7. Security in the Contemporary World	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is security? 2. Traditional notions- External 3. Traditional notions- Internal 4. Traditional Security and Cooperation 5. Non-traditional Notions 6. New sources of threat 7. India's security strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Highlight major threats to a country's security as per traditional notions of security. ➤ They will be able to explain the traditional concept of 'security'. ➤ The difference between traditional and non-traditional notion of security. ➤ The relation between traditional security and cooperation. ➤ To distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security. ➤ To understand the new source of threat like global poverty, health epidemics and human rights violation
August	I- Contemporary World Politics 8. Environment and Natural Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental concerns in Global Politics 2. The protection of Global Commons. 3. Common but differentiated Responsibilities 4. Common property resources 5. India's stand on environmental issues 6. Environmental movements: one or many? 7. Resource Geopolitics 8. The indigenous peoples and their rights 	<p>The current global environment concerns like deforestation, global warming, coastal pollution, water scarcity and pollution etc.</p> <p>What are global commons? Who or which country has the right over them?</p> <p>The responsibilities of developed and developing countries towards maintain and safe-guarding the global commons.</p> <p>Efforts taken by India on sustainable development and conservation and protection of resources and environment.</p>
	9. Globalisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept of Globalisation 2. Causes of globalisation 3. Political consequences 4. Economic consequences 5. Cultural consequences 6. India and globalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The meaning of globalisation and how its impact is felt across the world. ➤ The influence of globalisation can be experienced socially, politically and economically. The impact on each sphere is very diverse. ➤ For some globalisation has meant progress while for

August		<p>7. Resistance to globalisation 8. India and resistance to globalisation</p>	<p>others it has proved to be a bane.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The positive impact of globalisation has been the movement of goods across the world. Today the world is a global village. ➤ Resources are shared within countries and between nations. ➤ The negative impact of globalisation can also be seen in many countries like the developing and under developed countries.
September	<p>II-Politics in India Since Independence: 8. Regional Aspirations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Region and the Nation 2. Jammu and Kashmir issue 3. Punjab crisis 4. The North - East 5. Accommodation and National Integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To understand the reasons for the rise of regional aspirations. ➤ The political problem of Jammu and Kashmir – the sharing of the state between India and Pakistan. ➤ The war with Pakistan over Jammu and Kashmir. ➤ The formation of the state of Punjab and that of the Akalis. ➤ Operation Blue Star and the Longowal Accord. ➤ Demands for autonomy. ➤ Demands for regional autonomy; formation of the states of Sikkim and Goa.

September	9. Recent Developments in Indian Politics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Context of the 1990s 2. Era of Coalitions 3. Political Rise of Other Backward Classes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Communalism, Secularism, Democracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To familiarise the students with the nature, trends and developments in Indian politics and its impact. ➤ Era of coalition- National front, United Front, united Progressive Front, National Democratic Alliance. ➤ Implications of coalition politics. ➤ Political rise of other backward. ➤ Decline of the congress system and rise of NDA led by BJP. ➤ Emergence of growing consensus.
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Project:

The project to be done given in March 2025

Rough draft of the same to be submitted in April 2025

The final project to be submitted in June 2025