

## Appendix 1

### Political science concepts achievement test "PSCAT"

**Q. 1 which of the following fact about democracy is correct?**

- A. Majority of countries are not democratic today
- B. In a democratic county, the position of the head of the government is hereditary
- C. Democracy expanded throughout in the nineteenth century
- D. Democracy did not spread evenly in all parts of the world

**Q. 2 Democracy is better than any other form of government. It is because**

- I. It improves the quality of decision making
- II. It gives complete liberty to people to do whatever they want

Which of the following options is/are correct?

- A. **Both** the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- B. Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
- D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**Q. 3 which of the following is permitted under the 'Rule of law'?**

- A. Women are denied any voting rights
- B. Government has to function within the constitutional limit
- C. Government has to function within the constitutional limit
- D. The police can kill terrorists without holding any trial

**Q. 4 Rule of one individual or party indicates**

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Democracy
- C. Tribal society
- D. None of the above

**Q. 5 A condition under which the freedom of expression in the country is taken away is known as**

- A. Veto
- B. Coalition
- C. Censorship
- D. Chancellorship

**Q.6 The word democracy has been derived from which of the following Greek word?**

- A. Demokratia
- B. Demokrat
- C. Democratia
- D. Democrat

**Q. 7 Democracy is based on**

- A. Rigged elections
- B. Control of media by the ruler
- C. Arbitrary decisions made by the ruler
- D. Consultations and discussions

**Q. 8 which of the following statement is not true about democracy?**

- A. A democratic government is a better government
- B. Democracy improves the quality of decision making
- C. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens
- D. Democracy increases the prosperity of the nation

**Q. 9 The definition 'Democracy is a rule of the people, for the people and by the people' was given by?**

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Nelson Mandela
- D. Kofi Annan

**Q. 10 which of the following is not a feature of democracy?**

- A. Censorship on press
- B. Independence of judiciary
- C. Participation of citizens in the governance of affairs in the country
- D. Existence of many political parties

**Q. 11 Democracies in reality do not appear to be very successful in reducing**

- A. Social mobility
- B. Foreign exchange
- C. Diseases
- D. Economic inequalities

**Q. 12 Which is the form of Government where the source of all political authority is to be found in the supreme ruler?**

- A. Democracy
- B. Aristocracy
- C. Monarchy
- D. Anarchy

**Q. 13 Voter list is also known as**

- A. Electoral roll
- B. Election card
- C. Nomination form
- D. Voter card

**Q. 14 What is the full form of EPIC?**

- A. Election Process of International Council
- B. Electricity Card of Proper Identity
- C. Election Photo Identity Card
- D. Public Election Commission of India

**Q. 15 The interest of voters in election related activities has been**

- A. Decreasing
- B. Increasing
- C. Same as earlier
- D. None of the above

**Q. 16 Which of the following statement is against the democratic process of elections?**

- A. All parties and candidates are free to contest elections
- B. The vote of landowners and rich people should have more value
- C. Free and fair elections should be held
- D. No one should be forced to vote for a particular candidate

**Q. 17 Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?**

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Legislative Assembly
- C. Election Commission
- D. President

**Q. 18 Legal declaration submitted by the candidates does not include**

- A. Educational qualification of the candidates
- B. Details of past political office held by the candidate
- C. Details of assets and liabilities of the candidates and families
- D. Serious criminal cases pending against the government

**Q. 19 Who implements the Code of Conduct during elections?**

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Parliament
- D. Election Commission

**Q. 20 Which of the following campaigning activity is considered as illegal during an election campaign?**

- A. Door to door campaigning
- B. Use of television channels for campaigning
- C. Advertisements of party policies and candidates during elections
- D. Distributing money and blankets among people for securing their votes

## Appendix 2

### Feedback form for activity based class

Maximum points: 35

Question	Strongly Agree '5'	Agree '4'	Neutral '3'	Strongly Disagree '2'	Disagree '1'
The class materials were useful and accurate					
The class description accurately described the class content					
The activity used was appropriate for this class					
Exams were based on materials covered in lectures					
I was physically prepared for the class					
I was academically prepared for the class					
The instructor was qualified to teach this class					
The class size was appropriate					

## APPENDIX – 3

### **Lesson plan – 1**

Date- 9 Feb. 2021

Day- Thursday

Class- 9<sup>th</sup>

Period- 3<sup>rd</sup>

Subject- Social science(Pol. Science)

Duration- 40 min.

TOPIC: Democracy

#### **General Aims:**

1. To develop skills of social science.
2. To develop humane quality among students.

#### **Specific skills:**

1. To understand the core concept of democracy.
2. To know about the importance of elections in the democracy.

#### **Teaching Aids:**

Chalk, Duster, Text book

#### **Process skills:**

The learner will use the following process skills

- Inference
- Discussion
- Reflective thinking
- Critical thinking

#### **Creating the learning situation**

#### **ENGAGE:**

To engage the learner teacher will start the lesson by asking them some questions.

