

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 100

Time : 3 Hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

- (i) The paper consists of section A & B
- (ii) All questions in core module (i.e., section A) are compulsory.
- (ii) Candidates are given choice in Section 'B'. They are required to attempt questions from either Option I or Option II.
- (iv) Maximum marks of each question and each part thereof have been indicated against it.

SECTION A

1. Define Political Science.	2
2. What is the meaning of liberalism ?	2
3. Mention any two essential elements of the state.	$1 + 1 = 2$
4. What is the relevance of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution ?	2
5. Define Republic.	2
6. Mention any two qualifications of the judges of the Supreme Court.	$1 + 1 = 2$
7. What is the meaning of communalism ?	2
8. What is the meaning of pressure groups ?	2
9. Identify any two areas of co-operation between India and Russia.	$1 + 1 = 2$
10. Describe briefly any five salient features of the Constitution of India.	5
11. Explain any five executive functions of the President of India.	5
12. Explain any five function of the Election Commission of India.	5
13. Describe any five features of the Indian Party System.	5
14. Define governance. Mention any three hindrances in the way of good governance.	$2 + 3 = 5$
15. Explain any five basic principles of India's foreign policy.	5
16. Describe the India-Pakistan relationship during the last decade.	5
17. Define nation. Mention the essential elements of nationality.	$2 + 6 = 8$

OR

Describe any four tenets of Gandhism.	$4 \times 2 = 8$
18. Explain that the Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in spirit.	8

OR

Describe the legislative relation between the Union and the States.	8
19. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed ? Analyse his powers, position and role.	$2 + 4 = 8$

OR

Examine the organisation, jurisdiction and position of the High Court.	2+4+2=8
20. Examine the role of Caste in the Indian politics.	8
OR	
Make out a case either for or against reservation policy in India.	8

SECTION B

Module 1

Optional I : World Order and the United Nations

21. What is the meaning of unipolarity ?	2
22. Explain any five principles of the United Nations.	5
23. Analyse the policies of the United Nations with regard to the maintainance of peace.	8

OR

Evaluate the role of the UN agencies concerned with socio-economic development.	8
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Module 2

Optional II : Administrative System of India

21. What is the meaning of the Buraucracy ?	2
22. Explain the reforms suggested for the redressal of the public grievances.	5
23. Assess the composition, powers and position of the Union Public Service Commission.	$2 + 2 + 4 = 8$

OR

Examine the main functions of the Cabinet Secretariat.	8
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MARKING SCHEME

SECTION - A

1. Political Science deals with the state and government as it was, it is and it should be
2. Liberalism is an idea committed to freedom as a method of policy in government and as a way of life for the individual and community.
3. The essential elements of the state are : (i) Population (ii) Definite territory, (iii) Government and (iv) Sovereignty (any two).
4. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is relevant in so far as it states the objectives of the Constitution (justice, liberty, equality and fraternity) and explains the governmental structure in India, to be democratic sovereign, republic, based on the sovereignty of the people.
5. Republic refers to a system of government headed by the official elected directly or indirectly by the people.
6. The two qualifications of the judges of the supreme court are : (1) A person has to be a citizen of India, and (2) He/she should have been a judge of the High Court(s) for at least a period of 5 years or is an eminent jurist.
7. Communalism is the use of religion for political gains.
8. Pressure groups are interests' groups which influence decisions of the government so as to favour the groups seeking the fulfillment of their respective interests.
9. The two areas of co-operation between India and Russia are : (a) Russia's help in India's economic projects. (b) Mutual trade relations between the two countries.
10. The five basic features of the Constitution of India are : (i) It is the most lengthy constitution in the world; the original constitution had 395 articles; (ii) It is partly flexible and partly rigid; (iii) It is federal in nature and unitary in spirit; (iv) It provides for a parliamentary form of government; (v) There is a provision for singular judiciary.
11. The five executive functions of the President of India are : (a) The President appoints the Prime Minister and on his/her advice, other ministers; (b) He appoints the Governors of the states; (c) He is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces; (d) He appoints ambassadors and accept credentials from ambessadors and (e) High Commissioners coming from various states.
12. The five functions of the Elections Commission are : (i) Preparation of the electoral rolls for all types of elections in India; (ii) Supervision of the election machinery with regard to all elections; (iii) Determination of the dates relating to election schedules; (iv) Granting election symbols to the political parties; (v) Recognising national and regional parties.
13. The five features of the Indian party system are : (i) Dominant party system with emphasis on leadership (ii) Multiparty system (iii) Politics of defection (iv) Increasing role of the opposition (v) Increasing role of regional political parties.
14. Governance is concerned with powers, strategies, policies, plans and projects to improve the substance or quality of life.
Hindrances : (a) Growth of population (b) corruption (c) increasing culture of violence.
15. (i) Faith in United Nations, (ii) Faith in Non-alignment Movement, (3) Advocacy of the Panchsheel, (4) Friendly and peaceful relations with all the countries, in particular with neighbouring countries; (5) Settlement of disputes through negotiations.
16. With the friendly stance in the relationship, during the last decade inspite of Kargil, terrorism and

Kashmir. The exchange of visits by the heads of the state and government, signing of treaties relating to trade and commerce; starting of trains and bus services for the exchange of visits by the general public.

