



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA
REVISION ASSIGNMENTS

WEEK-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS X

CHAPTERS: POWER SHARING
FEDERALISM

CHAPTER 1-POWER SHARING

Q1. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B, C
- (b) A, B, D
- (c) B, C, D
- (d) A, B, C, D

Q2. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
- B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. It gives a fair share to minority.
- D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) All are correct
- (d) A, B & C

Q3. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

- a. French and English
- b. Dutch and English
- c. French and Dutch
- d. Dutch and Sinhala

Q4. . In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R)

.Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion

(A): French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.

Reason(R): Belgium government favoured French speaking community.

Options:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
- c. (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- d. (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

Q5. Assertion (A): Belgium and Sri lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities. Reason(R) : Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all the communities.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- c. (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- d. (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

6. Modern democracies maintain check and balances system .Identify the correct optionbased on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

- a. Central government, State government, local bodies.
- b. Legislature, executive, judiciary.
- c. Among different social groups.
- d. Among different pressure groups.

7 . Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is called

- . a. horizontal distribution
- b. parallel distribution
- c. vertical division
- d. diagonal division

8. The government in which power is shared by two or more political parties is known as:

- a. Community government
- b. Unitary government
- c. federal government
- d. Coalition government

9. The majority social group in Sri Lanka is :

- a. Sinhala speaking people
- b. Tamil speaking people
- c. Indian Tamil migrants
- d. Sinhala and Tamil Christians

10. Power sharing is desirable because it helps to:

- a. increase pressure on the government.
- b. reduce possibilities of conflicts.
- c. generate awareness among the people.
- d. increase percentage of vote.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Q11. Mention any two demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Q12. Enlist and explain the two reasons for power sharing

Q13. The Belgium model of power sharing was better” Support this statement with suitable examples.

Q14. Examine the different forms of Power Sharing in a democracy

Q15.CASE STUDY QUESTION

Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political forms of power-sharing should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

Q15.1 Enlist one moral reason why power sharing is desirable?

Q15.2 Which is a prudent reason for power-sharing?

Q15.3 How does horizontal power sharing ensure checks and balances in democracy?

CHAPTER: FEDERALISM

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Select the right option

1. The boundaries of several old states of India were changed in 1947 in order to

-
- Create new states
 - Expand their area
 - Mingle them with other states
 - All of the above

2. The first – tier government in India is called

- Provincial government
- Community government
- Local government
- District government

3. The _____ legislates on residuary subjects.

- Union government
- State government
- Local government
- President

4. Rural local government is known as

- a. Panchayati Raj
- b. Gross-root government
- c. Village government
- d. None of the above

5. Municipalities are set up in

- a. Towns
- b. Cities
- c. Villages
- d. Metros

6. Match the following

1. List I

- 1. Union of India
- 2. State
- 3. Municipal Corporation
- 4. Gram Panchayat

List II

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Sarpanch
- c. Governor
- d. Mayor

7. Concurrent list does not include.....

- a. Education
- b. Forest
- c. Commerce
- d. Trade Union

8. Which one of the following will fall under the category of Residuary Subject?

- a. Police
- b. Trade
- c. Computer software
- d. Banking

9. Which one of the following countries is a coming together federation?

- a. Australia
- b. India
- c. Spain
- d. Belgium

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Q10. Contrast a federal system of government with a unitary set up with examples.

Q11. Enlist the two objectives of Federalism in India

Q12. Examine the two kind's federations with examples.

Q13. Explain any five features of the third tier of the government.

Q14. Enlist and explain the features of Federalism in India

Q15. CASE STUDY QUESTION

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows:

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. This meant that the State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.

15.1 How did the central governments misuse their powers ?

15.2 Enlist any one objective of Federalism

15.3 Federalism has now been strengthened in practice “ Explain.

कक्षा - दसवीं
ग्रीष्मावकाश कार्य 2023-24
(worksheet)

1) कबीर की साखियों में कौन - कौन से जीवन मूल्य उभरते हैं ?

2) कबीर के अनुसार निंदक कौन होता है ? उन्होंने उसे अपना सबसे बड़ा शुभचिंतक क्यों माना है ?

3) मीरा ने श्री कृष्ण से अपनी सहायता करने का आग्रह क्यों किया ?

4) कृष्ण ने किसकी लाज बचाई थी?

5) पुलिस कमिश्नर के नोटिस तथा कौंसिल के नोटिस में क्या अंतर था ?

6) सुभाष बाबू के जुलूस में स्त्री समाज की क्या भूमिका थी ?

7) बड़े भाई साहब ने ज़िन्दगी के अनुभव को किताबी ज्ञान से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बताया है। उनके अनुसार जीवन की समझ अनुभव से आती है किताबी ज्ञान से नहीं।

10) देश पर पड़ता विदेशी प्रभाव-
संकेत बिंदु -हमारा देश और संस्कृति, विदेशी प्रभाव ,परिणाम और सुझाव



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA

CLASS-X

ECONOMICS HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

S. NO.	QUESTIONS
1.	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): the value of only final goods and services produced in an economy in a given year is the GDP</p> <p>Reason (R): the value of all intermediate goods is already included in the value of their final goods</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. C. A is wrong but R is correct D. A is correct but R is wrong</p>
2.	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The economy's growth depends on the growth of all the sectors together.</p> <p>Reason (R): Economic Activities, though are grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. C. A is wrong but R is correct D. A is correct but R is wrong</p>
3.	<p>Choose the correct option from the following. underemployment exists when:</p> <p>A. people are not willing to work B. people are working slowly C. people are working less than what they are capable of D. people are not paid for their jobs</p>
4.	<p>Sandhu's father is working as a bank manager and his mother does tailoring work in a factory. His father works in the sector while his mother works in the sector.</p>
5.	<p>Consider a hypothetical economy in which a farmer sells 10kg of wheat to a flour mill for INR 6 per kg. The mill owner sells 10kg of flour to a biscuit company for INR 12 per kg. The biscuit company produces biscuits and sells 100 packets of biscuits at a rate of INR 6 per packet in the market to the consumers. Besides these there is no other economic activity in this economy. What will be the value of GDP of this economy?</p>

6.	<p>In which of the following sectors the work of a domestic worker will be incorporated while estimating the national income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Organised Tertiary Sector B. Organised Primary Sector C. Unorganised Primary Sector D. Unorganised Tertiary Sector
7.	<p>Alex is a post-graduate in Economics and she is teaching in a play school. In which of the following categories of unemployment she will be considered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Seasonal unemployment B. Underemployment C. Disguised unemployment D. Educated unemployment
8.	<p>In 2018, a flour mill produced 100kg of flour out of which it sold 60kg to the household sector at the rate of INR 20 per kg and the remaining flour was sold to a bakery at the same rate. The baker produced cakes with that flour and sold them for INR6000 to its customers. Calculate the value of the final goods.</p>
9.	<p>Why is the value of intermediate goods not considered for the calculation of the GDP?</p>
10.	<p>During summer vacation, Mr Negi went to his village where he saw that more number of workers were sowing rice on one field than actually required. What suggestions he could have given to those people so that they could have engaged themselves into productive and fruitful employment?</p>