

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Subject : Pol. Science
Paper : Marks : 100

Class : Senior Secondary
Duration : 3 hrs.

1. Weightage by objectives

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Marks total marks</i>	<i>%age of the</i>
Knowledge.	35	35%
Understanding	45	45%
Application	20	20%
Skills		

2. Weightage by types of questions

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number of Questions</i>	<i>Total a candidate is expected</i>	<i>Estimated Time</i>
Long answer questions	4 x 8	32	
Short answer questions	10 x 5	50	
Very short answer questions	9 x 2	18	
		100	

3. Weightage by content

<i>Units/Sub-units (pl. specify)</i>	<i>Marks</i>
1. Individual, State and the Global Order	10
2. Aspects of the Constitution of India	15
3. Organs of Government : Centre and State Levels	15
4. Democracy at Work	10
5. Organisation of the Government	10
6. Democratic Decentralisation	10
7. World Politics and India	10
8. Temporary Political concerns	10
Optional Module	
1. Some Emerging Issues of Indian Politics	10
OR	
2. Freedom struggle and Constitutional Development	10
	100

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Marks : 100
Time : 3 hrs.

General Instructions :

- (i) The paper consist of Section A and B
- (ii) All questions in core modules are compulsory
- (iii) Candidates are given choice in Section B, they are required to attempt question from either option I or option II.
- (iv) Maximum marks of each question and each part there of have been indicated against it.

SECTION A

1. Give the meaning of Political Science.
राजनीति विज्ञान का अर्थ बताइए। 2
2. Mention one Unitary and one Federal feature of Indian Federalism.
भारतकी संघीय व्यवस्था के एक एकात्मक और एक संघात्मक लक्षण का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2
3. Mention any two of the writs that can be issued by higher courts.
उच्चतर न्यायालयों द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले किन्हीं दो लेखों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2
4. What do you understand by single transferable vote system?
एकल संक्रमणीय मत पद्धति से आप क्या समझते हैं? 2
5. Mention any two functions of the Election Commission of India.
भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग के किन्हीं दो कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2
6. What is the meaning of vote of no confidence?
अविश्वास मत का क्या अर्थ है? 2
7. Mention any two of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.
संयुक्तराष्ट्र के किन्हीं दो विशिष्ट अभिकरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2
8. What is environmental degradation?
पर्यावरण के अपकर्ष से आप क्या समझते हैं? 2
9. Identify two areas of interdependence among nations.
राष्ट्रों के मध्य अन्तनिर्भरता के किन्हीं दो क्षेत्रों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2
10. Define State. How would you distinguish between State and Government?
राज्य की परिभाषा कीजिए। राज्य और सरकार के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
11. Justify the provisions for imposition of President's rule in the States.
राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने संबंधी प्रावधानों का औचित्य बताइए। 5

