

MARKING SCHEME – Mid Term
CLASS: XI
SESSION 2020-21
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 40

Ans 1: (2)

1. A constitution is a body of fundamental principle according to which a state is constituted
2. In most countries' constitution is a compact document that comprises of several articles about the state.

Ans 2: (2)

1. Implementation of laws adopted by the legislature
2. Formation of policies (any other relevant point).

Ans 3: (2)

1. Question hour: There is a question hour every day during the session of parliament when minister must respond to questions raised by the ministers
2. Zero hour: Members are free to raise any matter the ministers are however, not bound to reply.

Ans 4: The economic inequality can be measured by relative difference between the richest and the poorest group (any other relevant point). (2)

Ans 5: The objective of political theory is to train citizens to think rationally about political questions and assess the political events of their time. (2)

Ans 6: Man's action can be divided into two i.e.: **self-regarding actions** i.e. the actions that have consequences only for the individual and nobody else, and the **other regarding actions** i.e. those actions that also have consequences for others. (Detailed explanation) (4)

Ans 7: (4)

1. Preferential spending on facilities for dis advantaged communities such as scholarships and hostels
2. Special considerations for admissions to educational institutions and jobs such as policies of quotas and reserved seats
3. In India we have adopted a policy of reservations for deprived classes. (Detailed explanation)

Ans 8: (4)

1. Political theories relevant for all people such as politicians, bureaucrat, teachers, judges etc.
2. It gives basic knowledge of political institutions such as state govt, central govts.
3. Political theory makes us moderate in our ideas and feelings
4. Students take part in debates and competitions. Political theory enables them to argue in an informed manner. (Detailed explanation)

Ans 9:

(6)

1. The FP system of election should be changed to PR system.
2. Reservation of seats should be made for women in the parliament and state assemblies.
3. Use of money should be controlled
4. Criminals should bar from contesting elections
5. The political parties should function in a transparent manner. (any other relevant point)

Ans 10: Appointment: The Prime Minister is appointed by the president of India. The president invites the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha to form the council of ministers. The Prime Minister must have support of the majority in the Lok Sabha

(6)

Power & Functions:

1. The council of ministers is headed by the Prime Minister.
2. He presides over its meetings
3. He allocates rank to the ministers
4. He is the head of the govt.
5. He is the leader of the Parliament
6. He is the Chairman of the planning commission
7. All major announcements are made by Prime Minister
8. The policies and program cannot be decided by prime Minister alone. (Detailed explanation)

Ans 11: Function of the parliament

(6)

1. Legislative functions
 2. Control of executive
 3. Financial function
 4. Representation function
 5. Debating functions
 6. Constituent function
 7. Electoral function
 8. Judicial function.
- (Detailed explanation for all)