

Subject: Political Science

Std: XI (effective from June 2016 onwards)

Rationale:-

At the higher secondary level students who opt under the Social Sciences / Humanities stream are given an opportunity to get introduced to the diverse concerns of a Political Scientist. At this level course, also need to enable students to engage with political process that surrounds them and provide them with an understanding of the historical context that has shaped the present. The different courses introduce the students to the various streams of the discipline of political science: political theory, Indian politics and international politics. Concerns of the other two streams - comparative politics and public administration – are accommodated at different places in these courses. In introducing these streams, special care has been taken not to burden the students with the current jargon of the discipline. The basic idea here is to lay the foundations for a serious engagement with the discipline at the BA stage rather than anticipate the BA syllabi.

Objectives:-

The specific objectives of the course are indicated in the preamble to the syllabus for each year.

CLASS XI

Course I : Book I - Political Theory- 1st Terminal Exams

Course Rationale:-

This is a beginner's course in normative political philosophy that seeks to:

- Equip the student with skills of developing a rigorous political argument on ethical issues.
- Encourage them to analyse any unexamined prejudices they may have inherited;
- Inculcate a respect for some of the stated and implicit constitutional values;
- Develop an interest in political theory and a capacity for abstraction.

The course focuses on some of the key constitutional values or concerns implicit in our democratic political system. Some of these issues are not related to constitutional values in a direct way but these relate to the larger ethical frame implicit in our democracy. Instead of 'teaching' these values in a didactic manner by invoking the authority of constitution or major thinkers, the course seeks to encourage the students to arrive at these positions through critical reasoning. The main objective here is to give the student the skills and the confidence that they can and should think on their own and take positions on some of the big questions of our time.

The course is organised around some key concepts. Thus, each chapter will include:

- Analysis of the key concept and its related concepts
- Reference to the constitutional values that underlie the concept.
- Discussion of some key intellectual resources (thinkers, aims, document etc) associated with the concept; and
- Detailed discussion of one or more real life examples of debated involving that concept

It should be ensured in writing the textbooks and in classroom teaching that the emphasis should be on the reasoning skills over and above the factual/information content of the examples. Instead of handing down all the nuances of the concept to the student, the textbooks and the teacher should encourage the student to develop and use the concept on their own. The students should be discouraged from using quotations and theoretical flourishes; their argument must stand on its own legs. The success of a course like this is critically dependent on innovative ways of examination.

Learning Objectives:-

- Develop the skills for logical reasoning and abstraction
- Inculcate attention to and respect for viewpoints other than one's own
- Introduce students to the different political thinkers in relation to a concept and in everyday social life
- Enable students to meaningfully participate in a concern of current political life that surrounds them
- Encourage the students to analyse any unexamined prejudices that one may have inherited

Course Content:-

1. Introduction to Political Theory

- What is politics? Do we find politics in seemingly non-political domains? Can political arguments be resolved through reasoning. Why do we need Political theory?

2. Freedom

- What is freedom? What are reasonable constraints on individual liberty? How are the limits defined?

3. Equality

- Do all differences involve inequality? Does equality imply sameness? What are the major forms of inequality? How can equality be realized.

4. Social Justice

- Is justice all about fairness? What is the relationship between justice and equality? What are the different forms of injustice? In which ways can justice be secured? What is Social Justice, Political Justice, Economic Justice.

5. Human Rights

- What are Human Rights, significance, Characteristics, Types of Human Rights, Principles of Human Rights, Lists of Human Rights Issues and Violations, UNCHR, NHRC – functions, compositions, appointment, GSCHR- Appointment, powers.

6. Citizenship

- Who is a citizen? What are relevant grounds for inclusion and exclusion? How are new claims to citizenship negotiated. Can we have a global citizenship?

7. Nationalism – How are the boundaries of a nation defined? Must every nation have a state? What demands can a nation make on its citizens? What is the basis of the right to self-determination?

8. Secularism

- What is secularism? Which domains of life does it relate to? What is a secular state? Why do we need secular state in modern times? Is secularism suitable for India?

9. Peace

- What is peace? Does peace always require non-violence? Under what conditions is war justified? Can armament promote global peace?

10. Development– What is development? Is there a universally accepted model of development? How to balance the claims of present generation with claims of future generations.