12. Briefly describe the procedure of election of the President of India. 5
 भारत के राष्ट्रपति के निर्वाचन की प्रक्रिया का संक्षिप्त वर्णन कीजिए।
13. Distinguish between political parties and pressure groups. Mention any one of the parties 5
 and one of the pressure groups.
 राजनीतिक दलों और दबाव समूहों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए। किसी एक राजनीतिक दल और किसी एक दबाव समूह का उल्लेख कीजिए।
14. Discuss the role of bureaucracy in development of the country. 15
 देश के विकास में नौकरशाही की भूमिका का विवेचन कीजिए।
15. What are the various instruments of redressal of public grievances? 5
 सार्वजनिक शिकायतों के निराकरण के विभिन्न उपकरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
16. Explain the Panchayati Raj System in India. 5
 भारत में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का वर्णन करो।
17. What do you understand by Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)? Briefly assess their importance. 5
 गैरसरकारी संगठनों से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है? संक्षेप में उनके महत्व का मूल्यांकन करें।
18. Explain Right to Equality and Right to Freedom. 4 + 4
 समानता और स्वतंत्रता के अधिकारों का वर्णन कीजिए।
 अथवा / OR
 How far has the Directive Principles of State Policy helped in establishment of welfare State in India. 8
 भारतमें कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना में राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत कहाँ तक सहायक सिद्ध हुए हैं?
19. Explain the composition of Union Parliament. Discuss the relation between the two Houses. 4 + 4
 संघीय संसद की संरचना का वर्णन कीजिए। इसके दोनों सदनों के पारस्परिक संबंधों का विवेचन कीजिए।
 अथवा / OR
 Explain the functions and position of the Prime Minister of India 8
 भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के कार्यों और उसकी स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए।
20. Explain the main features of India's foreign policy. 8
 भारत की विदेश नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।
 अथवा / OR
 Discuss the objectives and principles of the United Nations. 8
 संयुक्त राष्ट्र के उद्देश्यों और सिद्धांतों का विवेचन कीजिए।
21. Explain the features of the New Economic Policy (NEP) of India since 1991. -
 1991 के बाद से भारत की नवीन आर्थिक नीति का वर्णन कीजिए।
 अथवा / OR
 Describe the threats posed by rapid population growth to India's development. 8
 तीव्र गति से बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या से भारत के विकास के किस प्रकार के खतरे हैं?

SECTION B

Note : The candidates are required to attempt questions from either Part I or Part II given below.
परीक्षार्थियों को निम्नलिखित मॉड्यूल 1 और मॉड्यूल 2 में से केवल एक मॉड्यूल के प्रश्नों के ही उत्तर देने हैं।

OPTION I

Some Emerging Issue of Indian Politics

22. What is protective discrimination? What are the constitutional provisions under which the benefits of reservation have been provided for backward classes?

संरक्षणात्म

2 + 3

अथवा / OR

Briefly discuss the role of caste system in Indian democracy.

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में जाति प्रथा की भूमिका का संक्षिप्त विवेचन कीजिए।

5

23. Describe the role of Media as agencies of moulding public opinion.
जनमत को प्रभावित करने में जन संचार माध्यमों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।

अथवा / OR

What is the impact of political violence on Indian political system.

भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर राजनीतिक हिंसा का क्या प्रभाव है?

OPTION II

Freedom Struggle and Constitutional Development

24. Discuss the main factors responsible for national awakening in India.
भारत में राष्ट्रीय जागरण के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारकों का विवेचन कीजिए।

5

Analyse the nature of British Colonialism in India.

भारत में ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की प्रकृति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

25. Account for the feature of dyarchy in Indian provinces.

भारतीय प्रांतों में द्वैव शासन की विफलता के क्या कारण थे?

अथवा / OR

Assess the working of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935

भारतीय सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 के अंतर्गत प्रांतीय स्वयत्ता कहाँ तक सफल हुई?

MARKING SCHEME
SECTION A

1. Political Science is the subject that deals with State as it was, as it is and as it should be. 2
2. — Unitary Feature : Centralization of power 1+1=2
— Federal Feature : Written and rigid constitution.
(or any other)
3. Habeas Corpus, Mandamus
(or any other)
4. In this system each voter is given one vote but the same can be transferred as per his/her preference. 2
5. Functions : i) Preparation of Voter's List
ii) Recognition of political parties. 1 + 1 = 2
(or any other)
6. The vote of no confidence means lack of confidence in the ruling party/government by the majority of the members present in a legislature. 2
7. Specialized agencies of United Nations : (a) W.H.O. (b) I.L.O. 1 + 1 = 2
(or any other)
8. It relates to slow but gradual downfall of the environment. 2
9. Two areas of Independence : (a) Trade
(b) Cultural/Educational Exchange 1+1=2
(or any other)
10. 1) State is permanent. Govt. keep on changing.
2) State is sovereign Govt. is not.
3) State has territory. Govt. need not have it. 2 + 3
(or any other)
11. Whenever there is a breakdown of the constitutional machinery or law and order in a State, the President on the advice of the governor can impose President's Rule.
12. The election of Indian President is held by an electoral college on the basis of proportional representation and Single Transferable vote system. 5
13. Difference : (a)
Political parties contest elections, where as pressure groups do not.
(b) Political parties seek power, pressure groups safe guard the interest of group.
(c) Political parties use constitutional methods. Pressure groups practise lobbying and Pressure Tactics.

