



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



## POST MID TERM TEST, 2025-26 POLITICAL SCIENCE 028

Class: XI

Marking Scheme

Time: 1hr

Date: 9/01/2026

Max Marks: 25

Admission no:

Roll no:

### INSTRUCTION:

- I. Question paper comprises four Sections—A, B, C and D. There are 13 questions in the question paper.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section A—Question 1 to 5 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- IV. Section B—Question no. 6 to 9 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-40 words.
- V. Section C—Question no. 10 and 11 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.
- VI. Section D—Question no. 12 is Long Type Question, carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 80-100 words.

### SECTION-A

1. Which constitutional amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions? 1  
a) 44th Amendment  
**b) 73rd Amendment**  
c) 61st Amendment  
d) 86th Amendment
2. Which of the following is **not** a component of Social Justice? 1  
a) Equality  
**b) Liberty**  
c) Distributive justice  
d) Elimination of discrimination
3. **Assertion (A):** Social Justice ensures equal access to opportunities for all individuals.  
**Reason (R):** Social Justice promotes discrimination on the basis of caste and religion. 1  
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A  
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
**c) A is true, but R is false**  
d) A is false, but R is true
4. **Assertion (A):** Panchayati Raj Institutions promote grassroots democracy.  
**Reason (R):** Village Panchayats function independent of state governments and have no accountability. 1  
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A  
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
**c) A is true, but R is false**  
d) A is false, but R is true
5. Urban local bodies mainly include: 1  
a) Zila Parishads

- b) Municipalities
- c) Gram Sabhas
- d) Nyaya Panchayats

## **SECTION -B**

6. What is the role of the Gram Sabha in village administration? 2

Ans. The Gram Sabha plays a crucial role in village administration as the foundation of local self-government. It consists of all the adult members of a village and functions as a forum where villagers can participate directly in decision-making. The Gram Sabha approves the village budget, monitors the implementation of development schemes, and ensures transparency and accountability of the Panchayat. It also has the power to discuss and raise concerns regarding local issues such as public works, sanitation, and welfare programs, making it an essential institution for grassroots democracy and participatory governance.

7. Mention two main sources of revenue for Municipalities. 2

Ans. Municipalities generate revenue from two main sources: tax revenue and non-tax revenue. Tax revenue includes property tax, professional tax, and entertainment tax, which are collected from residents and businesses within the urban area. Non-tax revenue comes from fees for services such as water supply, parking, and trade licenses, as well as grants and contributions from the state and central governments. These revenues enable municipalities to fund public services, maintain infrastructure, and implement development programs in cities and towns.

8. Explain any two postulates of justice. 2

Ans. The postulates of justice are fundamental principles that guide a just society. One key postulate is equality, which ensures that every individual is treated fairly and has equal access to opportunities, rights, and resources, without any discrimination based on caste, gender, religion, or social status. Another important postulate is fair distribution of wealth and resources, also called distributive justice, which seeks to reduce economic inequalities by providing support to disadvantaged sections of society, such as through welfare schemes, reservations, or social safety nets. Together, these postulates aim to create a society that is fair, inclusive, and equitable for all citizens.

9. Explain any two ways in which the Indian Constitution promotes Social Justice. 2

Ans. The Indian Constitution promotes social justice in several ways to ensure equality and fairness for all citizens. One important way is through **fundamental rights**, which guarantee equality before the law, prohibit discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, gender, or place of birth, and protect the rights of marginalized communities. Another way is through **Directive Principles of State Policy**, which guide the government to implement welfare measures such as reservations in education and employment, social and economic reforms, and programs for the upliftment of disadvantaged groups. These provisions collectively work to reduce social and economic inequalities and create a more just and inclusive society.

## **SECTION C**

10. Explain any three major powers and responsibilities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. 3

Ans. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) hold significant powers and responsibilities that enable them to function as grassroots democratic bodies. One major responsibility is **rural development**, where PRIs plan and implement schemes related to agriculture, irrigation, and employment generation to improve the livelihoods of villagers. Another important power is **local governance**, which includes maintaining basic infrastructure such as roads, street lighting, sanitation, and drinking water facilities, ensuring that the community's day-to-day needs are met efficiently. Additionally, PRIs are responsible for **supervision and accountability of welfare programs**, including monitoring the implementation of government schemes, approving village budgets, and ensuring transparency in fund utilization. These powers collectively strengthen democratic participation and promote development at the village level.

11. Describe three challenges to achieving Social Justice in India. 3

Ans. Achieving social justice in India faces several challenges despite constitutional provisions and welfare measures. One major challenge is caste-based discrimination, which continues to marginalize

lower castes and restrict their access to education, employment, and social opportunities. Another challenge is economic inequality, where vast disparities in income and wealth prevent disadvantaged groups from enjoying equal opportunities and basic necessities. A third challenge is gender inequality, as women often face social, economic, and political discrimination that limits their participation in decision-making and access to resources. These challenges hinder the full realization of social justice and require continuous efforts through policy, awareness, and legal enforcement.

OR

Explain the key principles of John Rawls' Theory of Justice.

Ans. John Rawls' Theory of Justice is based on the idea of creating a fair and equitable society through the principles of "justice as fairness." The first key principle is that every individual should have equal basic rights and liberties, including freedom of speech, political participation, and equality before the law. The second principle addresses social and economic inequalities, stating that such inequalities are justified only if they benefit the least advantaged members of society and provide equal opportunities for all. Rawls introduces the concepts of the "original position" and the "veil of ignorance", where individuals design rules of society without knowing their own social status, ensuring impartiality and fairness in decision-making. Together, these principles aim to establish a society where justice protects individual rights while promoting equality and fairness.

## **SECTION D**

12. Discuss the structure of Urban Local Government in India.

6

Ans. The Urban Local Government in India is structured to ensure democratic governance and effective administration in towns and cities. It primarily consists of three types of urban local bodies based on the size and population of the urban area: Municipal Corporations for large cities, Municipalities for smaller towns, and Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas moving from rural to urban status. Each urban body is composed of elected representatives, including councillors, and is headed by a Mayor or Chairperson who oversees the functioning of the council. The administrative machinery includes officers such as a Municipal Commissioner who manages day-to-day operations and implements policies decided by the elected representatives. These bodies are responsible for urban planning, water supply, sanitation, street lighting, solid waste management, and health and education services. They also generate revenue through taxes, fees, and grants to fund development projects. The structure ensures that citizens can participate in governance at the local level, makes administration more accountable, and allows for efficient delivery of services, thus strengthening urban democracy and development.

OR

Why is local government important in a democracy?

Ans. Local government is important in a democracy because it brings governance closer to the people and ensures that decisions reflect the needs and priorities of the community. By functioning at the grassroots level, local government institutions like **Panchayati Raj bodies and urban municipalities** allow citizens to participate directly in decision-making, express their concerns, and hold elected representatives accountable. They are responsible for providing essential services such as **water supply, sanitation, roads, education, and healthcare**, which improves the quality of life and promotes social welfare. Local governments also play a vital role in **decentralization of power**, reducing the administrative burden on state and central authorities while ensuring efficient and responsive governance. Furthermore, they help in planning and implementing development programs tailored to local needs, foster democratic participation, and promote **equitable and balanced development** across regions. Through these functions, local governments strengthen democracy, enhance accountability, and empower citizens at the community level.