Course II : Book- II- (Indian Constitution at Work (2nd Terminal Exams)

Course Rationale:-

This course seeks to deepen the understanding of the provisions and the working of the Constitution of India for students who have opted for Political Science. Deepening of understanding may require in some cases providing more detailed information about the articles and clauses of the constitution; but in most parts, the course will avoid over emphasis on legal technicalities and seek to focus instead on explaining the rationale and the real life consequences of the constitutional provisions. At this stage, the student should be initiated into thinking of the constitution as a political document that reflects the values of a society at a given point of time. The institutional structure that emanates from the constitution should be seen as one possible political arrangement that has real life political consequences. The students should also be encouraged to think of the constitution as a living document that has constantly evolved and is still in the process of further refinement. Accordingly, the course has grouped the constitutional provision under a few themes. Each thematic follows a pattern:-

- It takes up the rationale or the underlying philosophy behind that part of constitution
- It spells out the constitutional provisions in relevant details (mostly avoiding legal matters of technical interest or the wording and number of the articles and clauses of the Constitution) and
- Discusses how the provisions have actually played out in real life.
- For deepening the understanding of the constitution and its working, it is proposed to illustrate each course with one example (case law, event or political dispute) from the working of the constitution in India and,
- An example from outside India to illustrate how the institutional mechanism could have been different from what it is.

This course leads to the course on Politics in India since Independence in Class XII.

Learning Objectives;-

- Enable students to understand historical processes and circumstances in which the Constitution was drafted.
- Provide opportunity for students to be familiar with the diverse visions that guided the makers of the Indian Constitution.
- Enable students to identify the certain key features of the Constitution and compare these to other constitutions in the world.
- Analyze the ways in which the provisions of the Constitution have worked in real political life.

Course Content:-

1. Constitution :Why and How.

What are the core provisions of the constitution, what are the visions underlying these core provisions, How is this vision shaped by modern Indian political thought?

2. Rights and Duties in the Indian Constitution:

Why do we need the bill of rights in the constitution, what are the fundamental rights provided by the constitution, why was the right to property removed from fundamental rights, how have the interpretations by the courts influenced fundamental rights? How have provisions of fundamental rights provided the basis for civil liberties movement in India? What are the fundamental duties?

3. Elections and Representation in India :

What are the different methods of elections, How do these methods affect parties & politics, why was the 1st past the post system chosen in India, What have been the effects of this system, Why is there a System of reserved seats, what are the provisions to ensure free & fair elections, What does the Election Commission do?

4. Executive:

Why was the parliamentary system chosen over other forms of government? Why does the parliamentary system need a constitution head? How is the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister elected? What are the formal and real powers of the President of India? What are the powers of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers? What are the powers of the Governor?

5. Legislature at the Central and State level

Why does the parliament of India have two Houses? How are the parliament and the State Assemblies constituted? What are the powers of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha? How are the laws passed? How is the executive made accountable? What are the constitutional means to prevent defections?

6. Judiciary

What is Rule of Law? Why do we need an independent judiciary? What are the provisions that ensure the independence of judiciary in India? How are the judges appointed? What are the powers of the Supreme and the High Courts? How do they use their powers for public interest?

7. Civil Service- Central and Goa State.

Union Public Service Commission: historical background, constitutional provisions, duties and role under the constitution, expenses of the Union and State Public Service Commission, recruitment and appointment to various services and posts, All India Posts, Recruitment and disciplinary actions, extension of service to local bodies, Binding nature of the advice of the Commission, Goa Public Service Commission- history, composition, Secretariat, functions, budgetary provisions.

8. Federalism :

What is federalism, how does federalism ensure accommodation of diversities, in which ways is the Indian constitutional federal, In which ways does the constitution strengthen the centre, Why are there special provisions for some states & areas.

9. Local Government

Why do we need decentralization of powers? What has been the status of local government in the constitution? What are the basic features of rural and urban local governments? What have been the effects of giving constitutional status to local governments?

Internal Assessment Scheme for Std XI ---Political Science.

Distribution of Portion for **Mid Term Test-** August from 2016 onwards.

Units. No.	Contents / Subject Units	Weightage for 1 st Formative Test	
	*****Book- I***** Political Theory		
1.	Introduction to Political Theory	05	
2.	Freedom	04	
3.	Equality	05	
4.	Social Justice	06	
	Total =	20	

However, the entire portion with the existing topic wise weightage will be tested for the Final Examination.