Example : Political Party : B.J.P.
Pressure group is FICCI
(or any other)

14. Bureaucracy in the present day world lays emphasis on the establishment of a welfare state and adopts methods of development. The candidate should have given in details the development process.
15. Instruments of the redressal of public grievances a
- a) Public opinion
 - b) Electronic media
 - c) Press
 - d) Political parties
16. The candidate should have explained the three tier system i.e. Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level, Zilla Parishad at district level.
17. N.G.O.s are the call of the day in order to attract the attention of the govt. as well international agencies on various important issues in order to rule their solution. The candidate should have assessed the importance of the N.G.O.
18. Under the Right to equality emphasis should be on equality before law and equal protection of law, social equality abolition of untouchability and Titles. Under the Right to Freedom the candidate should have explained the six freedoms with the sanctions improved.

5

5

5

4+4 = 8

OR

Directive Principles of state policy comprise of various principles which will, when implemented, establish a welfare state in India. The governments both central and at the state level always keep them in mind while making laws.

19. Union Parliament consists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The formers is elected directly where as the later is elected indirectly.

Under the relationship the legislative executive, financial and constitutional amendment functions should be explained.

4+4 = 8

OR

The functions of the Prime Minister should have been explained under:

- a) Leader of Majority (ruling) party.
- b) Leader of council of Minister.
- c) Leader of the Home.
- d) Leader of the nation.
- e) Important role played in the international/external affairs.

8

20. Main Features are :

- a) Peaceful co-existence
 - b) Non-alignment
 - c) Disarmament
 - d) Opposition to colonialism and imperialism
 - e) Faith in United Nations
- (or any other)

Objectives and Principles of V.N. are :

- i) Peace keeping in the world.
- ii) Tackling international issues through mediation.
- iii) Explain on Disarmament.
- iv) Helping poor nation for development.
- v) Human Rights – emphasised
- vi) Stress of New International Economic Order
(or any other)

8

21. India adopted a socialist economic system where in the private and the public sectors played equal important roles, but since 1991 there is a change in the economic policy where in liberalisation has been adopted. More and more foreign countries are competing with the national products.

OR

In India the growth of population at fast pace is a manance and must be checked in order to mosce on the path of development.

8

OPTIONAL MODULES

22. Protectice Discrimination means that government can make special laws and rules for the uplift of weaker sections of society such as reservations for admission in educational institutions and in jobs. Keeping this policy in mind the government of India provided reservations to SCs/STs and other backward classes.

OR

India is a caste based society. Casteism has started played its evil rule in the political sphere as well so much so that several sections of society have become caste based vote banks. Students should have highlighted this in the answer.

23. The role of print and electronic media should be explained as to how they influence public opinion by highlighting importants national socio-political-economic issues.

OR

India is a nation of Gandhi who laid emphasis on non-violence. Gradually, the country is leaving that path and violence is playing its nefarious role in elections, elimination of political opponents, resolution of disputes, demand for separate state etc.

24. Highlight stages of colonialism, policy of divide and rule, economic exploitation positive and negative aspects should be mentioned.
25. Defective division of subjects between reserved and transferred category. Finance retained by executive councilors. Ministers often starved of funds. Governors sided with executive councils ignoring ministers and others.

OR

After the failure of dyarchy in the Act of 1935, provinces were given autonomy. India was proposed to be a federation wherein provinces were to play an impleasant role. The distinction between transfered and reserved subjects aboliobed. Under provincial autonomy, governors had querriding powers to neto any bill passed by provincial legislative and also reject any of the decisions of the cabinet. Thus, responsible ministers were target public criticism, though deal powers were with the governors.