Teacher: Can someone tell about the most and important component of the democracy?

Student: They answered differently such as election, prime minister, president etc.

Teacher: Can someone ever vote in any election?

Student: No

### **EXPLORE:**

This is the stage where teacher intervene and some task to the students so that they can think and make inference from this.

Calling a student name, teacher said that the from now this student is the representative of the class and all the student have to follow this.

After this some student oppose this and calling from teacher that sir please make me the representative. Some said that sir why I obey all his order. Then teacher said that then what we can do that so that functioning of class can be run smoothly, or in absence of the teacher who can represent the class to the principal or any other functionaries, Who has to be selected as representative?. There are various questions which are arises in between the student. Then teacher divide the student into the two group and ask them to think and debate in between and come up with some solution so that these issues can be solved.

### **EXPLAIN:**

This is the stage where the students will be encouraged to share their opinions/ideas with the rest of the class.

Each group will be asked to explain their views in the front of the class and give the argument in favour of their ideas.

Both of the group come with their ideas. One group said that the sir, we must hold an election to choose the class representative. Those who want to contest may nominate themselves and all student vote for the nominated whom they want to make representatives. Some said that we must make some rules and regulations so that class can function smoothly.

### **ELABORATE:**

In between the discussion, teacher intervene and elaborate the concept in more lucid way and they explain the concept by making inferences in their



discussions. Teacher said that, in starting as we make a student the representative of class, then some of the student resist this. Then he explain and said that the in democracy, people can choose their representative. They can choose it by the election. All people are free to contest the election. All the decisions made by the proper debate and discussions. From this we can define the democracy as

It is the form of government in which representatives are elected by the people.

In democracy each adult citizen has one vote.

In democracy , governments rule within the limit set by the constitution and law make by the representative of the people.

Such as student set some rule and regulations for smooth functioning of the class.

### **EVALUATE:**

To elaborate the students for their learning, teacher will give them some task.

1. Make the list of the country from south asia which have democratic system of government.
2. Types of democracy.

## **APPENDIX- 4**

### **Lesson Plan – 2**

Date- 15 Feb. 2021

Day- Monday

Class- 9<sup>th</sup>

Period- 3<sup>rd</sup>

Subject- S.St(Political science)

Duration- 40 min.

TOPIC- Election

### **General Aims:**

1. To develop skills of social science.
2. To develop humane quality among students.

### **Specific skills:**

1. To understand the concept of election
2. To know about the importance of elections in the democracy.
3. To know about the election processes.

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- The learners will be able to understand the concept of election.
- The learners will be able to know the importance of election in democracy.
- Analyze and comprehend method of electing representatives in India.

### **PROCESS SKILLS:**

The learner will use the following process skills.

- Analyze
- Comprehend
- Reflective thinking
- Collaborative learning

### **LEARNING RESOURCES:**

Internet and video, observation sheet, textbook

## **CREATING THE LEARNING SITUATIONS**

### **ENGAGE:**

To engage the learners, the teacher will ask the students a set of questions to acquaint them with the topic.

Teacher: Do you ever heard about the MP or MLA?

Student: Yes

Teacher: Can some one tell me that how one can become MP or MLA?

Student: By election

Teacher: Can someone tell me about that what is election?

Students will try to answer this. As in previous chapter there is a little discussion about the election.

### **EXPLORE:**

To give the student about an opportunity to explore the topic in great depths, the teacher will conduct the process of electing a monitor in classroom by election. Teacher ask the student to start the process of election by telling some rules that any body can contest the election of monitor. Each and everybody has to cast their vote whom they like. Every body has single vote. And the people got the most vote become the monitor of the class.

After this student complete the process according to the teacher instructions.

Teacher also show them some video relate to election and the process of election.

### **EXPLAIN:**

This is the stage where the students will be asked to share their thoughts about the whole process and also relate the process of electing the monitor to the video shown by the teacher. At tis stage student share their views and experiences about the processes and try to explain the whole concept of election.

This activity will help the students broader their horizon and make learning more fun and interesting.

### **ELABORATE:**

The teachers will elaborate the topic by comprehending from video and the help of the textbook that Electoral systems are the detailed constitutional arrangements and voting systems that convert vote into a political decision. The votes are counted for each candidate and the one with the largest number is elected. In India, elections are held at centre, state and the local level to elect the members for the various posts. There are some rules and regulations which are equal for all. Elections are the main pillars of the democratic process. As in democracy people are free to elect their leaders.

### **EVALUATE:**

For evaluating the students, teacher will ask students to gather the relevant information about the election from the video shared by the teacher and present them in the front of the class.