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

Internal Assessment Scheme for Std XI ---Political Science.

Distribution of Portion for **1st Terminal Exams**, from 2016 onwards.

Units. No.	Contents / Subject Units	Weightage for 1 st Terminal Examinations	
	*****Book- I***** Political Theory		
1.	Introduction to Political Theory	06	
2.	Freedom	09	
3.	Equality	09	
4.	Social Justice	08	
5.	Human Rights	08	
6.	Citizenship	08	
7.	Nationalism	09	
8.	Secularism	08	
9.	Peace	06	
10.	Development	09	
	Total =	80	

However, the entire portion with the existing topic wise weightage will be tested for the Final Examination.

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

Submissive Assessment Scheme for Std XI ---Political Science.

Distribution of Portion for 2nd Terminal Exams, from March 2017 onwards.

Units. No.	Contents / Subject Units	Weightage for 2 nd Terminal Examination
	*****Book- II***** Indian Constitution At Work	
1.	Constitution : Why and How.	06
2.	Rights and Duties in the Indian Constitution	09
3.	Elections and Representation in India :	09
4.	Executive	06
5.	Legislature	06
6.	Judiciary	06
7.	Civil Service- Central and Goa State	06
8.	Federalism	06
9.	Local Government	06
Units. No	*****Book- I***** Political Theory	Weightage for 2 nd Terminal Examination
1.	Freedom (<i>Core Content</i>)	06
2.	Social Justice (<i>Core Content</i>)	07
3.	Human Rights (<i>Core Content</i>)	07
	Total =	80

However, the entire portion with the existing topic wise weightage will be tested for the Final Examinations.

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 521

DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER - Std XI

1st Mid Term Test -- from June 2016 onwards

Class: XI Subject: Political Science Time: 1 Hour Max. Marks: 20

The weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes:

S.No.	Learning Outcomes	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1.	Knowledge	05	25
2.	Understanding	10	50
3.	Application	05	25
Total		20	100

2. Weightage to Content / Subject Units:

Units. No.	Contents / Subject Units	Marks	Unit Percentage
	*****Book- I***** Political Theory		
1.	Introduction to Political Theory	05	25
2.	Freedom	04	20
3.	Equality	05	25
4.	Social Justice	06	30
Total =		20	100%

3. Weightage to Forms of Questions

S.No.	Form of Questions	Marks for each question	Number of questions	Total Marks
1	Very Short Answer Type(VSA)	01	02	02
2	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	02	02	04
3	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	03	03	09
4	Long Answer Type (LA)	05	01	05
Total			08	20

The Expected Time for Different Types of Question would be as follows:

S.No.	Form of Questions	Approx. time for each Question in minutes (t)	Number of questions (n)	Approx. time for each form of Questions in minutes (t x n)
1	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	02 Minutes	02	04 Minutes
2	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	04 Minutes	02	08 Minutes
3	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	10 Minutes	03	30 Minutes
4	Long Answer Type (LA)	18 Minutes	01	18 Minutes
Total		Minutes	08	60 Minutes

As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers, it would, therefore, be advisable for the candidates to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous words and be within the expected time limits.

4. Scheme of Options

There is an internal choice provided in Question No 6 and 7 of 3 marks category.

5. Weightage to Difficulty Level of Questions:

S.No.	Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions	Percentage
1.	Easy	30
2.	Average	60
3.	Difficulty	10

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the assessment in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weightage, rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

6. Number of Main Questions:

There are altogether 08 questions.

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM – GOA 403 52

DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER - Std XI

1st Terminal Examinations -- from June 2016 onwards

Class: XI Subject: Political Science Time: 2 ½ Hrs Max. Marks: 80

The weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes:

S.No.	Learning Outcomes	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1.	Knowledge	20	25
2.	Understanding	40	50
3.	Application	20	25
Total =		80	100

2. Weightage to Content / Subject Units:

Units. No.	Contents / Subject Units	Marks	Unit Percentage
	*****Book- I***** Political Theory		
1.	Introduction to Political Theory	06	07.50
2.	Freedom	09	11.25
3.	Equality	09	11.25
4.	Social Justice	08	10.00
5.	Human Rights	08	10.00
6.	Citizenship	08	10.00
7.	Nationalism	09	11.25
8.	Secularism	08	10.00
9.	Peace	06	07.50
10	Development	09	11.25
Total =		80	100

