

S0CIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

GRADE – 10

NAME:

MARKS:30

Answer the following questions

1. Give any two examples of horizontal power sharing. **2X5=10**
2. Differentiate between holding together federation and coming together federation (two point each).
3. Why do we need a reservation of seats for women in local government bodies?
4. Mention two ways in which caste inequalities still exist in India.
5. State two features of the Indian federal system.
6. Explain any three ways in which power is shared in modern democracies. **3X4=12**
7. How has federalism strengthened democracy in India? Give three points.
8. “Religion can never be separated from politics.” Give three arguments in support of this statement.
9. Why is power sharing desirable in a democracy? Explain with examples.

- 10.**Read the passage and answer the questions: **1X4=4**

In 1956, the Sri Lankan government passed an Act to recognize Sinhala as the only official language of the country. This created distrust between the Sinhala and Tamil communities. The Tamils felt that their language and culture were being suppressed.

Questions:

- (a). Which type of power sharing was denied in this case?
- (b). What was the result of this policy on Sri Lanka’s unity?
- (c). Suggest one measure that could have solved this problem.
- (d). Compare this situation with any one power sharing arrangement in Belgium.

- 11.**Read the passage: **1X4=4**

In India, the Constitution provides for three lists — Union List, State List, and Concurrent List — for the distribution of powers. The Centre and the States have different subjects to legislate upon, but conflicts may arise.

Questions:

- (a). Give one example of a subject in the Union List.
- (b). Give one example of a subject in the State List.
- (c). What happens if there is a conflict on subjects in the Concurrent List?
- (d). How does this system reflect federalism in India?