



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



MID TERM EXAM, 2026-27 POLITICAL SCIENCE Class 11th

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Marking Scheme

SECTION A

1. Reasonable restrictions may be imposed in the interest of public order.
2. It accommodates changing societal needs while preserving constitutional values.
3. Incorporated diverse ideological viewpoints through extensive debates and committees.
4. Reserving seats for Scheduled Castes in legislatures.
5. Victory depends on securing the highest number of valid votes, not necessarily an absolute majority.
6. Lack of an independent authority to supervise elections.
7. Federal Balance between the Union and the States.
8. Collective Responsibility to the Lok Sabha.
9. Question Hour.
10. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and cannot be dissolved.
11. Public Accounts Committee.
12. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

SECTION B

13.

Constitutional Amendment

Amends the Constitution.

Passed under Article 368 by a special majority (and in some cases ratification by States).

Ordinary Law

Deals with ordinary matters of governance.

Passed by a simple majority in Parliament.

14.

Fundamental Right: Right to Equality (Articles 14–16).

Discrimination on the basis of gender violates the constitutional principle of equality and equal opportunity.

15.

- It is an independent constitutional body established under Article 324.
- The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys security of tenure and cannot be removed easily.

16.

- The President is the nominal (constitutional) executive.

- The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers exercise the real executive powers and aid and advise the President.

17.

Lok Sabha

Directly elected by the people.

Rajya Sabha

Indirectly elected by elected members of State Legislative Assemblies.

Five-year tenure and can be dissolved. Permanent House; cannot be dissolved.

18.

- It enables Members of Parliament to question Ministers regarding government policies and actions.
- It ensures transparency and accountability of the Executive to Parliament.

SECTION C

19.

- The Constitution is rigid because certain amendments require a special majority and State ratification.
- It is flexible because many provisions can be amended by a simple majority.
- This balance enables stability as well as adaptability.
- It has helped the Constitution respond to changing social, political and economic needs.

20.

- Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, security, morality, etc.
- Rights are protected but are not absolute.
- The judiciary safeguards these rights through Judicial Review.
- Citizens can approach the courts if their rights are violated.

21

Advantages

- Simple and easy to understand.
- Usually provides stable governments.

Limitations

- Winner may not secure an absolute majority of votes.
- Vote share may not be proportionately reflected in seat share.

Reason

- It is simple, familiar and suitable for India's parliamentary democracy.

22.

- The President appoints the Prime Minister.
- The President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister heads the Council of Ministers and coordinates government policies.
- The Prime Minister acts as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.

23.

Any four:

- Legislative function
- Financial function
- Deliberative function
- Executive control and accountability
- Constitutional amendment
- Electoral function

SECTION D

24.

1. Balance between individual liberty and public interest.
2. To maintain public order, security and protect the rights of all citizens.

3.

- Interprets the Constitution.
- Exercises Judicial Review.
- Protects Fundamental Rights.
- Declares unconstitutional laws void.

(Any two)

25.

1. Collective Responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha.
2. Because the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

3. Any two:

- Question Hour
- No-Confidence Motion
- Adjournment Motion
- Parliamentary Committees
- Calling Attention Motion

26.

A. Maharashtra

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Bihar

D. Gujarat

SECTION E

27.

Factors influencing elections

- Political parties and leadership
- Election campaigns
- Caste and religion
- Regionalism

- Money and media
- Electoral system
- Voter behaviour

OR

Appointment of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

- President appoints the leader of the majority party/coalition as Prime Minister.
- Prime Minister recommends Ministers.
- President appoints Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- Collective responsibility ensures stability and accountability.

28

First-Past-the-Post System

- Candidate securing the highest votes wins.
- Single-member constituencies.
- Simple and easy to understand.
- Stable governments.
- May not reflect proportional representation.
- Winner may not obtain an absolute majority.

OR

Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister

- Head of the Council of Ministers.
- Allocates and reshuffles portfolios.
- Presides over Cabinet meetings.
- Coordinates government policies.
- Advises the President.
- Leader of the Lok Sabha (if a member).

29.

Right to Equality and Right to Freedom

- Equality before law.
- Prohibition of discrimination.
- Equality of opportunity.
- Freedom of speech and expression.
- Freedom of movement and occupation.
- Promote justice, liberty and democracy.

OR

Article 32 and Constitutional Remedies

- Right to move the Supreme Court.
- Protects Fundamental Rights.
- Supreme Court can issue writs.
- Judicial Review safeguards constitutional rights.
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar described Article 32 as the "heart and soul" of the Constitution.

Functions of Parliament

- Legislative
- Financial
- Deliberative
- Executive control
- Constitutional amendment
- Electoral functions

These functions ensure accountability, transparency and democratic governance.

OR

Collective Responsibility

- Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- If the Lok Sabha passes a No-Confidence Motion, the entire Council of Ministers must resign.
- Accountability is ensured through Question Hour, No-Confidence Motion, Adjournment Motion and Parliamentary Committees.