3. Weightage to Forms of Questions

S.No.	Form of Questions	Marks for each question	Number of questions	Total Marks
1	Very Short Answer Type(VSA)	1	10	10
2	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	2	08	16
3	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	3	08	24
4	Long Answer Type (LA)	5	06	30
Total		-----	32	80

The **Expected Time for Different Types of Question** would be as follows:

S.No.	Form of Questions	Approx. time for each Question in minutes (t)	Number of questions (n)	Approx. time for each form of Questions in minutes (t x n)
1	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	01 Minutes	10	10 Minutes
2	Short Answer Type (SA-I)	04 Minutes	08	32 Minutes
3	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	06 Minutes	08	48 Minutes
4	Long Answer Type (LA)	10 Minutes	06	60 Minutes
Total		-----	32	150 Minutes

As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers, it would, therefore, be advisable for the candidates to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous words and be within the expected time limits.

4. Scheme of Options

There is an internal choice in Q. No 19 and Q. No 25 of 3 marks category and Q.No:27 and Q.No:31 of 5 marks category.

5. Weightage to Difficulty Level of Questions:

S.No.	Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions	Percentage
1.	Easy	30
2.	Average	60
3.	Difficulty	10

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the assessment in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weightage, rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

6. Number of Main Questions:

There are altogether 32 questions. Questions Nos 1 to 10 are of Objective types carrying 1 mark each. Questions Nos 11 to 18 are of Short- answer type questions carrying 2 mark each. Questions Nos 19 to 26 are also of Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks. Questions Nos 27 to 32 is of Long types questions carrying 5 marks each.

DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER – Std XI

2nd Terminal Examinations -- from March 2017,onwards

Time: 2 ½ Hrs Subject: Political Science Max. Marks: 80

The weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes:

S.No.	Learning Outcomes	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1.	Knowledge	20	25
2.	Understanding	40	50
3.	Application	20	25
Total =		80	100

2. Weightage to Content / Subject Units:

Units. No.	Contents / Subject Units	Marks	Unit Percentage
	***** Book- II ***** Indian Constitution At Work		
1.	Constitution Why & How	06	07.50
2.	Rights and Duties in the Indian Constitution :	09	11.25
3.	Elections and Representation in India :	09	11.25
4.	Executive	06	07.50
5.	Legislature	06	07.50
6.	Judiciary	06	07.50
7.	Civil Service- Central & Goa State level	06	07.50
8.	Federalism	06	07.50
9.	Local Government	06	07.50
Units. No	***** Book- I ***** Political Theory (Core Content Matter)	Marks	Unit Percentage
1.	Freedom (Core Content)	06	07.50
2.	Social Justice (Core Content)	07	08.75
3.	Human Rights (Core Content)	07	08.75
Total =		80	100%

5. The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission is appointed by a committee headed by the _____ . (1)
- Prime Minister.
 - Chief Justice of India.
 - President of India.
 - Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
6. The provision about citizenship in the Indian Constitution can be found in _____ . (1)
- Part Two.
 - Part Three.
 - Part Four.
 - Part Five.
7. The book, “Discovery of India”, was written by _____ (1)
- Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - Rabindranath Tagore.
 - Mahatma Gandhi.
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
8. Sunni Islam is the official state religion of _____ . (1)
- Pakistan.
 - Maldives.
 - Bangladesh.
 - Malaysia.
9. Which of the following is not the example of structural violence. (1)
- Untouchability.
 - Colonialism.
 - Communalism.
 - Cold War.
10. Social cost of development is _____ . (1)
- loss of traditional occupation.
 - pollution.
 - global warming.
 - none of the above.
11. What do we study in Political Theory ? (2)
12. Describe economic equality (2)
13. Explain Proportionate Justice as one of the principles of Justice. (2)
14. What are Human Rights ? (2)

15. Explain the criteria required to obtain citizenship in India . (2)
16. Give any two assumptions of a Nation. (2)
17. Explain the terms inter religious and intra religious domination. (2)
18. Give any two forms of structural violence. (2)
19. Explain the term Politics. (3)

OR

Explain the reasons for the study of Political Theory.