17. A nation is a body of people who feel themselves to be naturally linked together by strong affinities Elements of Nationality. Common geography, common religion, common political aspirations, common culture. These elements are to be briefly explained.

OR

Gandhism : (a) Non-violence/Ahimsa, (b) satya and Satyagraha, (c) Ramrajya, (d) close relationship between politics and religion, (d) faith in the policy of trusteeship (any four). The above tenets are to be briefly explained.

18. The Indian Constitution is partly federal and partly unitary, as it contains the features of both the form of government. The candidates are expected to explain briefly their features and conclude that India is normally federal and can become unitary during emergencies.

OR

The candidates are expected to highlight the division of powers between the union and the states through the Union, the State and the Concurrent lists as provided in the constitution, as well as to show that the Union Government is more powerful than the states governments.

19. India has adopted the parliamentary system in which the Prime Minister is appointed by the President of India wherein the leader of the majority party or that of the coalition of parties is invited to be Prime Minister.

All the powers of the President as mentioned in the Constitution are exercised by the Prime Minister. The students should briefly explain them.

The Prime Minister is the real head of the executive as well as the head of the government.

OR

The chief justice and the judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India as per the provision of the Constitution of India.

The High Court enjoys, the following jurisdictions : (a) Original Jurisdiction, (b) cases relating to the substantial question of law, (c) superintendence of the subordinate courts, (d) the Court of Record. These points may be briefly explained.

The High Court is subordinate to the Supreme Court but is one that supervises the lower/subordinate courts.

20. India's social structure is based on caste and jati. Varna Vyavastha provides more the theory than the actuality of the caste.

Caste is a collection of families or group of families having a common name, claiming a common descent and form a single homogeneous community. In independent India - a democratic caste system has started playing a nefarious role. Be it choice of candidates at the time of election, or filling governmental jobs preference is given to the caste. Even people cast their votes keeping in mind the candidate's caste.

OR

Reservation policy is based on protective discrimination. Equality of opportunity in the absence of equality of conditions results in the deepening of inequalities instead of promoting equalities.

In India, reservations have been provided for the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribes, the Other Backward Classes, as well as have been provided in order to fulfil the promises of women empowerment.

The candidates are supposed to make the case for or against the policy of reservation.

Optional Module I : World order and the United Nation

21. Unipolarity refers to only one polar world such a situation arose following the disintegration of the USSR. The unipolar world is headed by the United States of America.
22. Principles of the United Nations
 - (a) Maintainance of world peace and security.
 - (b) Avoiding war between/among the nations.
 - (c) Disarmament.
 - (d) Mutual Co-operation : economic, cultural etc.
 - (e) Settlements of disputes through arbiteration and mediation.
 - (f) Sending peacekeeping forces wherever necessary. (**Any five to be explained**)
23. The candidates are supposed to first highlight the aims and policies of the United Nations and then show as to what extent it has succeeded in maintaining world peace.

OR

The candidates should have explained the various agencies of the UN such as ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, IMF, UNCTAD.

OR

Module II : Administrative System of India

21. Bureaucracy is one of the important organs of the government of India. It plays an important role in the administrative set up of the country. It is also called the permanent executive, i.e. public servants advise the political executive i.e. the ministers while formulating policies and programmes of welfare.
22. Reforms for the redressal of the Public Grievances are : (a) prevention of corruption in public offices to be checked; (b) appointment of the Central Vigilance Commission (c) introduction of the institution of the OMBUDSMAN, (d) appointmentment of the Lok Adalat and the Lok Pal.
The candidtes are supposed to briefly explain the above reforms.
23. The Chairman and the members of the Union Public Service Commission are appointed by the President. The UPSC conducts competitive examinations for the administrative and such other high posts. The selected candidates undergo strenuous training. It also recommends cases of promotion of the officers suspension, transfers etc.

The UPSC is playing a very laudable role in providing the country a team of most efficent administrators.

OR

The main functions of the Cabinet Secretariat are : (a) preparation of the proposals for sending delegation abroad (b) prepares proposals for appointing public committees for enquiries (c) prepares proposal, for reversing any decision made earlie, (d) considers the cases arising out of the administrative departments, consideration of the cases which the President and the Prime Minister may put before the Cabinet, (e) or any other relevant function.

The candidates are supposed to explain the above functions.

Question Paper Design

Subject Pol.Sc.
Paper Marks 100

Class: Senior Secondary
Duration : 3Hrs.

1. Weightage by objectives

Objective	Marks	% of the Total Marks
Knowledge	28	28%
Understandig	40	40%
Application	32	32%
Total	100	100%

2. Weightage by types of question

Long Answers	5×8	40
Shot Answers	8×5	40
Very Short Answers	10×2	20

3. Weightage as per the Content

Unit/Subunit	Marks
1. Individual and the State	14
2. Aspects of the Constitution of India	15
3. Structure of Government	17
4. Democracy at Work	12
5. Major Contemprary Issues	15
6. India And the World	12

Optional Module

1. World Order and the United Nations	15
OR	
2. Admisatratve System of India	15
Total	100