20. Explain the term “Freedom”. (3)
21. Explain the difference between natural and social inequality. (3)
22. How can equality be promoted ? (3)
23. Explain the features of Nationalism. (3)
24. Explain the “Right to National Self Determination. (3)
25. Explain the steps undertaken for the promotion of peace. (3)

OR

Explain the importance of peace

26. Explain the environmental cost of development. (3)
27. Explain different types of liberty. (5)
28. Examine the conditions necessary for the fulfillment of justice according to law. (5)
29. Explain the functions of the National Human Rights Commission of India. (5)

OR

Explain the powers of Goa’s State Commission for Human Rights

30. Evaluate the term equal rights in the context of rights exercised by the citizens of India. (5)
31. “Secularism in India has been subjected to fears criticism,” Explain. (5)

OR

“Secularism in India focus on more than religion-State Separation”- Explain.

32. Evaluate the social and ecological cost of the development pursued in most of the countries. (5)

*****%/%/%/%*****

- 17 members
 - 28 members
6. The Highest Court of Appeal in India is the _____ (1)
- Subordinate Court
 - Supreme Court
 - District Court
 - High Court.
7. The first Public Service Commission was setup in _____. (1)
- 1st September 1936
 - 1st November 1936
 - 1st October 1926
 - 1st December 1936.
8. Federalism stands for _____. (1)
- separation of power
 - centralisation of power
 - sharing of powers
 - decentralization of power.
9. Who played an important role in the development of local government? (1)
- William Bentick
 - Lord Rippon
 - Lord Cornwallis
 - McCaulay.
10. Aung San SuuKyi wrote the book _____ (1)
- Freedom from fear
 - On liberty
 - Long walk to freedom
 - Hind Swaraj
11. Why do we need a constitution? (2)
12. Why has India adopted the Parliamentary System? (2)
13. Explain the advantages of bicameral legislature. (2)
14. What do you mean by Independence of the judiciary? (2)
15. State the functions of the Goa Public Service Commission. (2)
16. Mention the important provisions that create a strong central government. (2)
17. What is meant by proportionate justice? (2)
18. What are Human Rights? (2)
19. Explain the functions of the constitution. (3)
- 20 Describe the Right against Exploitation. (3)
21. Explain the functions of the Election Commission of India. (3)

22. Describe the discretionary powers of the President. (3)

OR

Describe the functions of the Prime Minister.

23. Explain the functions of the legislature. (3)

24. Explain the Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. (3)

OR

Explain the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India

25. Describe the composition of the Union Public Service Commission. (3)

OR

Describe the composition of the Goa Public Service Commission.

26. Explain the features and nature of Indian Federalism. (3)

27. Explain the Right to 'Freedom of Religion' (5)

28. Explain the reforms required to curb malpractices during elections in India. (5)

29. Show how 73rd and 74th amendment acts have helped in empowering Scheduled Castes,
Scheduled Tribes and Women. (5)

30. Examine the role of the state in upholding freedom of its citizens. (5)

31. "Justice delayed is Justice denied". Analyse. (5)

32. "Does terrorism affect human rights?"Examine. (5)

OR

"Does mining affect human rights?"Examine.

Guidelines for Individual Assignment in Political Science

Std XI- (from June 2016 onwards.)

1.Objective:

To test the student's ability to organize, describe, narrate, report, explain, persuade or argue, present ideas coherently, present relevant arguments and use correct style and format.

2.Selection of the Topic:-

The topic selected should be very specific so that it is manageable for the student. The topics chosen should allow the students to draw on their experiences, reading and must stimulate their imagination.

3.Length:-

The essay / article should not exceed 350 to 400 words.

4.Suggested Assignments/ Projects (Any other syllabus related topics may be given.)

- a) Communalism violence – threat to Secularism.
- b) Global Citizenship- myth or a reality.
- c) Communal Harmony in Goa..
- d) Development at the cost of environment.
- e) International Peace- a must for human survival.

5. Presentation:-

The assignment should be written by the student's own handwriting on foolscap paper, punched and submitted in a simple file. They must be instructed not to waste money on colour print outs and decorative materials as the focus of the assignment would be on the relevance of content, organisation originality etc. However, pictures, drawings would be welcomed if the assignment requires it. Details such as student's name, roll no, date, class are to be mentioned in the top right hand corner of the cover. The title of the assignment is to be written in capital letters in the centre of the corner.

6.Reference:-

Reference material should be within the reach of the student and very easily obtained in the library, newspaper, magazines and internet. Internet time should not exceed three to four hours.

The teacher should emphasize that the assignment has to be the student's own work and not copied from some books or downloaded from the internet.

Scoring Guide

7. Score of 10

An assignment in this category demonstrates clear and consistent mastery.

A typical Assignment should be-

- Effectively and insightfully, develop a point of view on the issue and demonstrates outstanding critical thinking, using clearly appropriate examples, reasons, and other evidence to support its position.
- Is well organized and clearly focused, demonstrating clear coherence and smooth progression of ideas.
- Exhibits skillful use of language, using a varied, accurate, and apt vocabulary.
- Demonstrates meaningful variety in sentence structure.
- Is free of most errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics.

8. The Criteria for the evaluation of the Assignment should be based on the following parameters:

Sr. No	Particulars	Marks Allotment
1	Content	02
2	Innovation	02
3	Skills	02
4	Reference Materials	02
5	Presentation.	02
	Total =	10

The Teacher is free to suggest additional Assignments or even accept Assignments suggested by the students, related to the syllabus of the subject. Suggested Assignments/ Projects should be of similar nature as proposed by the Board of Studies in Political Science and Sociology.

Guidelines for Group Assignment in Political Science

(2nd Term)

Std XI- (from June 2016 onwards.)

1. Objective:-

To test the student's ability to organize, describe, narrate, report, explain, persuade or argue, present ideas coherently, present relevant arguments and use correct style and format.

2. Selection of the Topic:-

The topic selected should be very specific so that it is manageable for the student while working in a group. The topics chosen should allow the students to work as a team and draw their experiences, while presenting the topic, in the presence of an audience.

3.Length:-

The article should not exceed 350 to 400 words.

4.Topics for Group Project in 2nd Term

- a) Posters, pictures on Global Health Epidemics.
- b) Posters, Wallpapers, pictures on Global Terrorism.
- c) Recent Assembly, Municipality, and the Gram Panchayat elections in Goa.
- d) Environment and Social aspects of development.
- e) Violation of Human Rights- Posters, pictures.
- f) India's Executive and Judicial system.
- g) Fundamental Rights with the help of pictures, slogans and posters.
- h) Relations between India and the U.S.A- latest developments.

5.Presentation:-

The assignment should be orally presented by the student. They must be instructed not to waste money on colour print outs and decorative materials as the focus of the assignment would be on the relevance of content, organisation originality etc. However, pictures, drawings would be welcomed if the assignment requires it. Details such as student's name, roll no, date, class are to be mentioned in the top right hand corner of the cover. The title of the assignment is to be written in capital letters in the centre of the corner. *Oral presentation should not exceed 07 minutes, and viva and group discussion should not exceed 03 minutes.*

6.Reference:-

Reference material should be within the reach of the student and very easily obtained in the library, newspaper, magazines and internet. Internet time should not exceed three to four hours.

The teacher should emphasize that the assignment has to be the student's own work and not copied from some books or downloaded from the internet

Scoring Guide

7.Score of 10

An assignment in this category demonstrates clear and consistent mastery.

A typical Assignment should be-

- Effectively and insightfully, develop a point of view on the issue and demonstrates outstanding critical thinking, using clearly appropriate examples, reasons, and other evidence to support its position.

- Is well organized and clearly focused, demonstrating clear coherence and smooth progression of ideas.
- Exhibits skillful use of language, using a varied, accurate, and apt vocabulary.
- Demonstrates meaningful variety in sentence structure.
- Is free of most errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics.

8. **Criteria for Evaluation of Assignments/ Projects:-**

The Criteria for Evaluation of Oral Projects should be based on the following parameters:-

Sr. No	Particulars and Parameters	Marks Allotment
1	Content	02
2	Innovation & Skills	02
3	Reference Materials	01
4	Presentation.	02
5	Viva / Group Discussion	03
Total=		10

1. Any other topics can be suggested by the Subject Teacher as per the convenience of the students.
2. Teacher should distribute the students in groups, so as to cover all the above mentioned topics.
3. Marks to be allotted to each individual students of a group.
4. A student may be allotted marks based on his / her active involvement and participation in a group.

Suggested Assignments/ Projects should be of similar nature as proposed by the Board of Studies in Political Science and Sociology.